Registered No. M—1175.

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Vol. 51.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 2.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 2048-9—A. & I. 152-14-4, dated 11th November 1915, laying down rules defining the extent to which Government Officers can give their support to the Co-operative movement.

No. 3232-80—A. & I. 152-14-5, DATED 7TH JANUARY 1916.

ORDER.—The order read above does not apply to the Officers of the Co-operative Department, who should not take active part in the management of any Co-operative Institution.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Education and Agriculture.

Registered No. M—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 51.] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. [No. 3.

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Statements of works of public utility constructed by private individuals during the half-year ending 30th June 1915, submitted by Deputy Commissioners of Districts in accordance with Government Order No. G. 10762-810—G. M. 360-14-1, dated 8th April 1915.

No. G. 10193-201—G. M. 179-15-5, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH JANUARY 1916.

ORDER.—Recorded.

2. It is reported that no works of public utility were constructed by private individuals during the half-year in the Kadur and Shimoga Districts.

3. The accompanying consolidated statement of the works constructed in the remaining six districts will be published in the Gazette.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the Mysore State for the half-year ending 30th June 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
		Mysore District.	Rs.		
Mysore ...	Mysore ...	A mantap at the foot of the Chamundi Hill.	...	Mr. Ghanti Devanna Rao	
Chamrajnagar...	Chamrajnagar ...	One stone mantap of three ankanams.	500	,, Rangasetti, snuff merchant.	
		One Dharmasala and a well.	20,000	Sri Chamarajesvara Bank	
Gundlupet ...	Kallahalli ...	One well for drinking purposes.	300	Mr. Chikmallaiya ...	
		Chitaldrug District.			
Chitaldrug ...	Hereguntanur ...	Sinking a well ...	200	,, Sahukar Ujjanappa	
	Turuvanur ...	A building for Begar School.	400	,, Patel Hemanna ...	
	Do ...	Planting a tope ..	...	Do ...	
Holalkere ...	Holalkere ...	A draw well ...	300	,, Sanjivappa (Vaisya)	
Hiriyur ...	Ambalagere ...	Mantapa in a temple ...	100	,, Chickarangaiya ...	
	Gannaiknahalli ...	Mantapa near chavadi ...	100	,, Chavadannagala Thimmappa.	
	Do ...	Mantapa near a well ...	200	,, Basappa, Patel ...	
	Malagondanhalli...	Draw well for drinking purposes.	60	,, Vali Ahmed Sab ...	
Harihar Sub-Taluk.	Harihar ...	Honda ...	3,000	,, Muskal Mahalingappa.	
		Hassan District.			
Channarayapatna.	Cholenahalli ...	Drawing well ...	500	,, Veerappagowda, Zamindar.	Certificates of merit earned under G. O. No. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
	Do ...	Extending and repairing a temple.	1,500	Do ...	
	Hindlahalli ...	Construction of a school house.	1,500	,, Kapanigowda, Zamindar.	
Arkalgud ...	Saragur ...	Constructing Sopanam to the Cauvery river.	150	,, Patel Nanjegowda ...	
	Belawadi ...	Sinking of draw wells for the use of the public.	450	,, Venkatasubbaiya ...	Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
		Tumkur District.			
Tumkur ...	Jakkenahalli ...	Has given 7 guntas of land for constructing a school.	50	,, Chikkanna ...	
	Ajjagonahalli ...	Has given 10 guntas ...	50	Messrs. Kempaiya and Sanjeevappa.	
Maddagiri ...	Kodigenahalli ...	Construction of a chattram.	1,000	Mr. Nagappa ...	
	Do ...	Construction of a drinking well.	200	,, Puttanna ...	
Chiknayakanhalli.	Halgona ...	Construction of a school building.	800	,, Lingegowda ...	Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
Sira ...	Kallambella, Tarur	Construction of a Kalyani.	2,500	,, Chikkabadegowda ...	
	Tarur ...	Construction of a school building.	200	,, Rangappa ...	
	Venchappanahalli	Drinking water well ...	150	,, Yurappa ...	
		Do ...	150	,, Do ...	
	Kallahalli ...	Temple ...	1,000	,, Maregowda ...	
Gubbi ...	Chelur ...	Gokatte ...	300	,, Siddegowda ...	
Pavagada ...	Vadanhal ...	Temple ...	1,560	,, Krishnasastri ...	
	Pennobanahalli ...	Drinking water well ...	100	,, Eranna	
	Balammanahalli ...	Drinking water well and resting place for travellers.	125	,, Thippaiya ...	
	Munarirayanahalli.	Temple ...	50	,, Venkatramaiya ...	
	Kilarlahalli ...	School building ...	60	,, Govindappa ...	
	Siddapura ...	Mantap ...	120	,, Channamallappa ...	
Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.	Kurudagere ...	Descending well ...	150	,, Jogigowda ...	
	Kanathur ...	Drinking water well ...	100	,, Thimmegowda ...	
Kunigal ...	Santemavatur ...	Do ...	200	,, Rudraiya ...	
	Hangarahalli ...	Do ...	200	,, Mayannagowda ...	
	Modur ...	Gokatte ...	160	,, Girigowda ...	
	Kempanahalli ...	Do ...	310	,, Gaolappa ...	
	Do ...	Do ...	30	,, Bhadraiya ...	
	Kempasagara ...	Drinking water well ...	300	,, Nanjegowda ...	
	Chikmalalvadi ...	Do ...	700	,, Thimmappa ...	
	Ujjani ...	Mantap ...	100	,, Narasaraju ...	
	Byadarahalli ...	Gokatte ...	25	,, Thimmaiya ...	
	Doddamadure ...	Drinking water well ...	300	,, Maduregowda ...	
		Bangalore District.			
Anekal ...	Anekal ...	School house for Industrial School.	13,000	,, Munisamappa ...	

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
		Bangalore District—concld.	Rs.		
Anekal ...	Attibele ...	School house ...	3,000	Mr. Appajaiya ...	Certificates of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14 and, G. O. No. 958-68—A. & I. 26-15-2, dated 27-8-15. (Khillat awarded)
	Do ...	Do ...	12,000	,, Siddlabasappa ...	Do
	Mayisandra ...	Do ...	3,000	,, Dhalappa ...	
Nelamangala ...	Yelekyatnahalli ...	Do ...	1,000	,, Padmarajaiya ...	
	Muthasagara ...	Do ...	760	,, Doddahonnappa ...	Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
Devanhalli ...	Hunsamarnahalli	Do ...	2,500	,, Gurunanja Wodayar	Do under G.O. No. 958-68—A. & I. 26-15-2, dated 27-8-1915.
Bangalore ...	Bangalore ...	Do ...	6,000	,, M. Subbaiya ...	
Magadi ...	Suggenahalli ...	Drinking water well ...	500	,, Puttusamegowda ...	
Nelamangala ...	Bellanakote ...	Do ...	500	,, Honnegowda ...	
	Marasandra ...	Do ...	1,000	,, Hanumantaiya ...	
Dodballapur ...	Rojipura ...	School house ...	7,000	,, Munivenkatappa ...	Do
	Do ...	Chattram ...	6,500	,, Lakshma ...	
		Kolar District.			
Kolar ...	Yadehalli ...	Stone mantap ...	75	Mr. Patel Venkategowda of Yedahalli	Certificate of merit earned under G.O. No, R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
	Kothimmanahalli	Aswathakatte ...	100	,, Aiyanna Chavdappa	
	Gavesampura ...	Earthwork to a kunta ...	15	,, Kodikanner Thippanna.	
	Bychapur ...	Drinking water well ...	20	,, Bodiyappa of Vokkaleri.	
	Vakkaleri ...	Construction of a water pipe.	5	,, Vakkaleri Pallegar Pillanna.	
	Harati ...	Sinking a kunta for the use of cattle.	65	Sri. Nagamma ...	
	Shillingeri ...	A stone mantap for the use of travellers.	75	Mr. G. Ramaiya ...	
	Madwala ...	Construction of a choultry.	150	,, Machenahalli Maregowda.	
	Kyalanur ...	Do ...	1,000	,, Veerabhadrachari of Kyalanur.	
	Velagalaburre ...	Repairs to a Vakkrani ...	500	,, Yellappa of Velagalaburee.	Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
	Jannaghatta ...	Sinking a "Gokunta" ...	50	,, Sanganna ...	
Bowringpet ...	Kamsandra ...	Constructing a village hall at Kamasandra, opening of a night school at Gollahalli and improvement of the shandi yard.	200	,, Vengiya Naidu ...	
	Do ...	Constructing a school	350	,, Munisamigowda ...	
	Doddakarapanahalli.	Construction of a stone mantap at the foot of Byataraya hill.	300	,, Hanumappa of Chinaganahalli.	
	Pujaralialli ...	Sinking of a drinking water-well and construction of a stone mantap.	6,000 200	Do ... Do ...	
	Guttahalli ...	Improvements to Hammanavara temple.	1,000	Do ...	
Chintamani ...	Doddaganjuru ...	Improving the roads and drains in the village.	...	Mr. Patel Shamanna ...	Do
	Iragampalli ...	Drinking water-well ...	80	,, Patel Venkatareddi	Do
	Talagavara ...	Part construction of a school house.	...	,, Patel Thimmaiya ...	Do
	Kaivara ...	Construction of a reading room.	447	Do ...	
Mulbagal ...	Kappalenadagu ...	Construction of a school and formation of a road.	600	Messrs. Kaparti Muniswami Chetty and Patel Nagegowda.	Do
	Sonnavadi ...	Formation of a road ...	75	Mr. Patel Pujireddi ...	Do
	Kettamangala ...	Do ...	150	Messrs. K. Ramaiya and Shanbhog Narasimhaiya	Do
	Rajendrahalli ...	Do ...	150	Mr. Patel Narasegowda	Do
	Vuttanur ...	Do ...	300	,, Patel Suryanarayanappa.	Do
	Mothakapalli ...	Removal of prickly-pear	50	,, Patel Venkatramagowda.	
Sidlaghatta ...	Paticherlu ...	Construction of a stone mantap.	40	Mr. Talawena Narasimha.	
	Bodaguru ...	Repairs to a kunta ...	250	,, Patel Mokkaragowda.	

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
Sidlaghatta	Chikdasanahalli	Sinking a kunta	350	Mr. Munigangappa	
	Devarmalluru	Construction of a choultry.	100	,, Kukkala Chennappa	
	Handiganalu	Construction of a stone mantap.	300	,, Patel Chennappa	
	Do	Do	200	Do	
	Do	Do	300	,, Hanumantarayappa	
	Gudipalli	Sinking of a gokunta	200	,, Kyatappa	
	Kachinaykanhalli	Construction of a stone mantap.	40	,, Venkatrayappa	
	Somanahalli	Repairs to a kunta	50	,, Venkatadriappa	
	Yannuru	Sinking a kunta	30	,, S. Muniappa	
	Do	Construction of stone walls to Gopalaswami temple.	50	,, Narnappa	
	Chemangala	Construction of a mantapam.	100	,, C. Nanjappa	
	Basavapatn a	Construction of a "Pranadevaru" temple.	200	,, Sanjeeva Rao	
	Venkatapur	Construction of a Venkatesvaraswami temple.	150	,, Rangaiya	
	Thotlaganahalli	Construction of a temple.	150	,, Munisamigowda	
	Chilakalnerpu	Construction of a musafirkhana.	60	Villagers	
Chikballapur	Naganahalli	Construction of a choultry.	500	Mr. Shamanna	
	Dorabune	Sinking a drinking water well.	200	,, Shanbhog Krishnappa.	
Bagepalli	Mittemari	Construction of the entrance to Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami temple.	300	Messrs. Venkatadasappa and Gandla Chikka Venkatanna.	
	Do	Construction of a school	80	Mr. Venkatadasappa	
	Do	Construction of a car to Sri Lakshminarasimhaswami.	50	Do	
	Julupalya	Sinking of a drinking water well.	150	,, Lingala Venkatanarasaiya.	
	Bagepalli	Construction of a Hindustani School.	300	,, Abdul Rahiman Saib	Certificate of merit earned under Government Order No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
	Pathapalya	Construction of a School	300	,, Amboti Venkatappa	
Goribidnur	Hudugur	Construction of a Siva temple.	1,500	Messrs. Ketar Peddanna and Angajala Hanumanthappa.	
	Hosur	Construction of a mantap.	250	Mr. Dasa Nagappa	
	Haleupparahalli	Construction of Narasimhaswami temple with a well in the compound.	2,000	Messrs. Rangappa and others.	
	Thondebhavi	Construction of Anjaneyaswami temple.	800	,, Dodballapur Hanumanthappa and Nagappa	
	Do	Construction of a mantap.	50	Mr. Akkasale Puttappa	
	Kettur	Sinking of a fresh water well.	100	Akkayamma	
	Dasinayaknapalya	Construction of a Village Elementary School.	600	Mr. Isturi Subbaiya	
Malur	Madivala	Repairs to Gangadharaswami temple.	800	Villagers	
	Yesavantapur	Sinking a vakkrani	200	Mr. Chikkempanna	
	Honalagere	Construction of a Siva temple.	400	Irragamma and others	
	Malur	Construction of a choultry.	1,000	Mr. Palligara Timmarayappa.	
	Doodakalhalli	Construction of a stone mantap with a well.	500	,, Muddappa	
	Lakkur	Sinking a gokunta	40	Lakshmakka, wife of Timmaiya.	
	Araganahalli	Do	20	Villagers	
	Tirupati	Construction of a water pandal.	90	Mr. Perumalanahalli Muneppa.	
	Bennaghatta	Sinking a well	15	,, Alahalli Birappa	
	Channigarayapura	Construction of a stone pedestal in front of the village.	15	,, Munichikka	
	Kanagala	Construction of a stone mantap.	60	,, Somappa	
Srinivaspur	Gummaraddipura	Construction of Sri Padmanabhaswami temple.	1,000	,, Gujappa	
	Yerkalve	Construction of Isvara temple.	200	,, Kasi Visvanatha Sastri.	
	Srinivaspur	Construction of a stone mantap to the Siva temple.	400	,, Shanbhog Venkatanarasappa.	
	Do	Construction of a stone mantap for travellers in the Anjaneyaswami temple.	100	,, Do	

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
	Gownapalli ...	Construction of a reading room.	50	Mr. Patel Ramappa ...	Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5143-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21-12-14.
Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.	Bogenhalli ...	Construction of a stone building for school.	70	,, Chiksubbanna ...	
	Katenahalli ...	Do	40	Villagers ...	
	Waralakonda ...	Sinking of a draw well	60	Mr. Bodappa ...	
	Somesvara ...	Construction of a stone mantap.	40	,, Phakir Sab ...	
	Dapparti ...	Making over of a site with a stone-built wall for the school building.	100	,, Hanumanthappa ...	

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of my letter No. 16648-97—W., dated the 6th November 1915, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber/Association, and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Russia, Switzerland, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and Japan.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.
Sweden.	France.	Greece.†	Egypt.
Denmark.	The French Colonies.*	Roumania.	Japan.
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 1, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

(2) As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to an official Norwegian notice of the 21st September 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Citric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid ; and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

Alcohol (absolute).

‡ Alloys of antimony ; ‡ alloys of copper (see under Copper) ‡ alloys of lead (see under lead).

Alum ; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium, and aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.

Ammunition.

According to Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July 1915 *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Aniline (see under Dyes).

Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.

Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap ; ‡ alloys of antimony ; sulphides and oxides of antimony.

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 16648-97—W., dated the 6th November 1915.

† This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commeree and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

‡ A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal ; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *Lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Ash, kelp.
Aspen timber.
Automobilies and tyres therefor.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol (see under Dyes).
Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants; (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.
Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
Butter.
Camphor, purified.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Casein.
Castor oil.
Cattle (living).
Ceresine, mineral wax (ozokerite).
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Citric acid and its salts.
Coal and coke; peat.
Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).
Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.
Collodion.
Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals:—
Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); alloy* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys.*
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz*:—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods); hoops
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation; fitted with mantle, armoured of unarmoured; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire gauze.
Castings (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper sulphate.
Copra; cocos-oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).

* See Note * on page 8.

Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Drugs (see Medicaments).

Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.).

Dynamite percussion caps.

Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.

Fats:—Fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exceptien of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); greases containing resin; wool-fat; (all kinds); palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)

Ferrovanadian.

Fertilisers:—37 per cent potash fertiliser (see under Potassium salts); fish guano and whale guano; superphosphate; sulphuric and other bone dust; Thomas' phosphate; apatite, and other raw phosphates.

Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).

Firewood.

*Foodstuffs (except fish) [*but see Herring*] and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, games, poultry, eggs, coffee, spices).

*Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.

Fuel:—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.

Glue containing resin.

Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.

Goats (living).

Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.

Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats.)

Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.); ground-nut or arachides oil.

Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.

Guano (fish guano and whale guano).

Hemp, raw and hackled; hemp, spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).

According to a Customs Circular of the 8th October 1915, tarred oakum is not covered by the prohibition of the export of "raw and hackled hemp."

Hempseed oil.

Herring, salted, all kinds, up to 25 to the kilogramme, caught since the 1st July 1915,

This prohibition will not be enforced if the exporter undertakes to reserve a certain quantity (at present, 10 per cent.) of all species from the cargo exported, for Nowegian consumption. The quantity thus reserved is to be held at the disposal of the Government. [15-9-15.]

Hides and skins, and their products.

Horses (living); horseshoes.

Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.

Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.

Iodine.

Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.

Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

Kainite (see under Potassium salts).

Kelp ash.

Lactose (sugar of milk).

Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).

Lead, unworked; lead alloys,† unworked; scrap of lead and lead alloys.†

Lead and lead alloys,† worked:—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods; lead wool.

Leather and products thereof.

* The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

† See Note * on page 8.

Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds,
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oil.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on p. 13 and 14.

Mercury.
Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).
Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 50 per cent, of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.
Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or caco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only animal oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*, Linseed Copra, Arachides.
Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).
Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.
Palm oil, palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax.
Peat, coal, coke.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).
Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.
Pigs (living).
Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 6.]
Printers' joinery and material.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer (living).
Resin; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin".

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste. [For rubber tyres, see Tyres.]

Rubber solution is not prohibited to be exported. [15-10-15.]

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).

Saltpetre (see under Potash salts).

Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Sesame oil.

Sheep (living).

Shellac.

Other kinds of lac (*e.g.*, varnish or sealing-wax) are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.

Skis and ski sledges.

Soaps of all kinds.

Soya oil.

Spelter (see Zinc).

Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

Steel—tool steel and turning steel.

Sulphate of copper; sulphate of nickle; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).

Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.

Superphosphate.

Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Suture materials.

Tallow, animal.

Tanning materials.

Tar (coal tar); tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes); wood tar oil.

Tartaric acid and its salts.

Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).

Tin chloride.

Tin ore; tin; unmanufactured; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.

Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of plates of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see Noteheading for Sacks above).

Tool steel and turning steel.

Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.

Vanadium, unwrought or crude.

Vaseline and vaseline oil.

Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Wax:—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.

Wire, barbed. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, and aluminium, see under the respective metal.)

Wolfram, unwrought or crude.

Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Wood—aspen timber; firewood.

Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste).

Wool-fat (all kinds).

Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

Norway.

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B, and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes *poisons, arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1, when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castoreum, lapis cancrorum.)
2. Præparata chemica.

   [A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.
3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

   [A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species;

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Alœs.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Trichloride of antimony, butter of antimony.
Oxide of antimony.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; nitrate.
Bromine.
Tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate.
Caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.;) [See also under Potassium salts on page 4.]
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).
Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate.
Caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.)
Hydrofluoric acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.

Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Cobalt chloride.
Chromic acid.
Oxalic acid.
Pyridine.
Zinc chloride.
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Carbon disulphide.
Liver of sulphur.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pp. 8-13, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil].

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

October 25, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May 1915, a decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) *As from the 22nd April 1915, the export is prohibited of goods regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.*

(3) The numbers and letter quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258	Acetylsalicylic acid. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Acids:—See under the respective headings—Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Olein, etc., Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric.
ex 1258	Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250	Agar-agar.
1196	Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, Synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)
114 A and B	Almonds, whether shelled or not.
ex 1258	Aloes. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).

ex 953*	Aluminium and wares thereof (see under copper).
ex 1258	Alypin. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1152	Ammonium nitrate.
1196	Aniline and alizarine dyes, and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo Synthetic.)
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, napthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof.
	Animals, living (see under Cattle, Horses, Pigs).
ex 1258	Antifebrine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953*	Antimony, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1258	Antipyrine (phenyldimethylic pyrazolone). [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arachides and arachides cake (see under Oilcake); arachides oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1258	Arecoline and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arms (see under War Materials and Weapons).
	Articles of sheet iron (see iron sheets).
230 G	Aspenwood, unmanufactured.
ex 1258	Atropine and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Balata, unworked (see under Rubber).
	Balsam of Peru (see under Resins).
	Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparation thereof.
ex 764½	Barbed wire.
ex 232 A, ex 232 C†	Bark—fir bark, and other bark, not specially mentioned, used for tanning. (See also Chinchona bark and Sagrada bark.)
	Barley, barley meal., etc., (see under Cereals).
1068	Battaries, galvanic.
ex 168 F, 168 E	Beans and peas, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Beans and peas, other—see under Cereals, unground.]
	Beetroot seeds (see under Seeds).
ex 426	Bindertwine (*shodegarn*).
ex 1265 A and B	‡Binaculars, telescopes, and field-glasses (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Biscuits (see under Bread).
ex 953, ex 1258§ and ex 1259	Bismuth and bismuth compounds (pharmaceutical, etc.).
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Blankets (woollen), in the piece or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed or bordered.
ex 287	Bone, unwrought or sawn splintered, split and rasped.
	Bone-fat (see under Fats, animal).
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 209-211	Boots and shoes (men's) of greased leather.
213½	Boot uppers, sewn.
84 A-F	Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye, and other kinds).
	Brass, bronze, and other copper alloys (see under copper).
148 A-B	Bread, etc.—small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, gingerbread, and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves.
149 A-B	Bread, not specially mentioned (including dog biscuits).
	Briquettes (see under Coal).
	Britannia metal (see under copper).
1145 H, ex 1258§ ex 1259	Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and other inorganic bromides, also bromates; organic bromide compounds.
ex 1258	Bromural and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
139	Butter, artificial (margarine).
ex 138	Butter, natural, not rune-marked.

* See Note * on page 17.

† 232 B [*not prohibited*] relates to cork bark.

‡ Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

§ *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

ex 1258	Caffeine and salts combinations and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 51 D; ex 73 B	Calves; calves' stomachs.
ex 1216	Camphor, refined.
1121	Candles (stearine and other).
	Cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc., (see under War Materials).
ex 1176	Carbolic acid, cresol, and metacresol.
	Carriages and vehicles, and parts thereof, *viz* :—
1098 F	Carriages and vehicles, (without motors,) for carrying goods.
1098 G, H	Carriages and vehicles, (with motors,) for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 I	Frames for carriages and vehicles (without motors), for carrying goods; frames for carriages and vehicles (with motors), for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 K	Wheels for automobiles. [NOTE.—The prohibition of export of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles.]
	Cartridges, etc., (see under Gunpowder).
	Castor oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1325, ex 1298	Catgut; cords of catgut.
51 A-D	* Cattle :—cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, calves. (See also under Meat, etc., and Sausages.)
	Cattle foods (see under Oilcake, and Feeding stuffs), cattle hides (see Hides.)
ex 374 F	Cattle hair.
ex 1143	Caustic potash (see under Potassium salts).
74 A-E; 75 A-F; 76; 77; 78;	Cereals unground :—Rye, wheat, barley, peas and (beans including soya beans), oats, vetches, malt, (even if crushed), maize, and other cereals, unground.
79 A-K	Cereals, ground :—Flour (meal) and groats of oats, wheat, barley, maize, rye, and other cereals, including flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not specified under any other heading of the Statistical Index.
1099 L and K	Ceresine and ozokerite.
137	Cheese.
ex 1258	Chloral hydrate. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1147 A, ex 1259	Chlorate and perchlorate of potash. See Potassium salts.
	Chlorides :—
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1146	Chloride of lime.
1145 D	Chloride of potassium.
	Chloride of sodium, (see under Salt).
ex 1128 C	Chlorine gas, condensed.
ex 1258	Chloroform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953†	Chrome, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1285-1286	Chronometer watches.
1290	Chronometers, ships'.
ex 1258	Cinchona bark. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1140	Citric acid and tartaric acid.
	Clover seeds (see under seeds).
41 A—K ‡	Coal—anthracite, gas-coal and coke-coal, steam-coal, and other coal; peat; coke; wood charcoal; briquettes (of coal or peat); other fuel not specially mentioned [not including unmanufactured retort carbon]. (See also firewood.
	Coal-tar dyes. (See under Tar colours.)

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on the 30th August, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported; but *nickel*, *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

‡ 41 L [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured retort carbon.

ex 1258	Coca leaves; cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Cocoa butter; coconut oil or cocos oil (see under Fats, vegetable).
	Codeine, etc., (see under Opium).
	Coins (see copper coins, Gold coins, Silver coins.)
ex 1258	Colchicine; colchicum seeds (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Colophany (see Resin).
1202	Colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing, not specially mentioned. (See also Printers' Ink.)
1203	Colours prepared with oil, not specially mentioned.
	Conserves of beans and peas (see under beans) of meat (see under Meat) of milk and creame (see under milk).
ex 953*	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; also aluminium, nickel, chrome, and antimony:—
897 A-E and ex F	Unmanufactured or in the rough [*with the exception of refined copper produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*†.]
ex 897 G	Copper anodes, cast, even if with ears, with or without holes.
897 H	Scrap.
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc., also aluminium:—
	Manufactures, *viz.*:—
	Sheets and hoops:
	Of a thickness of at least 0·2 mm.
898 and 899	Rolled or pressed, even if with sheared edges (rectangular, and other kinds).
900	Hammered, bent, bell-shaped, with turned-up edges, including cup-shaped materials for making cartridges, etc., provided with holes, polished or otherwise worked, and not falling under No. 901.
901	Less than 0·2 mm. thick; also perforated sheets, including so-called strainer plates.
902 and 903	Rods (even if in bundles or coils), rolled, drawn hammered or profile pressed, but not further worked, whatever be the shape of the section.
904	Solder, moulded, crushed, or granulated.
905	Nails and rivets; also bolts, wormed or not.
906 and 907	Pipes and tubes, whatever be the shape of the section, even if turned on the exterior and interior.
908—910‡	Wire, rolled or drawn, whatever be the shape of the section including so-called trolley wire (contract wire).
923 and 924	Woven wire (gauze, wire tissue, etc.).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, and other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc:
912	Wire twisted into cords or cables, not insulated.
913-914	Wire furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables or lines with similar sheaths, with or without armouring.

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported; but *nickel*, *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

† His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm has been informed that this exception applies solely to copper imported from Norway and refined at Helsingborg. (The quantity refined at Helsingborg in 1913 was about 7,000 tons, and the quantity exported about 1,300 tons.)

‡ No. III [*Not prohibited*] relates to gilt or silvered wire.

915-918	Wire insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, etc., even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
919-920	Wire insulated with textile materials, paper, asbestos, or varnish, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
921	Wire, electric cables, lines, and cords, insulated in any other way.
ex 964	Copper (bronze) coins.
1164	Copper sulphate (copper vitriol).
474*	Cotton uncarded (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned).
476*	Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*).
	Cotton-seed cake (see under Oilcake); cotton-seed oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Cream and conserves thereof (see under Milk).
	Cresol and metacresol (see under Carbolic acid); cresol soap solution (see Lysol).
ex 660	Crucibles of graphite composition.
	Degras (see under Fats, animals).
ex 1258	Diethyl malonylurea (veronal) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin and digitotal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
140	Dripping (rendered fat).
1258	Druggists' wares, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, simple or compound, including saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances. [NOTE.—Certain druggists' wares coming under No. 1258 were prohibited by Royal Decrees of October 22, 1914, and March 3, 1915, and the wares so prohibited are indicated specifically in alphabetical order in this List. On August 3, 1915, the prohibition of export was extended to *all* druggists' wares classified under No. 1258.]
ex 1258	Duboisin and its salts and combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Dyes (coal-tar) (see under Aniline, Indigo, Tar colours).
1195	Dyewoods and other plant or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index, whole, or in pieces, grated, ground, or otherwise divided; extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid.
	Dynamite and other explosives (see under Gunpowder).
	Earthnuts and earthnut cake (see under Oilcake); earthnut oil (see under Oils, vegetables, fatty).
142 A	Eggs.
ex 1087 D	Electro-magnetic igniting apparatus for motor ignition, detached.
ex 1160 C	Emetic salt [tartras stibico-kalicus].
1100 C	Engine and cart grease.
	Engine packing (See under Rubber manufactures.)
ex 1258	Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Epirenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Eucaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Explosives [See under Gunpowder.]
1109 F-I	Fats:—Animal fats † not specified elsewhere in the Statistical Index, such as spermaceti, bluffer of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degras (tanners' fat). (See also under Dripping, Tallow, Oleomargarine, Margarine.)

* No. 475 [Not prohibited] relates to corded cotton.

† It is understood that the prohibitions of export now in force apply to *all* animal fats, without exception. [*April* 10, 1915.]

1108 A-D	Fats:—Vegetable fats, such as palm oil, palm-nut oil, cocos oil or coco-nut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which under ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.
105 A-D	Feeding stuffs (cattle foods), not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize cakes and of other oil-cakes and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances. (See also Oil-cake.)
707 B and C	Ferrochrome; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
	Fertilisers, artificial:
1227 A	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
1227 G	Norwegian saltpetre (nitrate of lime).
1229	Superphosphate.
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 1265 A and C	*Fieldglasses, telescopes, and binoculars (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Firearms (see Weapons.)
231 A and B	Firewood (pine, fir, and other kinds.)
417 A-B, ex G, H	Flax, hackled or not; flax waste; flax tow.
	Flax seed (see under seeds).
	Flour of cereals and of arrowroot, etc. (see under Cereals, ground); rice flour (see Rice).
1184	Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde).
	Fruits, etc., (see Almonds, Lemons, Oranges).
	Fuel. (See under Firewood and under Coal.)
	Furriers' goods, *viz.*:—
ex 222	Not dressed—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 223	Dressed, loose—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 226	Dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings—of dogs, reindeer, wolves or common sheep.
ex 228	Finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons—of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.
1068	Galvanic batteries.
ex 1249	Gelatine for bacteriological use.
	Gloves, woollen, for men. (See under Woollen goods.)
1112 A and B	Glycerine, raw or purified.
ex 966 A and 968	Gold ingots; gold coin.†
34 C	Graphite, unmanufactured, ground or washed.
ex 660	Graphite crucibles.
	Grass seeds (See under seeds.)
1100 C	Grease (engine and cart grease). [For other greases, see Fats.]
	Groats of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); rice groats (see Rice).
82 A and B	Groats, not specially mentioned (sago and other groats).
1231-1238	Gunpowder, common (1231); Gun-cotton (1232); smokeless powder (1223); dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned (1234); detonating caps (ignition caps) (1235); igniting material not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers (1236); cartridges, not specially mentioned (loaded or not) (1237); safety fuse and blasting fuse (1238).
	Gutta-percha, unworked. (See under Rubber.)

* Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, fieldglasses, binoculars, or telescopes which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

† Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

ex 314, ex 1258*	Gutta-percha paper; gutta-percha plasters (mercurial and mercurial-carbolic).
ex 374 F	Hair of cattle.
	Harness (see Saddlers' goods).
91 A and B	Hay and straw.
417 C-D, ex G, I	Hemp, hackled or not; hemp waste; hemp tow.
	Hemp oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); hemp-seed (see under Seeds); hemp-seed cake (see under Oilcake).
64 D	Herrings (*sill*), salted or pickled.
ex 64 E	Herrings, small [Baltic herring] (*stromming*), salted.
ex 1258	Hexamethylenetetramin (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, not dressed, *viz.*, cattle hides:—
ex 198 E	Fresh or salted—*not scoured*, weighing more than 14 kilog. each, and *scoured or divided*, of any weight.
ex 198 F and ex 198 G	Dried or limed—*not scoured*, weighing more than 3 kilog. each, and *scoured or divided*, of any weight.
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, dressed and partly dressed, *viz.*:—
	Sole and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus hide:
199 A-C	Butts (scoured).
199 D	Leather for machine beltings.
200 A-D	Whole or half hides, and pieces thereof, not coming under No. 199.
	Other kinds:
201 A-C	In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. net per article (even if coloured or varnished).
ex 203 C	In pieces weighing per article less than 1 kilog. net—other than gold and silver leather, and other than coloured or varnished—scoured or divided.
49 and 50	Horses (including foals, stallions, etc.).
ex 1258	Hydrastis root and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 999-1001	Hydraulic presses.
ex 1259	Hydrobromic and hydro-iodic acids.
1169	Hydrogen, peroxide of.
1194 B	Indigo, synthetic.
1201-1202	Ink, printers,' and other colours for typographic, lithographic, or copper-plate printing.
1260 E	Instruments, nautical of all kinds.
	[For other instruments of which the export is prohibited, see under the respective heading, *e.g.*, Rangefinders, Telescopes, Chronometers, Thermometers.]
1145 I, ex 1258*, ex 1259	Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide, and other inorganic iodide salts; also organic iodide compounds.
ex 1258	Iodoform. [See under Druggits' wares.]
ex 1258	Ipecacuanha root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
741	Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead.
754 B	Iron plates or sheets, articles of, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index—other kinds†, weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article.
874	Iron scrap (scrap of pig iron and of malleable iron).
ex 764	Iron wire, barbed.
	Jerseys, Iceland; men's jeseys (not underwear) of hosiery tissue (see Woollen goods).
417 E, ex G	Jute and jute waste.
	Jute sacks (see Sacks).
	Jute tissues, without admixture of any other textile:—
446 and 447	Sacking and pack cloth, unbleached and undyed.
448	Other kinds.

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† *I.e.*, other than gilt or silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, or bronze, or lacquered, and other than parts of machines.

	Jute yarn, without admixture of any other textile (unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed) :—
421 and 422	Single.
423-425	Of two or more strands.
	Kainite (see under Potassium salts [Stassfurt salts]).
	Lanoline (see under Fats, animal).
57 A and B	Lard, natural or artificial.
	Lard oil (see under Oils, animal).
ex 1006-1011	Lathes for working metals.
ex 2 F	Lead ore.
932 A and B	Lead, unmanufactured, or scrap.
	Lead, manufactured :—
933 A-C	Sheets; pipes and parts of pipes; wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.
934	Shot and bullets.
	Leather (dressed hides). (See under Hides.)
	Leather and skin (pieces), stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned :—
206 A and B	Of sole or insole leather, also backs of horsehides and parts thereof.
	Other kinds :—
207 A and B	Lacquered, or of gold or silver leather.
208 A and B	Other [*viz.*, uppers for boots, and other kinds, with the exception of welts (*ränder*)].
	Leather manufactures. (See Boots, Boot uppers and Saddlers' goods.)
107 C and A	Lemons and oranges.
1146	Lime, chloride of.
	Lime, nitrate of (see under Fertilisers).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed cake (see under Oilcake); linseed oil and linseed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); bleached linseed oil (see under Varnish).
ex 1206	Litmus.
1100 D and E	Lubricants :—Lubricating oils consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned containing fat or oil. [See also Vaseline, Oils (mineral), and Grease.]
ex 1258	Luminal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1125	Lysol (cresol soap solution).
82 C	Macaroni and vermicelli.
ex 3 H	Magnesite.
650 C	Magnesite bricks.
	Maize, maize meal, etc., (see under Cereals); maize oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Malt, even if crushed. (See under Cereals, unground.)
21 G	Manganese (peroxide of manganese).
	Manures, artificial (see Fertilisers).
139	Margarine (artificial butter).
ex 1117, ex 1119	Mastic preparations. [For mastic, see under Resins.]
	Meal :—of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); of rice (see under Rice); of oilcake (see under Feeding stuffs).
59 A-N	*Meat, except pig-meat and fowl-meat :—mutton, horseflesh, cattle flesh, and flesh of other animals, [except pigs], fresh, smoked, or salted; also unspecified edible portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, etc. (See also Sausages.)
147 A and C	*Meat preparations :—articles not specified in the Statistical Index, of animal flesh or other parts of animals, boiled or preserved against decomposition otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking, not classifiable as conserves, including also extract of meat and concentrated soup.
167, ex 168 K	*Meat conserves :—conserves of beef or mutton, and of other animal flesh. Medicaments (see Druggists' wares).

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on August 30, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licences may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

ex 1167, ex 1258*, ex 1259	Mercury and salts thereof; preparations thereof for medicinal use, *e.g.*, mercurial and mercurial-carbolic, gutta-percha plasters.
ex 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes.
ex 1258	Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
135 A and B	Milk and cream.
168 I	Milk and cream, conserves of.
	Mineral oils. (See Oils, mineral.)
1099 K and L	Mineral wax (ozokerite) and ceresine.
161	Molasses and syrup.
	Marphine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Motor-cars. (See under Carriages.)
1092 and 1093	Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.†
	Naphthol, naphthylamine, paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
1260 E	Nautical instruments of all kinds.
ex 1258	Neosalvarsan and salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953‡	Nickel, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
	Nitrate of ammonia (see Ammonium nitrate); nitrate of potash. (see Potassium salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) and nitrate of lime (Norwegian saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Novocaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
417 K	Oakum.
	Oats, oatmeal, etc., (see under Cereals).
ex 1181	Oil of turpentine (*except that produced in Sweden, as shown by certificate of origin*).
104 A-L	Oilcake (cotton seed cake, hemp seed cake, earthnut cake, linseed cake, rape and turnip seed cake, soya-bean cake, sunflower seed cake, and other oilcake); cakes made of maize flour pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthnuts. (See also Feeding stuffs.)
	Oil colours (see under Colours); oil varnish (see under Varnish).
	Oil seeds (See under seeds).
1109 B-E	Oils:—Animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, lard oil and other kinds).
	Oils, lubricating. (See under Lubricants.)
1099 A-G.	Oils:—Mineral oils, native or crude (petroleum waste (massut) and other kinds); mineral oils, purified (illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light or dark, petroleum benzine, and gasolene, and other kinds).
1101	Oils, resinous.
	Oils:—Vegetable fatty oils:—
1102 and 1103	Linseed oil, raw or boiled, also linseed oil acid. [For bleached linseed oil, see under Varnish.]
1104	Turnip and rape-seed oil, also turnip and rape-seed oil acids.
1105 A-D and 1106 A, B	Olive oil, earthnut or archides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil.
1107 A-C	Other kinds of vegetable fatty oil (not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index), such as castor oil, hemp oil, zinc oil and soya-bean oil. [For solid vegetable oils (palm oil, etc.) see under Fats.]
6110	Olein and other fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index.§ (See also under oils, vegetable, fatty [Nos. 1103 and 1104].)
61	Oleomargarine.

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† Unspecified rubber parts of motor cycles come under No. 642, and are prohibited under that number (See under the heading for Rubber).

‡ See Note * on page 17.

§ This does not include steric acid (stearin), which comes under No. 1111, and is not prohibited.

ex 1324 and ex 1258*	Opium; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., novocaine, opium tincture, and other preparation of opium for medicinal purposes.
107 A and C	Oranges and lemons.
51 B	Oxen. [See also under Cattle.]
1099 K and I	Ozokerite (mineral wax) and ceresine.
	Palm oil, palm nut oil. (See under fats, vegetable.)
1099 H and I	Paraffin, crude or purified.
1184	Paraformaldehyde (formolin in solid form).
ex 1258	Paranephrin and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
168 E, ex 168 F	Peas and beans, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Peas and beans, other—see under Cereals.]
ex 147	Peptone for bacteriological use.
1169	Peroxide of hydrogen.
ex 698	Petri dishes (*s. k. Petriskalar*).
	Petrol and petroleum. (See under Oils, mineral.)
ex 1258	Phenacetin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
4 E	Phosphates, crude, other than apatite.
1227 F	Phosphate, Thomas, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground. [See also Superphosphate.]
ex 1258	Physostigmin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
53 A and B	Pigs.
ex 830-833	Pincers and shears for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Potassium salts, *viz.*:—
ex 1143	Potassium-hydrate (caustic potash).
1145 D	Potassium chloride.
ex 1145 H and ex 1145 I	Potassium bromide and potassium iodide.
1147 A	Potassium chlorate.
1151	Potassium nitrate (saltpetre).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
ex 1259	Potassium perchlorate; permanganate of potash.
83 C	Potato starch (potato meal).
94-96	Potatoes (even if cut and dried).
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Potato spirit and sulphite spirit.
	Premier jus. (See under Tallow).
ex 999—1000	Presses, hydraulic.
1201-1202	Printers' ink, and other colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing.
	Projectiles. (See under War material.)
ex 1258	Proponal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Pyramidon (dimety lamino-antipyrine). [See under Druggsits' wares.]
	Quicksilver and salts thereof. (See under Mercury.)
ex 1258	Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1323 A	Rags.
1323 A	Range-finders and recognizable parts thereof.
	Rape-seed (see under seeds); rape-seed cake (see under Oil-cake); rape-seed oil and rape-seed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1178	Resins—Colophany; common turpentine resin, mastic, and Balsam of Peru, also styrax, pure or refined; shellac.
1101	Resinous oils.
ex 1258	Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root). [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
80	†Rice, unhusked, or with the outer husk only removed.
81 A and B	†Rice, ground (groats and flour).

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm reports that all rice is included in the export prohibition [*April* 29, 1915]. (For *rice bran*, see under Bran; *rice starch* is not prohibited.)

ex 545 Rubbered plaster (*kautschukshäfta*).
Rubber articles for medical or hygienic use.
631 Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw; also so-called reclaimed rubber.
632 Rubber, in solution or in the form of paste (but not rolled into sheets or further manufactured), with or without admixture of other substances such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber.
Rubber manufactures:
Manufactures of soft rubber:
633 Rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic tissues, ribbon, and cord.
634 Sheets not more than 10 millim. thick (rubber cloth) having layers of textile material or metal within or around them; other engine packing and insulating material and packings of soft rubber in combination with textile materials, asbestos or metal, or of textile or other material in combination with rubber; also sheets and other packings of asbestos in combination with textile material or of textile material or asbestos in combination with stearine, tallow, talc, or similar substances.
635 Hoof and other pads (buffers), sheets, and engine packing not specially mentioned.
636 Mats, stoppers, solid tyres, even if in lengths, rings for sewing machines, valves, balls for valves, and rubber articles, not specially mentioned, for industrial purposes all combined or not with other materials; cords.
Hose and pipes, even if cut into lengths and finished off, not specially mentioned:
637 Spiral piping and protected piping, even if provided with couplings or other fittings.
638 Hose consisting externally of round woven cotton, hemp, or linen, impregnated or not, and coated internally with a thinnish layer of rubber, not more than 2 millim. thick.
639 Other, even if in combination with other substances, including so-called inner tubes, unfitted or not joined, without valve patches and valves.
642 Rubber parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not specially mentioned, even if in combination with other substances, such as outer covers, or parts thereof, and rubber parts of pedals and brakes.
643 Other articles, not specially mentioned*, of soft rubber, alone or in combination with other materials, such as tyres for motor-cars, gloves, pails, teats, ice-bladders, surgical appliances, and erasers.
Manufactures of hard rubber (ebonite, etc.), even if in combination with other materials;
644 Blocks, and sheets, even if in pieces, cut out and finished off.
645 Rods; cord (threads), and pipes, even if in pieces cut out and finished off; also engine packing.
646 Knife handles and materials therefor.
647 Other articles, not specially mentioned, of hard rubber even if in combination with other substances, such as surgical appliances, combs, and the like.
648 Rubber waste and worn-out articles of rubber.
ex 1300 Rubber toys, and parts thereof.
Rye, Rye flour, etc., (see under Cereals).
1258½ Saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.

* This prohibition does *not* apply to driving and transmission belts nor to rubber boots and shoes, which fall under Nos. 640 and 641 of the Customs Tariff.

ex 555	Sacks of jute tissue, evidently used and worn out.
ex 556 B	Sacks of jute tissue (other than those evidently used and worn out), other than so-called dropping sacks.
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index*, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.
ex 1258	Sagrada bark (cascara sagrada) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1141, ex 1258† and ex 1259	Salicylic acid and salicylic acid salts.
ex 1258	Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate). [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 A—C	Salt, common (chloride of sodium):—rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt), and table salt.
	Saltpetre (see Potassium salts); Chile saltpetre and Norwegian saltpetre (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Santonin and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
146	‡Sausages.
ex 1258	Scopalamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Scrap iron (see under Iron); scrap tin (see under Tin; lead scrap (see under Lead); scrap of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, chrome or antimony (see under Copper); scrap zinc (see under Zinc); scrap rubber (see under Rubber).
	Seeds:
88	Timothy grass seed.
89	Red clover seed.
90 A—L	Other kinds§ (excluding canary seed, pine seed, and pine cones, and fir seed and fir cones, not specially mentioned even if pulverised).
ex 1258	Senega root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Senna pods (*foceli sennæ*), senna leaves. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Serums and vaccine for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Sesame oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Sheepskins (see under Furriers' goods).
	Shellac (see under Resins).
374 A and B	Shoddy and mungo (artifical wool), dyed and undyed.
ex 355	Silk for surgical use.
ex 970 A and 974	Silver ingots; silver coin‖.
	Skins—of cattle (see Hides); dogs, reindeer¶, wolves, or common sheep (see Furriers' goods).
ex 273	Ski staves, of cane.
ex 251 and ex 257-262	Skis and ski staves, of wood.

* The following leather wares (*inter alia*) are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibitition, *viz.*:— Boots and shoes (*other than men's boots and shoes which are prohibited*) [209-213]; gloves (*other than fencing and boxing gloves*) [214]; driving and transmission belts and other technical articles [215]; cap peaks [216]; small bags, portfolios, pocket books, purses [217]; cases belts, bandoliers, etc., [218]; large bags, trunks, portmenteaux, hat boxes, etc. [219]; and articles of clothing, not specified elsewhere [220].

† See under heading for Druggists' wares.

‡ See Note* on page 21.

§ This heading ("other kinds, not specially mentioned") applies to:—alsike or white clover seeds; seeds of cocks' food grass; lupin seed; rye-grass seed, hemp-seed; flax (lin) seed? rape-seed and other oleaginous seeds carrot seed, cabbage seed and beetroot seed; garden seeds (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, etc.).

‖ Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

¶ Until further notice, undressed reindeer skins and dressed (loose) reindeer skins may be exported [*April* 30, 1915].

ex 1125	Soap solution of cresol (lysol).
ex 1145 H and I	Sodium bromide and sodium iodide.
	Sodium chloride (see under Salt); sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 147 A	Soup (concentrated). (See also under Meat, etc.)
	Soya-beans (see under Cereals); soya-bean cake (see under Oilcake); soya-bean oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Sperm oil. (See under Oils, animal.)
	Spermaceti. (See under Fats, animal.)
707 B and C	Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese; ferrochrome.
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Spirit—sulphite spirit and potato spirit.
	Spirit varnish (see under Varnish).
83 C	Starch (potato).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts. (See under Potassium salts.)
ex 755-758	Steel tubes for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.
ex 885-896	Steel, turned, for shells.
	Stockings and socks, woollen, for men. (See under Woollen goods.)
ex 73 B	Stomachs of calves.
91 A and B	Straw and hay.
	Styrax, crude or refined. (See under Resins.)
ex 1258	Sublimate pastilles. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1164	Sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Sulphite spirit and potato spirit.
1129 A	Sulphur.
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride.
1229	Superphosphate.
ex 1258	Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1260	Suture needles.
53 A and B	Swine.
161	Syrup and molasses.
60 A-C	Tallow, including premier jus and compressed tallow.
ex 1243	Tannic acid.
1242 A-M	Tanning materials, vegetable, such as oak-bark, myrobalans, and quebracho wood, whole, or in pieces, grated ground, or otherwise divided, and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gallnuts. (See also under Bark.)
	Tar colours. (See under Aniline, and Indigo, synthetic.)
1198-1199	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt.
ex 1140	Tartaric acid and citric acid.
ex 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus (emetic salt).
ex 1265 A and C	*Telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars, (*kikare*) and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Theobromine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1267	Thermometers (clinical).
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
230 G	Timber, unmanufactured, of aspen.
939	Tin, unmanufactured, also scrap.
940	Tin, manufactured,—pipes and parts thereof (except pipes, of the dimensions of wire, containing soldering paste), sheets, wire, and rods.
	Tinplates and certain articles thereof. (See under Iron plates.)
	Tissues of wool. (See Woollen tissues.)
	Torpedoes. (See War materials.)
417 H, I, K	Tow of flax and hemp; oakum.
ex 1300	Toys of rubber, and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 755-758	Tubes (steel) for shrapnel shells.

* Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Tubes (steel) for rifle-barrels.
	[For tubes (pipes) of copper, lead, tin, etc., see under the respective metal.]
	Turpentine resin, common (see Resins).
ex 1181	Turpentine oil (*except that produced in Sweden, as shown by certificate of origin*).
ex 426	Twine, binder (*sködegarn*).
	Tyres (rubber). (See under Rubber.)
ex 1258	Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Varnish:
1117	Spirit varnish, with or without addition of colouring matter.
1118	Oil varnish, including bleached linseed oil and so-called "standolja."
ex 1119	Other kinds, with the exception of asphalt lac and "zapon" lac.
1100 A and B	Vaseline (even if artificial).
82 C	Vermicelli and macaroni.
ex 1258	Veronal (diethylmalonylurea) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
872, 873 A-G	War material, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases (empty or filled with ammunition ready for use); gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons; torpedoes; and other war material.
	[See also Steel tubes for shrapnel shells, and Steel, turned, for shells.]
ex 1285-1286	Watches, chronometer.
	Waxes (See paraffin, Ozokerite, Ceresine, and Fats, vegetable).
	Weapons:—
837 and 838	Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them), also parts thereof—even gilt, silvered, nickelled, or etched.
871 B*, D, E	Revolvers and pistols; machine-guns and battery guns without carriages; and other firearms of all kinds [except sporting firearms and air and spring guns]; also finished parts of such arms.
	[See also Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.]
	Wheat, wheat flour, etc. (See under Cereals.)
ex 764½	Wire barbed.
	[For wire of copper, tin, lead, etc., see under the respective metals.]
ex 830-833	Wire-cutting shears and pincers.
230 G	Wood (aspen), unmanufactured.
231 A and B	Wood (firewood)—pine, fir and other kinds.
374 A-D	Wool (sheep and lambs') †, undyed and dyed (combed and other).
375 A and B	Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed and dyed.
375 C	Wool, waste, including so-called wool dust, undyed or dyed.
	Wool-fat. (See under Fats, animal.)
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Woollen blankets, in the piece, or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed and bordered.
	Woollen goods:—
ex 412	Men's woollen stockings and socks (*strumpor*).
ex 413 A	Men's woollen gloves.
ex 413 D	Men's jerseys (other than underwear) of hosiery tissue.
413½	So-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not.
ex 552 C	Woollen tissues, of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index [*cf.* Nos. 404 and 405], weighing more than

*871 A [*not prohibited*] relates to sporting firearms, and 871 C [*not prohibited*] to air and spring guns.

†374 E [*not prohibited*] relates to wool of other animals than sheep and lambs; 374 F relates to animal hair other than wool (cattle hair is prohibited out of this heading); and 374 G [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured human hair.

500 grammes per square metre, cut or stamped out, but without other sewing work.

404 and ex 405 Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,* weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre.

Woollen yarns (containing at least 10 per cent of wool) :—

ex 381-384 Single.

ex 385-388 Of two or more strands, not specially mentioned.

[NOTE.—Nos. 389-390 (*not prohibited*) relate to loop or fancy yarns, and No. 391 [*not prohibited*) to woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale.

The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarns applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]

Yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).

Zinc:

ex 946 Unmanufactured [*with the exception of zinc produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*]; also scrap.

947 A Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.

ex 947 B Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.

947 C Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).

948 Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

22nd October 1915.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, permissions to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which permission was granted, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

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*The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402]; dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, the silk not exceeding 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue [403].

Acids, organic, together with their compounds. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts, aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc., (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygrascopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.
Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin candles).
Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cattle-food (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese.*
China clay (kaolin) (see note * at foot of page 31).
Chrome ore; ferrochrome.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).
Clover seed.
Coal and coke; coal tar.
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coins† of gold or silver (see under Gold).
Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new‡, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).
Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
§ Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.
Corn; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn; cotton waste; hygroscopic cotton; empty cotton sacks.
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles; cycle tyres (see under Rubber.)
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.

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* A standing dispensation has been granted to cheese-producing dairies allowing them to export a quantity of cheese equal to 25 per cent of their future production. The quantity to be exported may also be taken from existing stocks. [26-8-15.]

† Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

‡ The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [*December* 4, 1914].

§ No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exporation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries*, with the exception of soap, perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).
Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
† Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.].
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Manures).
Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding, cake peas (both cooking and fodder peas), beans, and lentils.]
‡ Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).
Gas cleaning material, used.
Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Gold and silver coin § or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver ||, silver in plates and gold in leaves).
Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Graphite and graphite crucibles.
Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).
Gums, resins, and balsams.
Gunpowder (see Explosives).
Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).
Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof. §
¶ Hides (raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each). (See also Skins).
Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.
Horses, including foals and colts.
Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.
Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).
Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use (see Materials, raw).
Iron ore (haematite) pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Iron plates, tinned or galvanised and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw).
Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).
Kainite (see Potash salts).
Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.
Lamb and sheep skins, prepared and unprepared.
** Lard; (pigs' fat), including fat for industrial use; compound lard.
Lead of all kinds, old and new; scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.

* One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049); and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368, W. O. 2). China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." 4-10-15.

† The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

‡ All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit." distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914].

§ No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

|| Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

¶ The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

** This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.,) packed in a special manner and marked "inedible, etc."

Leather.

Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together; leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.

Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).

Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.

Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil).

Macaroni.

Magnesium and its compounds.

Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).

Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).

Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.

*Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Margarine.

Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition [including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use, copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire, seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes), tin of all kinds, old and new,; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets, metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead].

Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).

Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Medical specialities (*e.g.*, atophan); medical hand syringes and thermometers.

Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).

Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).

Mineral oils, etc., (see Fuel-stuffs).

Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).

Mustard, ground.

Needles—knitting-machine needles.

Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickle and nickle wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.

Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).

Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).

Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.

Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).

Oils, volatile.

Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesameseed, cottonseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.

Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo and oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).

Onions, edible.

Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom, haematite iron ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.

Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Paraffin †; paraffin candles.

Peas (both cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Food-stuffs).

Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.

Pig iron (haematite).

Pigs, live.

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* Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

† This prohibition covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Pigskins.
Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).
Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Pyrites ("*vovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.
Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).
Resins, gums, and balsams.
Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).
Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.
Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.
Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers* and other goods principally made of rubber.
Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds).
Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin† or bullion (including foreign coins†), silver in plates.
Skins:—lamb and sheep skins, prepared or not prepared, pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar ‡
Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.
Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); terpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).

*The prohibition applies also to the export of cycles with tubes and covers fitted on, excepting cases where travellers bring cycles for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

†Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

‡Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the coming harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards.
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods (with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementeric) (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).
Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

29th October 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, lays down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) "*Central Bureaux.*"—Special bureaux [*centraal bureaux*] have been established by the Netherlands Government for the regulation of exportation of certain commodities [butter, cheese, pork]. The commodities in question may only be exported from the Netherlands when accompanied by a special export certificate [*uitvoerconsent*] issued by the respective bureau.

(4) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles, or of the raw materials used in their manufacture.

According to Ministerial Resolutions of the 10th and 11th August, this requirement was to apply to rubber, linseed oil [cotton oil, cocoanut oil, sesame oil, ground-nut oil, soya oil], and margarine, but was revoked on the 22nd October so far as concerns the articles placed in square brackets, which have now been prohibited to be exported.

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acids—nitric, sulphuric. (See also under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines).
Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).
Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.
Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; arachides or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Arms, except sporting arms.
Automobiles and parts therefore (including tyres), and motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of automobiles, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for automobiles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).
Barbed wire (see Wire).
Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)
Beans (see Pulse).
Beef (cattle flesh).

According to a notice by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th August, exemptions from the prohibition of the export of cattle flesh will only be allowed in respect of:—(*a*) dried, frozen, and salted organs; and (*b*), cured cattle flesh which, mixed with pig's meat, is exported in the form of sausages, and is accompanied by an export permit (*consent*).

Beets (sugar and other beets)—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, cement lime, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).
Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).
Bones; bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).
Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins.
Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can do so only under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).
Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)
Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).
Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers).
Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.
Carrots of all kinds (including horse-carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.
Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited. [See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living.

A notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat was to apply to the (1915) harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal, rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour), and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, maize, oats, maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, maize oil, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including slip's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits,) cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaront, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, triscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

His Majesty's Minister at the Hague reported on the 26th April, 1915, that the State Central Bureau for the Export of Cheese had determined that on and after the 1st May certificates would be granted in respect of 80—90 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands—the percentage varying according to the Province and the description of the cheese.

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition. A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent. of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).

Coal and coke; coal-tar, coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quantity sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*,] and to roasted cocoa beans. [As regards cocca husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils).

Coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Coins of nickel or bronze. (See also under Gold.)

Coke.

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins.

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper also fall under the prohibition.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Diuretine [see Medicaments).

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).

Eggs.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries come under the prohibition. As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fats—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, fatty acids are not prohibited Stearic acid or (deglycerined) stearine may thus be exported. Undeglycerined oils and fats known as "stearine" are covered by this prohibition in so far as they are wholly or partly of animal origin. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fecula, and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, tapioca roots, etc. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers :—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax.

Flax seed (see Linseeds; flax waste suitable for use in tow-yarn spinning mills; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cake [see also those specially mentioned in the list], and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of export of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Petroleum, Coal, Coal-tar, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder. (See under Ammunition.)

Half-woollen (mixed woollen goods) (see under Wool).

Hay.

Hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving (*not* including hemp for binding twine, manila hemp, sisal, etc.).

Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.
Honey.
Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Horses; horse-flesh.
Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sick-room, such as air-pillows, ice-bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or length, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to old cast iron, and cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, rod iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).
Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.
Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.
Lard (see Fats).
Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.
Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrite of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers).
Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.
Linseed (see Oilseeds), linseed-cake, linseed-meal, linseed oil.
Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar [which, however, is specifically prohibited].

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), maize oil, mawseed oil or poppy oil, oleic acid, palm-kernel oil, or fatty acids. [For stearine, see under Fats.] Solid fat (*consistenvet*), and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.
Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate or magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals).
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.
Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork): meat preparations and provision containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meet extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.
Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, contains the following explanations under this heading :—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of the obromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition :—ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), bleaching powder, blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, glycerine, Glauber's salts, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and silicate of soda, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom, of Arnhem, and other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition :—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid ;

opium and its derivatives : morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc. ;

salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline ;

further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them:—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubbers also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom ; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.)

Molasses and syrups ; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres ; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

The prohibition was revoked by a Ministerial Order of the 29th September, 1915, in so far as regards meat from rams and wethers.

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part), ; nickel coins.

A Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers) ; nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.), (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds :—linseed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, states that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seeds, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds :—anacardi nuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpitten*), copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpitten*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels the (seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), and myrrha beans (the seeds of *pineal.*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpa*) are also exempt from prohibition.

Oils :—see under Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oils; Petroleum: Benzine; Liquid fuel; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.
Onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Optical and medical instruments.
Peas (see under Pulse).
Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).
Pigs, living.
Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form (except that accompanied by a special export certificate). (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies als to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except bristles, etc. The prohibition is not, however, applicable to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions.

The same publication states that export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and that they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), saltpetre; potassium salts.
Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour (see under Fecula).

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 5th August, 1915, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to allow the exportation of *old* fowls (alive or dead) as from the 9th August, and under certain conditions.

Pulp, dried, and sugar pulp.
Pulse and pulse meal; all runner beans French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted dried or otherwise preserved; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

According to notices in the Official Gazette of the 20th May and the 4th and 24th July, 1915 applications for permission to export brown and white beans will not be considered unless the applicant has stored in the Amsterdam position a quantity of beans of the 1914 harvest equal to at least one-third of the quantity to be exported. No green peas or marrow peas will be allowed to be exported after the 31st July, 1915.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, on the 12th July, 1915, states that the prohibition of the export of pulse was to apply to the 1915 harvest.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, ground-nuts and almond substitute made therefrom, vetch seeds, and hop-seeds, fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.
Rags, woollen and half-woollen.
Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape-cake, rape-cake meal, rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).
Rennet preparations.
Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).
Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not.

Rubber waste; rubber tyres (see under Tyres).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)
Sacks, empty.

A notice was published by the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on the 18th November, 1914, to the effect that sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut.

Scythes.

Seeds:—grass seed; spinach seed, carrot seed, and purslain seed; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).

[Sheep, living]; sheep fleeces.

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).

Soap—All soaps which are not in the form of powder, bar, or cakes (pieces).

Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers).

Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).

Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, wooden spades are not prohibited under this heading.

Spelt (see Wheat).

Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).

Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).

Stomaches of calves.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetebles, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per waggon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw.

Sugar: sugar pulp molasses and syrups; sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for 14th October, 1915, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does not apply Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.

Tallow (see Fats).

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark or fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar, sodium sulphate, and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Tin.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); empty tins.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.
Toluol.
Tool steel whether new or old.
Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).
Turpentine.
Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.
Vegetables:—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carroots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Vegetables, salted.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to salted gherkins, cucumbers, cauliflowers, or sprouts, but it does apply to runner beans, Princess beans, and endives puepared with salt. (See also Sauerkraut and Bears.)

Vegetable oils:—coconut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, butter oil (consisting of refind rapeseed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape-seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.
Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste suitable for use in tow-yarn spinning mills; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see rubber).
Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.
Weapons (except sporting weapons).
Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)
Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.
Wood (walnut).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, 1915, walnut woodcut into pieces for parquat floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 14th October, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en topijten*) do not come under the prohibitions of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.
Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.
Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

22nd October 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or train shipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) The Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 17th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following category :—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials*;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(5) *Liquid fuels: Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibits until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) intro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export has been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations now in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Acetone. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcohol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammonical salts in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Antimony. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 4 on page 42.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Candles.
Carbolic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Cements.
Cereals, not named. (See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.)
Ceresin. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Chaff (see Fodder).
Cheese, hard-paste. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Chestnuts.*
Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†

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* Licences to export chestnuts to any destination (except Austria-Hungary and Germany) will be granted up to the amounts exported to the various countries in 1913. [2-10-15.]

† This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August, 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 23rd August, 1915, that the Italian Government have issued instructions to the competent authorities to prohibit the exportation of all woollen manufactures other than light woollen cloths weighing less than 400 grammes per square metre, tissues for embroidery, and fine hosiery of combed wool. The exportation of these goods is permitted only to Allied countries and to countries situated beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

According to a notice published on the 6th September, 1915, the exportation from Italy of cotton yarns of all kinds and of cotton tissues which are non-waterproof and not used for military purposes, may be sonctioned by the Italian Customs authorities if the goods are destined for Allied countries, America, or the countries beyond the Suez Canal. The exportation of waterproof tissues and tissues adapted for military purposes may, in exceptional cases, be allowed by the competent Ministry upon presentation of a formal application, subject to the restrictions laid down with regard to the place of destination.

Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Coffee.*
Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Copra. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached. [As regards cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, see Note † on page 43.]
Cylinders for compressed gas.
Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli.
Eggs.
Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles. [See Note † on page 43.]
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).
Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.
Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).
Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.
[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not previously been prohibited.]
Glycerine. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Gold bullion and coin.
Grape kernels (see Fodder).
Graphite.† (See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.
Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Hay.
Hemp, raw.‡
Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glovemaking).§
Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.
Horses.
Indiarubber (see Rubber).
Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Nore 4 on page 42.]
Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys ‖; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

* The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorized up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

† The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

‡ A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October 1915 (page 22).

§ The Italian Government have found it necessary to refuse to allow the export (even in the form of exchanges) of all hides, except goat and lamb skins, either raw or tanned without the hair on. [31-7-15.]

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]

No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

‖ According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note † on page 43.)
Lard.
Lead. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Lubricating materials. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Macaroni and vermicelli.
Machine tools.
Maize.
Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Manures, chemical.
Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).
Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops.*
Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Meal and flour.
Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).
Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Mica, (raw, in sheets or worked in any form.
Motor-boats (see Ships); motor-cars (see Vehicles).
Mules.
Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.
Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).
Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Paraffin†. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.
Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Petroleum; petrol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alums. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.
Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars).
Rattans (prohibited under heading "Timber").
Resins (colophany and other).
Rice‡; rice husks (see Fodder.)
Rubber (raw indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note * on page 43.)

* See note † on page 43.
† It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.
‡ The Italian Government have agreed to the exportation of rice up to an amount of 50,000 tons for the three remaining months of the year. [11-10-15.]

Salicylic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Semolina.
Sheep.
Ships of all kinds on the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, solvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ships' biscuit.
Silicon. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Skins (see under Hides).
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 4 on page 42.]
Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Spiegeleisen (see under Iron metallic alloys).
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Stearine. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Steel plates, scrap steel, (see Iron). [See also Note 4 on pape 42.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sulphur.* [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tanning extracts†; tanning materials of all kinds.
Tar. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction).
Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 42.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds,‡ including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction.
Vermicelli and macaroni.
Weapons. (See Munitions of war).
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note* on page 43).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 42.]

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* In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

† The demands of the Italian home market do not permit of any exceptions being made from the prohibition of the exportation of tanning extracts. [9-10-15.]

‡ Motar bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation.

FRANCE.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

18th October 1915.

By Presidential Decrees of December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd, and 31st, August 5th, 20th, and 25th, and September 3rd, and 21st, 1915, the exportation and re-exportation from France (in process of entrepôt, transit, or transhipment) of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2—9 has been prohibited. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministerielle dés derogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,* Servia,* or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles to which this abrogation of the prohibition applies are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 48—55.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco, (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination) except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphurs, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Moroco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, the exportation of which from the United Kingdom to Switzerland has been authorised, are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January, 1915 and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom,* be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the

* Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 28th July 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the place of departure to Italy.

According to a decision of the 2nd August 1915, goods shipped from the United States *to Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the American port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof ; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Sulphuric).
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina.
Aluminium, ore and metal, pure or alloyed; articles of aluminium other than jewellery.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metals" as applied to aluminium, covers ingots or scrap, rolled, forged, or cast aluminium, aluminium beaten in leaves, and aluminium wire and powder.

Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antimony; ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.

Arms of war, of all kinds.
Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses.
Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Bran.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to American countries.

Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.
Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium.
Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Casein.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, this prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein.

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese, hard-paste.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral.
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime.
Chloroform.
Chronometers, ships'.
Chinchona bark.
Clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal).

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the terms "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sence, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon; silver coins. (For gold coins, see under Gold.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, pine and fir resin, pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résines), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August, 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Copper, ore or metal, pure or alloyed, boilermakers, wares, and tubes of copper; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, cementation copper (a black powder, similar to charcoal powder, but much denser) falls under the prohibition.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to copper, pure or alloyed, covers these metals cast in lumps, ingots, slabs, etc., rolled or hammered metal (bars and plates) wire and bronze powder.

Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper).
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*
Cotton yarns; cotton rags; cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Creosote (wood creosote).
Cyanamide of calcium.
Detonators.
Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat.
Digitaline.
Dyes (see Tar dyes).
Dynamo-electric machines.
Earths, infusorial.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric wires and cables, insulated.
Emetic.
Emetine.
Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from

cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, other than those derived from fishes (tallow; lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoiseshell.

Fish—dried codfish and fish caught on the West Coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish, with the exception of codfish weighing under 1 kilog.

Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, and of seed potatoes in small boxes.

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

A French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, states that dari and canary grass are exempted from the scope of the prohibition as well as millet, chestnuts, gluten bread, etc.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 27th August 1915, that a prohibition of the exportation of new potatoes from France to the United Kingdom would be brought into force on the 1st September.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September, 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March, 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and America.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; refuse grapes.

Fulminate of mercury.

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 15th July; travellers leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs.

Grapes refuse.

Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; hemp armure, tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

Hides and skins :—

Kidskins, raw and dressed.

Raw and dressed hides and skins, other, except lambskins.

Dry foreign hides and skins.

An arrangement has been recently concluded whereby, in return for the exportation from the United Kingdom to France of certain light leathers required for French army boots, the French Government has undertaken to allow the export from France to the United Kingdom of a limited number of oxhides of 35 killog. salted weight and over. Particulars as to this arrangement will be seen in the notice on page 24 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st July 1915.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, *see* Note on p. 2 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horses, asses, mules.

Hoisery, woollen (see Wool).

Hydrochloric acid.

Infusorial earth.

Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes gloves of rubber).

Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments.

Instruments, nautical.

Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.

Iridium.

Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks; jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Lactic acid.

Lanoline (see Fats, animal).

Lard (see Fats, animal).

Lead ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Linen yarns; linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 42 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Live stock (Fr: bestiaux).

Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.

Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.

Machines, dynamo-electric.

Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.

Magnesium.

Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).

Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted; meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products. (See also Hams.)

Mercury, ore and metal.

Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.
Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Molasses.
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries with special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscope, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.
Munitions of war (projectiles and other).
Nautical instruments.
Navel and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Nickel, ore and metal, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed nickel, covers cast metal, mattes, ingots, crude lumps, hammered or drawn metal, and wire.

Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Oilcakes (cake from oilseeds), and brewery dregs for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake.

Oils mineral: Crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.).
Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable:—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).
Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.
Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.
(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)
Osmium.
Paraffin wax.
Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium.
Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)
Phosphorus; phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or pricipitated phosphate, and also to superposphates.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.
Photographic plates and papers.
Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de resines), pine and fir resin, colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Platinum.
Potassium, potash, and potash salts.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, cream of tartar (tartrate of potash) is allowed to be exported without special permission.

Potatoes (see Foodstuffs, farinaceous, and the Note thereto).
Poultry, live; eggs of poulty.
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
Pyramidon (amidopyrine).
Pyrites.
Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Rags of cotton.
Rattens, rough and decorticated.
Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.
Residue (Fr: marcs) of apples.
Resins (pine and fir), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de resines,) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Rhodium.
Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite.
Ruthenium.
Sacks of jute.

[See note to Jute Sacks.]

Salicylic acid.
Salol.
Salt—sea salt, saline salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.
Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths.
(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)
Scrap and waste iron or steel.
Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs, may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain, and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrés et apparaux de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silk (floss silk) raw or combed, coarse silk ("bourette de soie") raw or combed, and silk noils, raw or combed (with the exception of tussah), yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed; silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.
Silver coins.
Skins (see under Hides and skins).
Sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; caustic soda.
Starch.
Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.
Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.
Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur and pyrites.
Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.
Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Tallow (see Fats, animal).
Tanning materials:—Tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tanbark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tannaries.

Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar—alizarine, aniline).
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, to wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, (ore and metal, pure or alloyed; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed).

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed tin, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs, hammered or rolled metal, leaf metal, and wire.

Tinned meats (see under Meat).
Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes :—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in wrap and weft in a space of 5 mm. side ;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues ; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For certain tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, and silk see under the respective textile material.)

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the tools specified are the only ones affected by the prohibition of export.

Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.
Trioxymethylene.
Turpentine (see under Resins) ; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however (2-10-15), that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).
Vegetables, fresh.
Leaks, onions cabbages, carrots, garlic and turnips.
Other fresh vegetables.
Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.
Vessels :—river boats ; sailing, steam and motor vessels (see also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).
Volvic stone (Volvic lava).
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).
Weapons (see Arms).
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wood :—Building timber ; gunstocks ; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn ; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.
Wood charcoal ; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, with the exception of cuttings of new rags and of shoddy.

Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.

Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing ("draperie" and others); woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

An announcement of the Ministry of Finance, published in the "Journal Official" for the 22nd January 1915, states that, as an exception to the prohibition of the export of woollen tissues, woollen tissues for clothing, *other* than tissues of a uniform colour weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre and other than woollen swanskins and flannels, may be exported without special authorisation.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies *only* to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile material).

Yeasts.

Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; *zinc ore; filings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.*

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

October 11, 1915.

NOTES.

1. The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is authorised without special application in the case of each consignments. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, butter, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, furskins, except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, flax, hemp, tow, and spirit.

With regard to the export of these goods to Allied countries direct in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained each time from the neutral Legation in Petrograd, in agreement with the British Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e., viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

3. The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *via* Finland to places abroad.

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.

Acetone.

Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.

Aluminium ore (see Ores); aluminium, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Anthracene (see under Benzol).
Antimoney.
Arms—Fire-arms and steel weapons.
Asbestos in all forms, and manufactures thereof.
Asphalt, goudron, pitch, tar.
NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.
*Asses.
Automobiles and motor cycles.
Bacon and all other meat.
NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.
Barley.
Beans and peas.
Beetroots (see Vegetables).
Benzine (including gasoline and ligroine).
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and all nitro-combinations and their salts, as also all amido-combinations of the same.
Berthollet's salts.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather).
Borax and boracic acid.
Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock.
NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.
Brass, bronze, etc., (see under Copper).
Buckwheat.
Butter (see Dairy products).
NOTE.—As regards the export of butter direct to Allied countries, see Note 1, on page 55.
Cabbages (see Vegetables).
Calcium acetate.
*Camels.
Camphor.
Capsules and fuses.
Cartridges, projectiles, charges, etc.
Casein.
Cattle, large and small.
Caviare.
Celluloid and manufactures thereof.
Cement.
Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barley, lentils, buckwheat and millet.
Chlorates.
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine.
Chloride of tin.
Chromic acid salts.
Coal and coke.
Coins of gold (see under Gold).
Colophany.
Conserves.
Copper ore (see Ores); copper and its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); copper salts.
Cotton and cotton ends; cotton yarns (see Yarns).
Cresol (see under Benzol).
Curcuma.
Dairy products, including butter.
NOTE.—As regards the export of butter, etc., direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.
Dextrine and starch.
Down and wool (see under Wool).
Dyewoods (see under Plants for dying, etc.
Dynamites (see under Explosives).
Earth, infusorial (kieselguhr.)
Ethers, acetic (see under Acetic acid); ethyl ether.

* Export prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Explosives :—Nitro-glycerine, dinitroglycerine and all dynamites; black powder and pyrotechnical substances; all smokeless powder; all patent explosive substances; pyroxylin, pyrocollodion and collodion.

Fat (animal).

Felt and leather boots and shoes; felt (see under Wool).

Fish; caviare; fish oil.

NOTE.—As regards the export of fish direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable textile materials, including cotton; flax and hemp yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of flax hemp, and tow direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Flour and groats of all kinds.

Fodder for livestock (including bran and oilcake).

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses.

Furs (all kinds); sheepskins, lambskins, karakuls and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—As regards the export of furskins (except sheepskins and goatskins) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55. A Russian Customs Circular of 22nd June—5th July provides that furskins (except sheepskins, lambskins, goatskins, and karakul skins) may be exported to Allied countries through the parcel post without special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment.

Fusel oil, amyl alcohol; alcohol (spirit); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Fuses and capsules.

Game and poultry (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of game and poultry to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Glycerine.

Gold—wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, leaf gold, and gold dust.

Graphite.

Gum arabic.

Gunpowder (see under Explosives).

Hair (camels).

Hay and straw.

Hemp, flax, and the other vegetable textile materials (including cotton); hemp and flax yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of flax, hemp, and tow direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, *viz.*, ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and asses, hides, and calf and pig skins.

Horses.

Intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the export of intestines direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Iron ore (see Ores); iron, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

Kerosene (see under Oils).

Kieselguhr (infusiorial earth).

Lead ore (see Ores); lead, its alloys and manufactures; scrap and brack (see Metals); salts and combinations of lead.

Leather (see Hides, dressed).

Leather and felt footwear; leather manufactures.

Lentils.

Lime.

Linen sailcloth; khaki-coloured tent cloth.

Lint.

Licopodium.

Lubricating oils (see Oils).

Macaroni.

Malt.

Manganese ore (see Ores); manufactures, etc. (see Metals); salts and combinations of manganese.

Meat of all kinds, including bacon.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Medicinal plants and parts thereof.

Mercury and its combinations.

Metals (except gold and platinum, *q.v.*), their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack.

Mineral oils (see under Oils).

Millet.

Motor cars (automobiles) and motor cycles.

Naphtha (petroleum), etc., (see under Oils).

Napthalene (see under Benzol).

Nitrates.

Nitric acid.

Nitro-dextrine; nitro-starch; tetranitromethane.

Nitro-glycerine, etc., (see under Explosives); nitro-combinations (see under Benzol).

Oats.

Oilcake, bran, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Oilseeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Oils—petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine (including gasoline and ligroine), kerosene, and other illuminating petroleum oils; petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils; oil of turpentine; vegetable oils; fish oils.

Onions (see Vegetables).

Ores—all metal ores.

Ozokerite (mineral wax).

Paper (wood) pulp.

Paraffin.

Peas and beans.

Petroleum, petroleum residues, etc., (see under Oils).

Pepper.

Pharmaceutical products.

Phenol (see under Benzol).

Phosphorus.

Pigs.

Pitch, goudron, asphalt, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Plants for dying and tanning:—Yellore-wood, chestnut, oak, and other plants containing dying and tanning substances.

Platinum.

Potatoes.

Poultry and game (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of poultry and game to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Projectiles, cartridges, charges, etc.

Pyroxylin, pyrocollodion, and collodion (see Explosives).

Rags of all kinds.

Resins:—turpentine; colophany; gum arabic; shellac.

Rice.

Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

Rusks.

Rye.

Sacks and tarpaulins.

Sailcloth, linen; tent-cloth (khaki-coloured).

Salt, cooking.

Saltpetres (see Nitrates).

Santonin.

Scrap metals (see Metals).

Seeds:—fodder grass seeds; oilseeds; vegetable seeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds and of clover and other forage seeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Shellac.

Skins (calf and pig), dressed and undressed (see under Hides); furs of all kinds sheepskins, lambskins, karakul, and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—See note under Furs.

Soda.

Spirit (alcohol); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Starch and dextrine.

Steel (see under Iron).

Straw and hay.

Sugar.

Sulphur in all forms.

Sulphuric acid.

Swine.

Tanning substances. (See also under plaints for dying and tanning.)

Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Tar products (see under Benzol, etc.).

Tarpaulins and sacks.

Tea.

Tent cloth (khaki coloured).

Timber material of all kinds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of timber materials direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Tin ore (see Ores); tin scoriæ; tin, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); chloride of tin.

Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality).

NOTE.—As regards the export of tobacco of the best quality direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Toluol (see under Benzol).

Tomatoes.

Turpentine; oil of turpentine.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, dried; vegetables of all kinds, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages; vegetable oils.

Wax, mineral (ozokerite); paraffin.

Wheat.

NOTE.—The Russian Government will examine in a benevolent spirit applications of British merchants for the export of wheat to England.

Wood (see under Timber); wood (paper) pulp.

Wood spirit; spirit (alcohol).

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 55.

Wool and down; woollen combings; wool clippings; woolskins and rags; camel hair.

Woollen tissues, felt and other woollen manufactures.

Woollen yarns (see Yarns).

Xylol (see under Benzol).

Yarns of textile materials.

Zinc ore (see Ores); zinc scoriæ, zinc, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

SWITZERLAND.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 2, 1915.

NOTES.

1. The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions of exportation which have been established in respect of the following goods by successive Decrees of the Federal Council.

2. Notwithstanding the prohibition of export, prohibited goods may be sent in transit through Switzerland in sealed wagons.

The *importation* of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, including forage meal and bran, as also of all concentrated forage necessary for the feeding of cattle, is reserved exclusively to the Confederation. *The re-exportation of such imported products is absolutely prohibited.* [*Decree of January 7, 1915*].

4. The Swiss prohibitions of exports are, in the main, based on the classification of the Swiss Customs Tariff, and the numbers quoted below are the Tariff numbers under which the prohibited goods fall. In the earlier Decrees, however, the prohibitions of export were not drawn up on the basis of the Tariff classification, so that it has not been possible to indicate in all cases the headings of the Tariff under which certain articles fall.

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ex 974*b*	Acetanilide (antifebrine).
ex 1051	Acetic acid, crude or purified, having an empyreumatic odour.
	Acetic acid, other, containing more than 12 per cent of acetic acid (see under Vinegar).
ex 1051	Acetone.
ex 974*b*	Acetylsalicylic acid.
	Acids:—see under the respective headings—acetic, acetylsalicylic, benzoic, carbolic, chlorosulphuric, citric, formic, gallic, hydrochloric (muriatic), nitric, phthalic, sulphuric sulphurous, tannic, tartaric, etc.
ex 974*b*	Adrenaline, natural or artificial and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrine, expirenine, etc).
	Aeroplanes.
	Agar-agar (see under Chemical raw materials [No. 988.])
ex 894*c*—898*b*, M 9, ex 1164	Airships.
1071	Albumen (egg and blood albumens) and yolks of eggs—for industrial purposes.
125, 1070	Alcohol (absolute), "trois-six," spirits of wine—even if denatured.
ex 1059	Alcohol, methylic (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 968	Aloes. (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
ex 982-983, 1002	Alums; alum in blocks for toilet purposes.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1041	Alumina—acetate of, acetotartrate of (alsol), sulphate of, and hydrate of.
	Aluminium and alloys thereof:—
862—865	Raw, or in sheets, bars, wire, pipes.
866—867	Wares of all kinds, including thermite.
	Ammonia, nitrate of, crude (see Nitrates.)
	Ammunition for portable firearms (included under explosives and pyrogenic articles, *q.v.*).
1066*a*	Aniline (also crude aniline); aniline oil; aniline salt.
1066*b*	Aniline combinations for the manufacture of colours, such as toluidene, dimethylaniline, etc.
	Anthracene (see Coal tar derivatives.)
	Antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony) (see under Ores).
876	Antimony, native (sulphide of antimony); regulus of antimony.
ex 974*b*	Antipyrine.
ex 971	Apomorphine.
ex 971	Arecoline and its salts.
Various Nos.	Arms and their component parts.*
	Artificial manures (see Fertilisers.)
	Ash wood (see under Wood.)
135	Asses. (See also Horses and Mules.)
ex 971	Atropines and its salts.
ex 803—809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 968, ex 981	Balsam of Peru, artificial balsam of Peru.
	[For other balsams, see under Pharmaceutical articles.]
1161	Bandaging and wound-dressing articles.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of portable firearms not using Swiss Army ammunition, and in consignments of not more than fifty arms. [13-10-15].

	Barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Bark (see Tanning woods, etc., Cinchona bark, etc.).
ex 950—951	Batteries, electric, including those for pocket lamps; electrodes combined with copper plates.
1065*b*	Benzine, and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
	Benzol, chlorobenzol, benzoic acid, etc. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
ex 946	Binoculars, prismatic and lenticular.
ex 21, ex 102	Biscuits and other fine bakers' wares, with or without sugar (except individual consignments weighing 5 kilogrammes or less).
ex 878, ex 975, ex 974*b*, ex 1048	Bismuth; xeroform (tribromophenate of bismuth); unspecified salts of bismuth; such as airol, dermatol, sub-nitrate of bismuth; nitrate of bismuth (for industrial use).
ex 165	Bones, crude bone dust. (See also under Fertilisers.)
190—201	*Boots and shoes of all kinds (whether of leather, tissues, rubber, or any other material), cut out and parts for boots and shoes, and soles (except cork soles) to be put into boots and shoes. (See also under Made-up articles.)
1024	Borax.
	Bran (see under Forage.)
	Brass (see under Copper.)
20	Bread, bread in slices for soup, dog biscuit, etc.
	Briquettes. (See under Fuel.)
1009, ex 1059	Bromine and salt (inorganic or organic) of bromine, not specified elsewhere.
	Bronze (see under Copper.)
93—97	†Butter (including Margarine, artificial butter, cocos butter, and other butter substitutes); cream; other edible fats (lard, oleomargarine, edible suet, etc.).
	Cables, electric (see under Copper); capables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
ex 992, 983, 999, ex 1052	Camphor, raw and refined (see under Chemical raw materials.)
ex 1135—1136	Candles, tallow and wax, of all kinds, except those used for Christmas trees.
	Carbolic (phenic) acid. (See cots coal tar derivatives.)
ex 627	Carbon stems for electric pocket lamps.
ex 629	Carborundum, crude, also powdered.
	Cartridges and projectiles for infantry and artillery, and detached parts thereof.
1072	Caseine.
255 and ex 787—790	Casks (used) for petroleum and oil—of wood or of sheet iron.
974*a*	Castor oil, colourless, purified. (For castor oil, industrial, see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 185	Catgut, in rolls, not sterilised.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier. (See under Chemical raw materials.)
136—142	Cattle (oxen, bulls, cows, heifers, young cattle).
	Cattle foods. (See under Forage.)
	‡Cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, etc.), maize, pulse:
1—10	In the grain, not crushed, not husked.
11—14	In the grain, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed; groats, semolina.
15	Malt.
16—18	Flour (*not* including alimentary flour (farinaceous food) for infants).
ex 224, ex 967	Charcoal (lime-tree charcoal), whole or ground.
98—99§	Cheese, soft or hard-paste; caseine.

* It is understood that only Swiss *manufacturers* will be allowed to have export licenses for boots and shoes, and that no such licenses will be granted to dealers. [*June* 10, 1915.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh butter not exceeding 2 kilog. exported in frontier traffic. [13-10-15.]

‡ *See* also Note 3 on page 1.

§ Until further notice, cheese in pieces weighing at most 2 kilog. may be exported without special authorisation, provided that the same person or family may not export, each day, more than 2 kilog. [13-10-15.]

	Chemical raw materials, (raw materials for chemical purposes) :—
985	Iceland moss, " psyllium " seeds, etc.
986	Catéchu; kino, gambier.
987	Lemon juice.
988	Gums of all kinds ; agar-agar.
989—992	Resins for industrial use, all kinds, such as:—Colophany (purified pine resin) ; gum copal, gum damar, gum sandarac, stick lac, shellac; mastic, gum resins, pitch, dry pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc., etc.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
995	Turpentine oil (for substitutes, see under Benzine).
996	Tar of all kinds.
999	Camphor, and other chemical raw materials not specified in the Swiss Customs Tariff.*
35	Chestnuts, fresh or dried.
	Chicory roots, fresh (see under Forage) ; chicory roots, dried, etc., (see under Coffee substitutes).
ex 1011, ex 1028	Chlorate of potash ; chlorate of soda.
1012	Chloride of lime.
1013	Chlorine, liquefied by pressure or in the form of gas, in wrought iron or steel receptacles.
ex 976	Chloroform for narcosis.
1037	Chlorosulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine).
64†	Chocolate. (See also Cocoa.)
	Chrome, sulphate of, and salts of, for tanning (see under Tanning substances.)
ex 966—967	Cinchona bark (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
1050	Citric and tartaric acids.
various Nos.	Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops, of whatever material composed.
	Coal and coal-dust. (See under Fuel.)
1065*a*	Coal tar derivatives and auxiliary materials for the manufacture of aniline colours, such as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, anthracene, carbolic acid (phenol), toluol; benzoic acid, etc. [See also Aniline and Aniline combinations.]
60—63†	Cocoa husks, cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa powder, chocolate paste. (See also Chocolate.)
ex 971	Cocaine and its salts and combinations.
ex 971	Codeine and its salts.
54-57	Coffee, raw or roasted ; coffee substitutes of all kinds in a dry state; articles for preparing coffee substitutes —beetroots cut in slices, and similar products.
	Coke and coke dust (see under Fuel.)
ex 974*b*, ex 1059	Collodion (iodated); collodion prepared with silver bromide.
989	Colophany (purified pine resin).
101	Conserves of fruit.
103‡	Conserves and articles for consumption (delicacies), other than sugared goods (sucrerie). (See also under Biscuits.)

* Tariff No. 997 and 998 [*not prohibited*] relate to dried wine lees and crude tartar.

† The chocolate factories enumerated in the list sent to the Customs houses have received a general authorisation, valid until further notice, to export to countries other than Germany and Austria and countries in the occupation thereof:—

(*a*) Cocoa in powder, in separate consignments, up to 200 kilog. for each consignee.

(*b*) Chocolate, without restriction as to quantity, but only in pieces, blocks, tablets, packets, rolls or boxes weighing not more than 500 grammes.

Special authorisation must be obtained for the exportation of chocolate in powder Chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilog. (gross), as also chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in quantities of up to 2 kilogs. in retail frontier traffic, may be exported without special authorisation until further notice.

The specialities classed in No. 63 (such as liquid chocolate, with milk or cream added, in boxes; oatmeal cocoa; cocoa mixed with milk and oatmeal; cocoa mixed with banana flour; cocoa mixed with vegetable substances; alimentary flour for infants containing cocoa, etc.) are not, until further notice, to be regarded as covered by the prohibition of export. [13-10-15.]

‡ Specialities (such as Maggi's seasonings, sauces, farinaceous foods for infants, ovomaltine, berry wines, etc.), are excepted from the prohibition. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of conserves of shellfish. [13-10-15.]

	Copper and copper alloys:
814	Copper ores, filings, turnings and shavings of copper, scrapings of brass, etc.
	Semi-manufactured wares of copper and copper alloys:—
815	Bars, pigs, slabs, discs, etc.
816	Waste, old bell and gunmetal.
817—819	Hammered, rolled, or drawn:—Bars, plates and sheets; copper solder; washers; wire; pipes.
820	Silvered, gilt, twisted round cotton or silk thread.
821	Imitation gold wire (*fil leonique*).
822	Imitation gold and silver beaten into thin sheets.
823—828	Electric cables of all kinds (including field cables), of copper or copper alloys, whether insulated or not, including insulated electric wires.
829	Metallic tissues and brass or copper gauze.
830	Rivets, screws, pins, nails, tacks.
831—832	Bells of all kinds of copper, copper alloys, or bronze.
832—839	Wares of copper, of bronze, or of other copper alloys not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff [including specifically cartridge and shell cases (*douilles pour munitions*)].
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the Exportation wares of copper or copper alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
1044	Copper sulphate (copper vitrol); ammoniacal sulphate of copper, "fungivore" products, steatite prepared with sulphate of copper and similar products for combating diseases of plants.
	Copra (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Cordage, old, for making paper (see under Rags); cordage, other (see under Flax (Ropes, cables, cordage, etc.); cordage (cables, etc.) of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
ex Category VII A*	Cotton:—Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
341-342	Cotton, raw or bleached, dyed, etc.
344 and ex 342 and 346	Cotton waste, even if carded or gummed.
345—346	Cotton wool (wadding) including bleached, chemically pure, cotton wool); cotton tow, carded, in layers.
347—348	Cotton yarns, unbleached, boiled, bleached, glazed, mercerised, dyed, printed—whether single or twisted; imitation vicuna yarns.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of export applies not only to yarns of pure cotton but also to yarns of mixed yarns which are assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns.† Further, mixed cotton yarns which are *not* assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns are also prohibited if it is suspected that the admixture was effected in order to avoid the prohibition.
	Cottonseed (see Seeds); cottonseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 1064	Cresol and soapy solutions thereof.
ex 666	Crucibles of graphite.
ex 974*b*	Diethylmalonyl urea (veronal, malonal) and its salts.
ex 974*b*	Dimethylamidoantipyrine (pyramidon).
	Dimethylaniline (see Aniline combinations.)
ex 971	Dionine.

* A general authorisation of export has been granted in respect of articles of cotton *not* mixed with wool [13-10-15.]

† The *assimilation* of mixed yarns to pure cotton yarns depends upon the rates of duty leviable on the component materials. Further information on this point may be obtained, if desired, from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

ex 148*a*	Dogs;—Military and police dogs.
22	Edible pastes (macaroni, vermicelli).
86 ; 1071	Eggs; egg albumen and egg yolks—for industrial purposes.
	Electric cables (see under Copper); electric batteries (see Batteries); electric pocket lamps (see Pocket lamps; electric transformers (see Transformers).
ex 966-967	Ergot of rye (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
1062	Ether, sulphuric (ethyl ether).
1082-1088	Explosives, and pyrogenic articles, including electric mine-exploders.
	Fats, edible (lard, oleomargarine, cocos butter, etc., (see under Butter); fats, other (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 878, ex 1145	Ferrocerium, even if prepared for retail sale.
	Ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten: crude (See under Iron.)
	Fertilisers:—
167	Potash fertilisers, saline residues of Stassfurt salts.
169	Artificial fertilisers, bone dust, superphosphates, also phosphates and phosphorites: prepared.
	[See also under Bones, Nitrates (crude), Phosphates, Rags of wool and half-wool (for manure), Sulphuric acid (used).]
ex 964	Fieldglasses, prismatic and lenticular.
	Firewood (see under Fuel.)
88-90	Fish, dried, salted, marinated, smoked, or otherwise preserved; [mussels and other shell, fresh*]. [For fish conserves, see under Conserves.]
	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp, and other similar textile materials:—
ex Category VII B	Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
396	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp and other similar textile materials, and wastes thereof—raw, steeped, stripped or hackled, dressed, bleached, dyed, etc.; tow.
397-404	Yarns of the textiles enumerated in Tariff No. 396, and of their wastes:—Unbleached; boiled, lyewashed, creamed, bleached; dyed, printed; twisted; or made-up for retail sale (on reels, in balls or skeins, etc.).
ex 405—413	Jute tissues for use in the manufacture of sacks.
423, ex 425	Ropes, cables, cordage and other ropemakers' wares (except nets), composed of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396 and of wastes thereof.
426	Sacks (for the transport of articles of general consumption, *not* sacks for household use, etc.) of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396.
427	Girths and halters.
	Flour. (See under Cereals.)
	Foodstuffs. (See under the respective headings, and under Conserves, etc.).
212-217	Forage of all kinds (hay, oilcake and oilcake-meal, malt germs cattle foods and meal thereof, bran, etc.).
ex 220	Forage (green fodder) and seeds; fresh chicory roots.
ex 974*b*, ex 1053	Formalin (formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, formol) and paraformaldehyde, liquid; formaldehyde (formic aldehyde) and paraformaldehyde in liquid solution.
ex 1051	Formic acid.
23-30†	Fruits, edible berries, fresh†, dried or drained; juices of fruit and berries, etc.; crushed fruits, etc. (See also Grapes, Chestnuts Southern fruits.)

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh mussels and other fresh shellfish. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh fruit not exceeding 100 kilogs., but individual proprietors (*proprietaires*) may not export more than one consignment of 100 kilog. per day. [13-10-15.]

101	Fruit preserves of all kinds.
	Fuel :—
ex 219	Vegetable wastes which may be used as fuel.
221-223	Firewood, brushwood, tree bark, peat, tan briquettes.
ex 224	Lime tree charcoal, whole. (For powdered lime tree charcoal, see Charcoal.)
643-646	Coal, coal dust, schist (schisty coal); petroleum residues for fuel; lignite; coke, coke dust; briquettes of all kinds, wood charcoal dust, retort carbon.
	Furs (see under Hides and skins, and also under Made-up articles).
1054	Gallic acid, tannic acid, and other similar acids; gallaminic acid.
986	Gambier, catechu, kino.
81-82	[Game (ground or winged game)*] preserves of ground and winged game.
ex 719, ex 899	Girders of iron or steel.†
	Gloves (winter gloves) of leather, for men (see under Leather); other gloves, etc., suitable for troops (see under Made-up articles).
ex 1059, 1074	Glue:—Resin glue; glue for bootmakers (Vienna gum, gluten).
ex 974*b*, ex 982-983, ex 1056	Glycerine, medicinal; glycerine, perfumed; glycerine, purified.
146	Goats.
	Gold, pure or alloyed:
ex 868	Scrap, waste, ashes, filings and refuse.
869*a*, 869*d*	Unworked; coined.
ex 870	Rolled, in plates or bands, antique gold coins.
31-34‡	Grapes (fresh grapes and raisins.)
218	Grape and fruit residue (*marcs*); liquid wine less.
ex 1089, 1090, and 1105	Graphite, even ground, washed, pulverised, compressed, etc.
ex 666	Graphite crucibles.
	Greases for polishing (see Polishes); other greases (see Fats).
	Groats. (See under Cereals.)
ex 988, ex 1159	Gum solution; liquid gum in receptacles of 1 kilog, or more.
	Gums and gum-resins (see under Resins).
ex 808	Guncarriages. (See under Iron.)
ex 250, ex 813	Gunstocks, in the rough and finished.
149	Guts and bladders, of animal origin; calves' stomachs, fresh or dried even salted; unworked rennet (natural rennet).
ex 498, ex 501	Hair goods:—Tissues and unspecified wares of horsehair and orher animal hair (except pigs' bristles) in combination with wool.
	Harness. (See under Leather.)
212	Hay. (See also under Forage.)
	Hemp and certain wares thereof. (See under Flax.)
ex 971	Heroine.
172-176§	Hides and skins (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
71	Honey.
53	Hops.
132-135	Horses, etc.:—animals of the equine kind (horses, mules, asses).
	Horseshoes and horseshoe nails and spikes. (See under Iron.)
	Hosiery (stockings, etc.) for troops (see under Clothing).
1035	Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.
983	Instruments and apparatus, medical and surgical.
ex 1009, ex 1059, ex 1048	Iodine and salts (organic or inorganic) of iodine not specified elsewhere; chloride of iodine.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of ground and winged game. [13-10-15.]

† Until further notice, the prohibition of export applies only to girders of special iron or special steel having a maxium dimension of 12 cm. or more. [13-10-15.]

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh or crushed grapes. [13-10-15.]

339 C. & I.

§ Fresh, salted, or dried skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported until further notice. [13-10-15.]

ex 981	Iodine, tincture of.
ex 975	Iodoform.
ex 966-967	Ipecacuanha and rhubarb roots (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Iron :—
708, 711	Waste obtained in the manufacture of iron (filings, turnings, etc.) ; scrap iron, and old iron.
709, 710*	Raw iron; ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferro-tungsten: crude.
715, ex 712-714, ex 716, ex 717, and ex 718*b*	Iron for making wire (wire iron) in coils, also in round or flat bars —of any diameter.
719	Iron in special shapes (T, U, Z, oval, angle, etc., rough, having a maximum sectional dimension of 12 centim. or more.
ex 722-724	Round iron (wire), drawn or cold rolled, also barbed wire.
725-727, ex 728, 729-732 ex 787-790, ex 802*b*, ex 879, ex 881, ex 899	Iron and steel sheets, including corrugated, grooved or perforated sheets and rough piping of corrugated sheets: Rough, coated with lead, tinned (tinplate), coated with zinc (galvanised), varnished, etc., even perforated, cut into specified lengths, pierced, hollowed, etc.
ex 728	Round iron wire for the manufacture of teeth for weaver's combs and heddles: cast steel wire for the manufacture of cables.
733—735	Rails and sleepers for railways.
ex 736	Switches and points for railways; portable tracks.
742, 743, ex 744	Pipes of wrought iron and steel, having an internal diameter of less than 40 centim.
764 and 765	Ropes and cables of iron or steel wire.
775	Horseshoe nails.
ex 776	Iron nails for mountaineering shoes.
ex 787-790	Casks, used, of sheet iron, for petroleum or oil.
ex 788*b*, ex 802*b*	Tinplates, cut, perforated ; tinplate, stamped, cut, in washers. (See also under Iron and steel sheets, above.)
ex 802*a*, ex 803-809	Horseshoes, in the rough; horseshoes; spikes (*crampons a souder*) for horseshoes, unfinished; finished ice-spikes (*crampons a glace*) for horseshoes; iron spikes for mountaineering boots.
ex 803-809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 808	Gun-carriages.
ex 879, ex 881	Parts of boilers, of sheet iron.
ex 881	Recipients, of wrought iron or of steel, for the transport of gasses. NOTE.—Various other manufactures of iron or steel are also prohibited to be exported, and will be found noted on this list in alphabetical order. (See, *e.g.*, Arms, etc., Girders, Lathes, Motors, Needles, Vices.)
	Jute, jute yarns and certain jute wares (including sacks) (See under Flax.)
ex 609	Kaolin, agalith (magnesium silicate used in the manufacture of paper in place of kaolin).
986	Kino, catechu, gambier.
ex 981, ex 982—983	Lanoline, pharmaceutical; lanoline, perfumed. (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Lard see under Butter) ; lard oil (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 894—898, M 6 and 9	Lathes, of iron, new and used, even with parts of other materials; detached parts thereof.
840	Lead ores, galena, lead wastes.
	Lead and its alloys :
841-842	Lead, soft, in bars, pigs, slabs ; type metal ; scrap lead.
843	Rolled lead ; lead wire ; bullets, shot ; lead in sheets, pipes.
844-845	Printers' type, old and new.

* The exportation of ferro-silicon is permitted. [*March* 6, 1915.[

846-847	Wares of lead, even combined with other materials. NOTE.—The prohibition of the exportation of wares of lead or lead alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1006, 1012, ex 1021	Lead nitrate and lead nitrite; chloride of lime; pyrolignite of lime.
	Leather and leather wares:—
174, 177-184, 186	Unworked leather (including leather waste).
ex 187	Leather cut out for military equipment and harness.
ex 188	Parts (finished) for military equipment and harness; cases for fire arms; rifle straps; ordinary harness; articles of clothing: of leather.
ex 189	Parts and accessories (finished), for ordinary harness, not mounted, not fitted.
ex 202	Winter gloves, of leather (skin), for men.
ex 1145	Leather shoe (boot) laces; leather peaks for caps. (See also under Boots and Shoes.)
	Lignite. (See under Fuel.)
	Lime:—Nitrate of, crude or purified (see under Nitrates); pyrolignite; chloride (see Chloride of lime).
	Linen yarns and certain linen wares (see under Flax).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
211	Litter of all kinds (straw,* peat litter, chaff, etc.).
	Lubricants. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 1053	Lysoform.
	Macaroni (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
	Made-up articles of wool (pure or mixed), and other made-up articles for the use of troops (*e.g.*, fur articles, boots and shoes, etc., for men, tents, etc.)
ex 625 and 626	Magnesite (natural carbonate of magnesia).
Various Nos.	Magnetos for automobiles.
	Malt (See under Cereals); malt germs, etc. (see under Forage).
ex 1021	Manganese (peroxide of manganese), regenerated, ground or in paste. (See also under Ores.)
	Manures. (See Fertilizers.)
	Margarine and other butter substitutes. (See under Butter.)
ex 981, ex 990	Mastic, pharmaceutical; mastic, other (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 9, and ex 899	Material (installations) for aerial (suspension) railways, and detached parts thereof, such as:— control mechanism, rolling stock, pulleys, aerial rails, wagons and wagon-bodies, suspension hooks, safety-wires, support poles, etc.
76-80	Meat, fresh and preserved, extracts of meet, pork butcher's goods (sausages, etc.).
938	Medical and surigical instruments and apparatus.
877, ex 974*b*	Mercury; bi-iodide of mercury; satls of mercury not specified elsewhere such as:—bi-chloride (sublimate), chloramide, protochloride (calomel), iodide and iodate, nitrate, oxide, salicylate, sulphate.
ex 1059	Methyl alcohol (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 633	Mica, even in squares or in sheets or slabs, oval or rectangular (mica splittings): rough, not stuck together.
91, 92	Milk, fresh; milk, condensed, sterilised, etc. (See also under Butter.)
	Mineral oils (petroleum, Petrolem products, etc.) (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Molasses (see under Sugar).
ex 971	Morphine and its salts.

* The prohibition of export does not apply to common straw bands for binding sheaves, or to straw plaits for packing. [13-10-15.]

ex 864*c*-898*b*, M 3 and 4	Motors (turbine) for torpedo boats.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 5	Motors (petrol) for automobiles.
	Motor cars and various component parts thereof (see under the headings for Vehicles, Motars, Magnetos, Tyres).
134	Mules. (See also Horses and Asses.)
51—52	Mustard (in seed, crushed, ground, or prepared).
	Nails (horseshoe nails and nails for mountaineering shoes). (See under Iron.)
ex 1059, ex 1065	Naphthaline. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
ex 1145	Needles for embroidering, crocheting, or knitting machines.
	Nickel and nickel alloys:
859	Nickel in cubes, sponges, or cast bars; waste and scrap nickel; German silver in crude pieces.
860	Nickel pure or alloyed, rolled, drawn, in slabs, bars, sheets, wire, and pipes.
861	Wares of nickle and nickle alloys, wares of German silver, alphenide, and alpaca.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of nickel and nickel alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contriavances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
	Nitrates:—
ex 163	Crude, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda); lime saltpetre (nitrate of calcium), nitrate of ammonia.
1020	Pure, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium.
ex 1006	Nitrate and nitrite of lead.
1034	Nitric acid; mixtures (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).
ex 1026, ex 1006	Nitrite of calcium; nitrate of soda; nitrite of lead.
ex 971	Novocain.
	Oils, fats, waxes, etc.:—
72-75	Edible oils (olive oil, cocoanut oil, earthnut oil, cottonseed oil, etc.—when edible).
	Edible fats (see under Butter).
643*b*	Petrolium residue for fuel (see F).
974*a*	Caster oil, colourless, purified.
995	Oil of turpentine.
1065*b*	Benzine and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
1114	Linseed and poppyseed oil, boiled (oil varnish): fluid.
	Oils, fats, waxes, mineral oils, tar oils, resinous oils, paraffin, ceresine, vaseline—for industrial purposes:—
1115-1118	Crude vegetable oils (linseed oil, denatured olive oil, almond oil, oleic acid, castor oil, peach kernel oil, inedible earthnut oil, hemp oil, inedible cottonseed oil, rapeseed oil, industrial sesame oil, etc.).
1119	Crude animal oils (neat's foot oil, fish oil, lard oil, unpurified codliver oil).
1120	Solid vegetable oils, crude (inedible copra, palm oil, etc.).
1121	Solid animal oils, crude (tallow, bone fat, unrefined lanoline, etc.).
1122-1125*	Vegetable waxes; animal wax (beeswax, spermaceti, etc.).
1126-1128	Mineral oils and tar oils (petroleum, pertroleum products, etc.).
1129*-1130	Paraffin and ceresine, pure, not manufactured; vasline.

* Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes falling under Tariff Nos. 1122—1125, 1129 and 1132 are prohibited, whether they are in the crude state or are blanched, dyed or otherwise prepared. (April 24, 1915.)

1131	Resinous oils.
ex 1132*	Oils, fats, and waxes, prepared, for lubricating purposes; artificial vaseline, worked paraffin, purified lanoline.
1133-1134	Turkey-read oil and other sulpho-ricinates, stearin, degras.
	Fatty oils for pharmaceutical use (See under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Oilcake and oilcake meal (see under Forage).
	Oilseeds (see Seeds).
	Olemargarine. (See under Butter.)
ex 968, ex 981	Opium and opium powder (included under Pharmaceutical articles); extract and tincture of opium. (See also Codeine and Morphine.)
875†	Ores, crude, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, such as assenic ore, manganese, antimoney ore (sulphuretted antimoney), natural oxide of uranium (pitchblend) tungsten ore (wolfarm), etc.
	Palm oil. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Paraffin. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Paraformaldehyde (see under Formalin).
22	Pastes, edible.
	Peroxide of manganese (see under Manganese).
	Petroleum, petroleum produts, petroleum residues, etc., (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Pharmaceutical articles (raw materials):—
966—967	Raw materials, vegetable and animal, for pharmaceutical use whether in the rough state, or cut up, or having been subjected to any mechanical process.
ex 968	Products for pharmaceutical use, vegetable and animal; saps of plants, concentrated by evaporation; balsams; resins and gum-resins; fatty oils, not manufactured; grease for sabots, vaseline in boxes.
ex 981	Pharmaceutical products specified in this list as coming under 968 and 974*b*, put up in doses, solutions, tablets, sterilised ampoules prepared for retail trade, etc.
ex 974*b*	Phenacetin.
	Phenol (see Coal tar derivatives).
ex 609, ex 981	Phosphate of lime, for cattle food, with or without admixture of other substances.
ex 165, 166	Phosphates and phosphorites, not prepared; Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron). (See also under Fertilisers.)
1023*b*	Phosphate of soda.
1029—1030	Phosphorus, yellow and red (amorphous).
ex 1008	Phosphorus, sesquisulphide of.
1067	Phthalic acid; resorcin.
143—144	Pigs.
	Pipes of iron and steel, lead, and other metals (see under the respective metals).
	Pitch of coal tar (see under Chemical raw materials); brewers' pitch, etc. (See under Resins, gums, etc.)
ex 1151 and various Nos.	Pocket lamps, electric, and cases and other detached parts thereof. [For carbon stems of such lamps, see under Carbon.]
1143 *a* and *b*	Polishes of all kinds, including floor polishes; preparations, blacks and oils for leather; cleaning soaps and pomades; similar fatty substances not specified elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, contining turpentine, etc.
1031, ex 1011, ex 1019	Potash, chlorate of potash, permanganate of potash, and yellow and red prussiates (ferrocyanide and ferricyanide) of potash. (See also under Fertilisers, and Nitrates).
45	Potatoes.

* Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes falling under Tariff Nos. 1122—1125, 1129 and 1132 are prohibited, whether they are in the crude state or are blanched, dyed, or otherwise prepared.

(April 24, 1915.)

† This heading does not apply to iron ore, copper ore, or lead ore. The two latter are, however prohibited to be exported. (See under "Copper," and "Lead.")

83—35	Poultry, living or dead; preserves of poultry.
ex 981, ex 1021, ex 1048	Powders for stimulating the appetite of animals, etc., powder for tempering iron and steel, powders and plates for soldering metals.
1138—1139	Products of all kinds (powders, etc.) for use in laundry washing, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff.
	Projectiles and cartridges for infantry or artillery, and detached parts thereof.
ex 1017	Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.
	Pulse (see under Cereals.).
ex 707	Pyrites (sulphur iron).
ex 1021	Pyrolignite of lime.
ex 971	Quinine, hydrochlorate and sulphate of.
81—82 ex, 148*b*	[Rabbits, dead, rabbits, living.]* [See also under Game.]
ex 289	Rag pulp.
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
288	Rags of all kinds (except rags—other than of wool and half-wool—for manure); old cordage and other wastes in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, etc.; also paper clipping for packing purposes.
	Rails and sleepers, switches and points, portable track (see under Iron); suspension (aerial) transportations, installations and materials therefor (see Material for suspension railways).
	Raisins, (see under Grapes).
	Ramie and yarns and certain wares thereof (see under Flax).
	Rape-seed (see Seeds); rape-seed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Recipients for gases. (See under Iron.)
ex 149, 1072	Rennet, not prepared (natural rennet) and in powder; extract of rennet and other preparations of rennet.
	Resins, unmanufactured (see Chemical raw materials).
1057	Resins, manufactured, of all kinds (brewer's pitch, shoemaker's pitch, resin ethers, etc.) including powdered resins.
ex 1113	Resins, artificial (artificial turpentine).
	Resins and gum-resins for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).
1067	Resorcin; phthalic acid.
	Retort carbon. (See under Fuel).
	Rice. (See under Cereals.)
	Ropes and other ropemakers' wares (except nets) see under Flax); ropes and cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
989	Rosin (colophony—purified pine resin).
516—529†	Rubber (*caoutchouc*) and wares thereof even in combination with other materials, including tyres and covers for cycles and carriages, but not including elastic tissues. (See also under Boots, and shoes.)
	Sacks, and jute tissues for making them. (See under Flax.)
ex 510—511	Sacks of straw, bast, sorghum, esparto, cocoanut fibre, vegetable hair, etc.
ex 1154	Saddlery (see under Leather); component parts of saddlers' wares suitable for military use.
65—66	Sago and tapioca.
1068	Salicylic acid, crude, or purified.
ex 974*b*	Salol.
48—50	Salt (kitchen salt, salt for cattle, saline salt, table salt, etc.).
ex 974*b*	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
	Saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre, etc., crude or pure (see under Nitrates).
ex 971	Santonine.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of live rabbits and of ground and winged games (under which heading *dead* rabbits come). [13-10-15.]

† The prohibition of export does not apply to hardened rubber, celluloid, stabilite, galilith, and wares of such materials, nor to elastic tissues of rubber combined with cotton, wool, etc. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of insulting tissues and ribbons not impregnated or combined with rubber or guttapercha. [13-10-15.

ex 971	Scopolamine (hyoscine).
	Scrap metals (see under the respective metals).
various Nos.	Searchlights.
203—205	Seeds (including forage seeds and oilseeds).
ex 966—967, ex 102	Semen-contra (flos cinae) (see Pharmaceutical articles); semen-contra sugared.
	Semolina. (See under Cereals.)
145	Sheep.
	Sheet iron and steel (see under Iron).
ex 990, ex 1057	Shellac in sticks and shellac in scales, even if ground.
922—924	Ships and boats.
ex Category VII C	Silk:—Articles included in this category (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing and equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
ex 445	Silk thread for surgical use.
ex 974*b*	Silver bromide and silver iodide.
ex 270—271	Skis and snow-shoes.
172—176*	Skins and hides (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
1141—1142	Soaps of kinds.
1023*b*, ex 1025, ex 1026, ex 1028.	Soda—phosphate of; sodium sulphide; nitrite of; salicylate and chlorate of. (See also Borax, Nitrates, and Soluble glass.)
1039—1040	Soda, calcined or crystallised.
1045	Soluble glass.
100	Soups, condensed, and articles for soup.
36—39	Southern fruits (oranges, lemons, dates, figs, almonds, bananas, etc.).
46—47†	Spices of all kinds, ground or not (including Spanish pepper [paprika]).
	Spirits of wine (see under Alcohol).
1078—1081	Starch of all kinds, raw or manufactured; starch gum, etc.
	Stassfurt salts (see under Fertilisers).
	Stockings, etc., (see Made-up articles).
149	Stomachs of calves, fresh or dried; guts and bladders; natural rennet.
	Straw. (See under Litter.)
67—70	Sugar, molasses, and syrup.
	Sulphate of alumina (see under Alumina); sulphate of copper (see under Copper sulphate); sulphate of chrome (see under Tanning substances).
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
1036—1037	Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid in aqueous solution or compressed, also liquefied; chlorosulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).
170, ex 1036—1037	Sulphuric acid (used), for use as manure or for other uses.
	Superphosphates. (See under Fertilisers.)
938	Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus.
143-144	Swine.
	Tallow. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 948	Tachometers of all kinds.
1054	Tanic acid (tannin), gallic acid other similar acids (gallaminic acid).
1055	Tanning extracts, liquid or solid.
Various Nos.	Tanning substances of all kinds, natural and artificial, crude and manufactured, including sulphate of chrome and solutions of sulphate of chrome.
	NOTE.—"Tanning substances (rhatany and septfoil roots)" [ex 966—967], and "tanning substances such as gallnuts, sumach, etc." [ex 1093—1094], had been prohibited to be exported before the decree of the 14th June, 1915, which extended the prohibition to cover tanning

* Fresh, dried, or salted skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported, until further notice. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of vanilla pods. [13-10-15.]

substances of all kinds, *in so far as they had not already been prohibited.*

225 Tanning wood, even grated or ground, tan bark.

65-66 Tapioca and sago.

996, ex 991 Tar of all kinds; coal tar pitch (see Chemical raw materials).

Tarpaulins, tents, etc., (see Made-up articles).

1050 Tartaric and citric acids.

58-59 Tea.

ex 954 Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, including microphones.

ex 971 Theobromine and its salts and combinations.

ex 947, 693-694*c* Thermometers, clinical; glasses for the same.

166 Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron).

Tin and its alloys:

853 Tin in bars, pigs, slabs (including tin solder).

854 Scrap tin; filings and shavings.

855 Tin, pure or alloyed (Britannia metal), hammered or rolled, sheets, wire, or pipes.

856 Tin foil (thin sheets of tin for bottle capsules, etc.).

857-858 Wares of tin or tin alloys (wares of Britannia metal).

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of tin and tin alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff] in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

Tinplate. (See under Iron).

1047 Tin salts.

109*a* Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, ribs and stalks.

Toluol (see Coal tar derivatives); toluidene (see Aniline combinations).

ex 894-898; & various Nos. Transformers, electric, and detached parts thereof.

ex 971 Tropacocaine and its combinations.

Turpentine and turpentine oil (see Chemical raw materials).

Tyres of rubber (see under Rubber).

Underclothing. (See Made-up articles).

Varnish (oil varnish). (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).

ex 968, ex 981-983 Vaseline, pharmaceutical, in boxes or otherwise; perfumed vaseline (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).

40, ex 982-44* Vegetables fresh or preserved. (See also Potatoes.)

Vehicles (for carrying passengers or goods) and finished parts thereof, such as automobile chassis; axles of automobiles with mechanism, radiators of autumobiles, wheels, etc†:—

905 Country carts, vehicles not on springs; tumbrels, wheelbarrows.

906‡ Furniture vans.

907 "Roulottes" of all kinds.

908-910‡ Sledges (including those for children); carts for children, and velocipedes for children, having at least three wheels.

911 Invalid's wheeled chairs.

Vehicles not elsewhere specified in the Tariff§:—

912 Without mechanical motive power.

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* A general authorisation to export has been accorded in respect of tomato preserves, fresh artichokes, and fresh and dried truffles. [13-10-15.]

† See also under "Motors" and "Magnetos," and under "Rubber."

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of furniture vans (No. 906); of tank wagons (No. 919) returning empty to foreign countries, or going to foreign countries to be filled and re-imported; and also in respect of vehicles for children, and finished parts thereof. [13-10-15.]

§ *Cycles* (No. 915—217), and *motor cycles*, etc. (Nos. 913*a* and 914*a*), and finished parts thereof, do not fall within the scope of the prohibition.

913*b*, 914*b*	With mechanical motive power (*excluding* motor bicycles and tricycles, etc.—No. 913*a* and 914*a*).
918-921	Railway vehicles:—passenger carriages, luggage and goods vans, trucks, and other railway vehicles. [For rolling stocks, wagons, etc., for aerial transport installations, see under Materials for suspension railways].
	Vermicelli (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 757-760, ex 798-801, ex 808, and 809	Vices, new or old.
131	Vinegar, acetic acid, essence of vinegar; containing more than 12 per cent. of pure acetic acid.
	Vitriol, oil of (see Sulphuric acid); copper vitriol (see Copper vitriol).
	Wadding. (See under Cotton wool and under wool).
ex 219	Wastes (vegetable) which may be used as fuel.
	Wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, (see under Rags); cotton waste (see under Cotton).
	Waxes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 117*a**	Wine natural, up to 15 degrees of alcohol, and wine must—in casks.
	Wire (see under the respective metal); wire-iron and barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Welfarm ore (see under Ores).
	Wood for fuel (see under Fuel); tanwood (see Tanning materials).
	Wood (for building or other purposes):—
229-232	In the rough or squared with the axe.
232-237	Sawn lengthwise or split, even if compeletely squared.
ex 239	Ash or walnut wood—in staves (split or sawn).
240	Fitted (*embottes*).
249	Naves spokes, and thills for vehicles, ashwood. (See also Gunstocks, Casks, Skis).
	Wool (pure or mixed wool):—
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
455-459	Wool, raw, washed, dyed; wool waste (flock, noils), including combed wool; wool sliver (*trait*); artificial wool; woollen wadding.
460-470	Woollen yarn (unbleached, gassed, bleached, dyed, printed, etc.); yarn of alpaca, mohair and camel hair; woollen yarns made up for retail sale.
	Woollen tissues, etc., *viz.*:—woollen tissues, unbleached bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of dyed yarn [471-475†]; worsted shag [476]; lastings and cloth list [477-478]; bordered coverings (bed covers and table covers, etc.) [479-480]; carpets and rugs [481-482]; woven shawls, scarves, ties, etc., [483†]; ribbons, trimmings, embroidery and lace [484-487], felted woollen tissues and felt stuffs [488-489]; and manufactures of felt, without needlework [490-493†],
	Woollen and mixed woollen made-up wares (see Made-up articles).
	Yarns. (See under the respective textile materials).
105-106	Yeasts of beer, and pressed yeast.
	Zinc and its alloys.
848	Zinc in bars, pigs, slabs, scrap; zinc filings and shavings.
849-850	Zinc rolled or drawn—bar, sheets, pipes, and wire.
851-852	Zinc wares.

* Special wines coming under No. 117*b* (*e.g.*, Samos wines) are allowed to be exported without special authorisation even if their alcoholic content exceeds 15 degrees. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of:—

(1) unbleached tissues of yarn of combed wool [Tariff No. 472];

(2) bleached, dyed, printed, etc., tissues weighing 300 grammes or less per square metre (except Zanella and serge for lining, 138-142 cm. long), and shawls, scarves, ties, etc., woven thereof [ex Tariff No. 475 and ex Tariff No. 483]; and

(3) hat-shapes of hair felt or wool felt [Tariff Nos. 490 and 491]. [13-10-15.]

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of zinc and zinc alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff].

in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

ROUMANIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

27th October 1915.

NOTES.

The transport of military stores through Roumania is prohibited, and since the 5th-18th November, 1914, the transit through Roumania of goods of which the exportation is prohibited is permitted only under special authorisation of the Ministry of Finance, each case being decided on its merits.

His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest reported on the 21st October 1915, that all transit through Roumania to or from Bulgaria was prohibited until further notice.

The transit of articles which are the subject of State monopolies is also prohibited, but no restriction is imposed on the transit of postal parcels.

Exceptions to prohibitions of export can be obtained in special cases, such cases being decided on their merits.

Accessories for motors, cycles, motor cycles and motor lorries (tyres and the like); accessories for aeroplanes (see under Aeroplanes).
Acids—sulphuric acid, and all other acids.
Aeroplanes and accessories, including propellers and motors, etc., and all materials used for waterproofing wings.
Ammonia, and salts of ammonia.
Animals:—draught animals of all kinds (horses, oxen, etc.).
Antimony.
Ashwood.
Bandaging materials of all descriptions, such as cotton, wool, gauze, etc.
Barrels (oak).
Bicycles and motor cycles; accessories therefor (see Accessories).
Boots, shoes, etc., (footwear).
Bristles (pigs') and horsehair.
Cables, telegraphic.
Candles.
Carts, carriages, automobiles, and all other vehicles.
Cattle.
Cement, Portland.*
Clothing—articles of, and small wares.
Coal.
Colouring earths, and all other colours of any nature, simple or prepared.
Copper and wares thereof (see Metals).
Copper sulphate.
Cordage:—string, cord and cables of any kind.
Cotton, raw; cotton yarns; cotton and woollen cloth.
Cycles (including motor cycles); accessories therefor (see Accessories).
Elm wood.

* "By water only."

Foodstuffs of animal or vegetable origin.

NOTE.—A Royal Decree of the 3rd-16th August, 1915, raised the prohibition of export in respect of the following products, and imposed export duties (payable in gold) at the rates shown :—

	per 100 kilog. fr.
Wheat, rye, and their flours, also semolina	6
Barley, bearded barley, oats, and their flours, also malt and groats ...	5
Maize and maize meal	4
Peas, haricots, lentils, and other pulse	9
Linseed, rapeseed, and other oilseeds, also anise and walnut ...	10
Millet, "borceagul," chickpeas, and ryegrass	3
Bran, chaff, linseed cakes, rapeseed cakes, and cakes of other vegetable origin, for use as forage	2
Linseed oil, rapeseed oil, and other vegetable oils	10

Footwear.
Fur skins of all kinds.
Galvanized wire, whether barbed or not.
Glycerine.
Gold coins of all descriptions (however packed).
Graphite.
Hair (horse) and bristles (pigs').
Hats (headwear) of all kinds.
Hemp, raw or manufactured.
Hides and skins of all kinds, tanned or otherwise.
Horsehair and pigs' bristles.
Horses, oxen, and all other draught animals.
Ink.
Instruments, surgical.
Iron and wares thereof (see Metals).
Lead and wares thereof (see Metals).
Leather goods of all descriptions; footwear.
Mats, rush.
Medicines (see Pharmaceutical products).
Mercury.
Metals:—ores of metals, whether containing sulphur or not; metals in a raw state, or rolled (including old iron); sheet metal of all kinds; and all metal wares. [See also Plates (iron), Tinplates, Wire.]
Motor cars, motor lorries, and all other vehicles; motor cycles.
Motor and cycle accessories (rubber tyres and the like).
Motors and other accessories for aeroplanes (see Aeroplanes).
Oak barrels.
Office furniture.
Olive oil.
Ores of metals, whether containing sulphur or not.
Paper of all descriptions.
Paraffin.
Petroleum, crude; petroleum residues.*
Pharmaceutical manufactures and products.
Pick-axes and shovels.
Pigs.
Plates (iron, etc.) of all descriptions.
Portland cement.†
Radio-telegraphic installations, telegraphic apparatus.
Rags of all kinds of textiles.
Rubber of all descriptions (including rubber waste, used rubber, and old rubber); rubber tyres for motor cars, etc., (see Accessories).
Sacks, sacking, and material for making the same.
Shovels and pickaxes.
Skins and hides of all kinds, tanned or otherwise.
Soap.
Sodium sulphate.
Stearine.

*The export of "lampant" (*i.e.*, lamp oil) containing less than 2½ per cent of benzine is permitted.

† "By water only."

Sulphuric and all other acids.
Surgical instruments.
Tanning materials.
Tar.
Telegraphic apparatus, and telegraphic cables; radio-telegraphic installations.
Telephones.
Tin and wares thereof (see Metals).
Tinplates, and tins made therefrom (whether empty or full).
Transport animals of all kinds (horses, oxen).
Tyres (see Accessories).
Wallnut wood.
Wire, galvanized, whether barbed or not.
Wood:—walnut wood, ashwood, elmwood.
Wool; woollen and cotton cloth.
Zinc and wares thereof (see Metals).

SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

6th October 1915.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain under process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with the bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite infinite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April*, 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14,460).

Acids:—Oxalic and formic acids.
Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).
Aluminium, and aluminium alloys; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.
Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.
Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.
Antimony and antimony alloys.
Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]
Aristol.
Bauxite or aluminium ore.
Beans (white and coloured kidney-beans).
Beef, tinned.
Beetroot seed.
Betanaphthol.
Birds, living or dead.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Cattle.
Charcoal.
Chickpeas *(garbanzos)*.*
Chrome.
Coal.†

* The exportation of chickpeas up to a quantity of 10,000 tons was authorised by a Royal Decree published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 15th April 1915. The prohibition was to be re-imposed when the limit was reached.

† According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

Coconuts.*
Coin (gold and silver).
Colours :—Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured ; scrap metals.
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw ; cotton wastes.
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Eggs.
† Fats :—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil and linceed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)
Ferrochrome ; ferromanganese ; ferromolybdenum ; ferronickel ; ferrotungsten ; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).
Fibres, *viz.* :—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.
Flax tow ; flax yarns.
Flour (wheat).
Formic acid.
Glycerine (see Note to Lubricants).
Gold and silver coin.
‡ Graphite, manufactured.
Greases (see Fats).
Hides (native), raw or untanned ; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Hosiery needles.
Indigo.
Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].
Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible ; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Lentils.
Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).
†Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, lubricating substances comprise :—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds ;
(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds ; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils, and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regarding glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

Lythol.
Maize.
Manganese (metal).
Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof (see Oleaginous products).
Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (see Oleaginous products).
Meat, fresh ; tinned beef ; meat extract.
Medicaments, chemicals, etc. :—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, doutal, lythol, protargoal, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.)
Metals (iron, steel and other metals) in scrap.
Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants).

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* It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

† According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibition of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

‡ The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

Molybdenum.
Needles, hosiery.
Nickel and nickel alloys.
Nitrate of soda.
Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
*Oils:—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products.)
Oilseeds:—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products).
Oleaginous products.
NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—
Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible): animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.
Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Oxalic and formic acid.
Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
Potash salts; oxalate, carbonate, sulphate and metabisulphite of potash.
Potatoes (except new potatoes or forced potatoes).
Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-export on prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
Scrap metal (iron, steel, and other metals in scrap).
Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
Silver and gold coin.
Sisal fibre (see under Fibres).
Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Soda, nitrate of hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
Sulphur.
Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of idipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
Tanning extracts.
Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
Thiocarbon, thiocal.
Tin and tin alloys.
Tinplates.
Tungsten or wolfram.
Vanadium.
Wastes of Wool, wastes of cotton.
Wax (paraffin in the lump) (see Oleaginous products).
Wheat and wheat flour.
Wolfram or tungsten.
Wool—fine Australian wool† [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.
Zinc and zinc alloys, in cakes.

Export duties have been imposed on oats, bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat. These articles had previously been prohibited to be exported by Royal Decrees of the 3rd and 6th August 1914.

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* According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

† His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [*July 8, 1915*].

PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

October 25, 1915.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition applies not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transhipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order", or when there is inscribed on these documents (at the port of departure) no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods. [5-6-15.]

Alcohol (not including spirituous beverages).
Alum.
Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Ammonia sulphate.
Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Bauxite.
Beans (*grão e feijão.*)
Beetroot and beetroot seed.*
Brass wares. (See Copper.)
Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds.
Carbons for electric light.
†Cattle (*gado bovino*), and comestible products derived therefrom.
NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.
Cereals‡.
Chrome.
Codfish (*bacalau*)‡.
Copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured.
Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodão para tratamento de feridas*); cotton yarns of all kinds.
Eggs.§
Fats suitable for making margarine.
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
†Fuel.
†Foodstuffs (except wine). (See also Rice, Sugar, Codfish, Cereals, Pulse.)
NOTE.—As an exception to this prohibition, cheese, fresh fish, dried fish, pressed fish, or fish prepared in any other way (including fish preserved in comestible oil and fish powder), and poultry are allowed to be exported. Such exportations, however, unless destined for the Portuguese oversea Provinces, are only permitted subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of special surtaxes.
Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilgos.; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather).
Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Leather (tanned hides and skins).
Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters) (see underCotton).
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils, ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).

* Prohibition imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, for a period of two years.

† The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

‡ The *exportation*, of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although their *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

§ The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters. [12-10-15.]

Manganese.
Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil).
Meat (see under headings for Cattle and Pigs).
Medicaments.*
Molybdenum.
Motor accessories (see under Tyres).
Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Oilcakes (see under Cakes).
Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil); lubricating oils (see under Lubricating oils).
Paraffin.
†Pigs (adult pigs of any weight, and young pigs weighing more than 70 kilogs. gross) and comestible products derived therefrom.

NOTE.—Young Pigs weighing 70 kilogs or less are allowed to be exported subject to payment of a surtax of 10 escudos per head, payable in addition to the ordinary export duty.

Pulse.*
Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).
Rice.*
Sugar.*
Sulphate of ammonia.
Tanning materials.
Tin and tin ore‡; tin wares.
Tungsten.
Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.§
Vanadium.
Wolfram ore.
Wool (raw), washed, or waste.

NOTE.—An export supertax of 15 escudes per 100 kilogs. is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

EGYPT.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

October 26, 1915.

Aeroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles, and component parts thereof.
Alimentary products in general, *with the exception of the following articles*:
Alcohol.
Almonds.
Bannas.
Beer.
Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.
Butter, fresh (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).
Caramels.
Cereals (unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat (1915 crop).

[With regard to the free export of wheat, information has been received through the Foreign Office from the Egyptian Government to the effect that export is practically confined to the United Kingdom and Marseilles. The export of which may also be allowed to Spain and Portugal and to neutrals outside

* The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

† The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

‡ Licenses may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra European destinations.

§ The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands to Portuguese oversea provinces or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.

Europe if the shipment presents no suspicious circumstances, but not to Scandinavia or the Balkans.]

Chickpeas.
Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.
Coffee (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—up to 18 metric tons per month.)
Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).
Cotton-seed oil.
Dates.
Earthnuts (arachides).
Fish:
Cuttle-fish.
Salted-fish.
Soles (unlimited export allowed).
Indian flour (*i.e.*, flour made from Indian wheat).
Molasses, cane sugar [*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (*miel noir*)].
Oil-cakes.
Quails, living.
Rice:
Foreign rice (unlimited export allowed).
Native rice, husked.

NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.

Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."
Sesame of all kinds.
Sugar—up to 10,000 metric tons until the end of *August* last (by the Société des Sucries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte).

[No later information has been received.]

Sugar straw (*sucre paillé*).
Tea (unlimited export allowed).
Vegetables:
Fresh vegetables.
Onions.

[NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions should be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Export of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned, *viz.*, the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.]

Tomatoes.
Animals—saddle, pack and drought animals capable of being use in war.
Arms and ammunition and all component parts thereof.
Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.
Camping requisites, military equipment, and uniforms.
Carts—see under Vehicles.
Chemical products (medicine)—see under drugs.
Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to a ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Coal sacks.
Copper and copper alloy.

NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.

Cotton raw.

NOTE.—The export of *raw cotton* from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.

Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.

NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance:—

Opium.
Datura stramonium.

Henbane.
Colocynth.
Hemlock.
Caustic soda.
Natural salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum arabic.
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Military equipment, uniforms and camping requisites.
Motor-cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.*

[The export of sacks is prohibited, unless a special license has been obtained, except in the following cases:—

(1) Cement and lime sacks may be exported to Allied Countries.
(2) Sacks of certain dimensions which are not required in Egypt may also be exported to Allied Countries.]

Sacks for coal.
Uniforms, military, equipment, and camping requisites.
Vehicles —

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs, or more, and component parts thereof.
Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.
Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs, or more.

Wood, building.
Wood and wooden manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the first page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

JAPAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN.

October 7, 1915.

The exportation of the following goods from Japan is only permitted with special authority from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or (in the case of medicinal articles) from the Minister of the Interior. Persons desiring to obtain permission to export

* Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.

such goods must apply to the respective Ministry, and must furnish particulars as to the names, quantities, and destination of the consignments which they desire to export.

[NOTE.—The prohibitions noted below apply also, *mutatis mutandis*, to Corea and Formosa.]

Alizarine and aniline dyes.
Borate of soda.
Chrome, ferro-chrome, chrome steel.
Cloth, uniform.
Dyes (alizarine and aniline); artificial indigo.
Ferro-chrome, chrome, chrome steel.
Footwear (stockings, socks, etc.) (see Woollen knitted goods).
Gloves (see Woollen knitted goods).
Glue of foreign manufacture.
Indigo, artificial.
Medicinal articles.

NOTE.—The following articles are excepted from the general prohibition, and may be exported without special permission, *viz.*:—

Acetic acid;
Alcohal;
Aluminium sulphate;
Alum, *alumen exsiccatum*;
Ammonium sulfoichthyolicum;
Aqua pruni macrophyllae;
Arsenic acid;
Calcium chloride, carbonate (precipitated), oxide.
Camomile flowers;
Camphor, camphor oil;
Capsicum
China root;
Cod-liver oil;
Copper sulphate;
Cottonwool, medicated; medicated lint;
Diastase;
Drugs, Japanese and Chinese, other than those specified in this list (except re-agents specified in the Japanese Pharmacopœia).
Ether;
Ferric chloride (*ferrum sesquichloratum*);
Ferric sulphate;
Gallnuts;
Gentian root and its preparations;
Ginger;
Ginseng;
Hydrochloric acid;
Iodine, medicines made with iodine, iodine compounds;
Lint, medicated; medicated cotton wool;
Magnesia usta (or oxide), magnesium carbonate, bicarbonate, dioxide, sulphate;
Menthol crystals;
Naphthalene;
Orange peel, orange-peel oil;
Peppermint oil;
Roots of *captis teeta*;
Serums;
Sessame oil;
Silver nitrate, fused silver nitrate in sticks;
Sodium sulphate;
Sulphuric acid;
Star anise;
Talc;
Valerian roots and preparations thereof;
Zedoaria roots;
Zinc chloride, oxide, sulphate.

Phosphorus, yellow or red.
Pótash, chlorate of and chloride of.
Rubber, raw; articles manufactured of rubber.

Soap containing more than 20 per cent of impurities (starch, grain, flour, clay, or other matter).
Soda ash ; caustic soda : borate of soda.
Stockings, socks, etc., (see Woollen knitted goods—footwear.)
Tar dyes (aniline and alizarine dyes) ; artificial indigo.
Tin and tin manufactured goods.*
Underwear (see Woollen knitted goods.)
Wool of all kinds; woollen yarns; woollen blankets; woollen knitted goods (Underwear, Gloves, and footwear).
Yarns, woollen.

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* The Japanese Government will on no account grant permission to export any tin or tin manufactured goods to any destination except Russia and the British Overseas Dominions.—[*August* 18, 1915.]

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 4450-4500—A. & I. 17-14-39, dated 28th April 1915, issuing revised rules for the information, composition and functions of Taluk and Town Progress Committees.

(2) Letter No. 1727, dated 18th January 1916, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, stating that the leading residents of the French Rocks Sub-Taluk are reported to have expressed a desire to form a Progress Committee for the improvement of the economic conditions of that sub-taluk and to have collected a sum of Rs. 100 by voluntary subscriptions, and requesting the sanction of Government for the formation of the said Committee and for making a grant of Rs. 100 in accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules referred to above.

No. 3824-7—A. & I. 17-15-87, DATED BANGALORE, 5TH FEBRUARY 1916.

ORDER.—Government are pleased to approve of the formation of a Progress Committee for the French Rocks Sub-Taluk, with the *undermentioned gentlemen as members and the Amildar of the taluk as Chairman thereof and to sanction the grant of a contribution of Rs. 100 to the Committee from State Funds.

2. The Secretary to the Economic Conference is requested to draw the attention of the Committee to the instructions contained in the rules referred to above regarding the work expected of it.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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*PROGRESS COMMITTEE.

FRENCH ROCKS SUB-TALUK TOWN.

Deputy Amildar to be *Ex-officio* Chairman.

Members.

The Headmaster, Government School, French Rocks.
Mr. Natesa Mudaliar, Municipal Member, French Rocks.
" M. G. Shamiengar of Melkote.
" Srinivasa Rao, Shanbhog, French Rocks.
Mr. Siddegowda, Patel, French Rocks.
" Ismail Khan, French Rocks.
" B. V. Raja Setti, Melkote.
" B. Ramakrishnasetti, Melkote.
" Lakkegowda, Patel of Ballaghatta.
" Singregowda, Patel of Kadalgere.
" Singrigowda, Patel of Arkankere.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916, from the under Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of my letter No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber/Association, and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France (and Algeria), the French Colonies, Russia, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and the adjacent Islands and Japan.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.
Sweden.	France (and Algeria).	Greece.*	Egypt.†
Denmark.	The French Colonies.	Roumania.†	Japan.
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 26, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

(2) As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to an official Norwegian notice of the 21st September 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Citric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid ; and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

Alcohol (absolute).

‡ Alloys of antimony ; ‡ alloys of copper (see under Copper) ‡ alloys of lead (see under lead).

Alum ; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium, and aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.

Ammunition.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July 1915 *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Aniline (see under Dyes).

Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.

Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap ; ‡ alloys of antimony ; sulphides and oxides of antimony.

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

† These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915.

‡ A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal ; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Ash, kelp.
Aspen timber.
Automobiles and tyres therefor.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol (see under Dyes).
Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants; (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.
Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
Butter.
Camphor, purified.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Casein.
Castor oil.
Cattle (living).
Ceresine, mineral wax (ozokerite).
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Citric acid and its salts.
Clothing (articles of) manufactured from woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber.
Coal and coke; peat.
Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).
Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.
Collodion.
Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals:—
Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); alloy* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys.*
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz*:—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods); hoops
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation; fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire gauze.
Castings (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper sulphate.
Copra; cocos-oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods, cotton and woollen goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.

* See Note * on page 88.

Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).
Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs (see Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol, salicylic acid, etc.).
Dynamite percussion caps.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Fats:—Fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exceptien of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); greases containing resin; wool-fat; (all kinds); palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)
Fatty acids (see under stearime).
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers:—37 per cent potash fertiliser (see under Potassium salts); fish guano and whale guano; superphosphate; sulphuric and other bone dust; Thomas' phosphate; apatite, and other raw phosphates.
Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).
Firewood.
*Foodstuffs (except fish) [*but see Herring*] and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, game, poultry, eggs, coffee, spices).
Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.
Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.
Fuel:—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.
Glue containing resin.
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats (living).
Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats.)
Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.); ground-nut or arachides oil.
Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Guano (fish guano and whale guano).
Hemp, raw and hackled; hemp, spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).

According to a Customs Circular of the 8th October 1915, tarred oakum is not covered by the prohibition of the export of "raw and hackled hemp."

Hempseed oil.
Herring, salted.

Dispensations from this prohibition will be granted subject to the payment of kroner for each barrel of salted herrings exported.

Hides and skins, and their products.
Horses (living); horseshoes.
Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
Iodine.
Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.
Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).
Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
Kelp ash.
Lactose (sugar of milk).
Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).
Lead, unworked; lead alloys,† unworked; scrap of lead and lead alloys.†
Lead and lead alloys,† worked:—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods; lead wool.
Leather and products thereof.

* The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.
† See Note * on page 88.

Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds,
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oils.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on page 94.

Mercury.
Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).
Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway, and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent, of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.
Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or caco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only animal oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*, Linseed Copra, Arachides.
Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).
Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.
Palm oil, palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax.
Peat, coal, coke.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).
Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.
Pigs (living).
Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 94.]
Printers' (typefounders) material.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer (living).
Resin; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin".

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

Rubber solution is not prohibited to be exported. [15-10-15.]

[For rubber tyres, see Tyres].

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).

Saltpetre (see under Potassium salts).

Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Sesame oil.

Sheep (living).

Shellac.

Other kinds of lac (*e.g.*, varnish or sealing-wax) are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.

Skis and ski sledges.

Soaps of all kinds.

Soya oil.

Spelter (see Zinc).

Stearine and other fatty acids (except those produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

Steel—tool steel and turning steel (except such as produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin.

Sulphate of copper; sulphate of nickle; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).

Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.

Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.

Superphosphate.

Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Suture materials.

Tallow, animal.

Tanning materials.

Tar (coal tar); tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes); wood tar oil.

Tartaric acid and its salts.

Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).

Tin chloride.

Tin ore; tin, unmanufactured; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.

Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of plates of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see underheading for Sacks above).

Tool steel and turning steel (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Type founders materials.

Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.

Vanadium, unwrought or crude.

Vaseline and vaseline oil.

Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Wax:—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.

Wire, barbed. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, and aluminium, see under the respective metal.)

Wolfram, unwrought or crude.

Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Wood—aspen timber; firewood.

Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

Wool-fat (all kinds).

Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B, and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes *poisons*, *arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1, when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castoreum, lapis cancrorum.)
2. Præparata chemica.

   [A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.
3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

   [A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species;

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Trichloride of antimony, butter of antimony.
Oxide of antimony.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; nitrate.
Bromine.
Tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate.
Caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.); [See also under Potassium salts on page 4.]
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).
Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate.
Caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.)
Hydrofluoric acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.

Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Cobalt chloride.
Chromic acid.
Oxalic acid.
Pyridine.
Zinc chloride.
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Carbon disulphide.
Liver of sulphur.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pages 1-5, *viz.*; absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil].

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 23, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May 1915, a decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) *As from the 22nd April 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.*

(3) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258 Acetylsalicylic acid. [See under Druggists' wares.]
Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*,—Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric and (for fatty acids) under headings for Oils, vegetable, fatty and Olein, etc.
ex 1258 Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250 Agar-agar.
1196 Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, Synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)
114 A and B Almonds, whether shelled or not.
ex 1258 Aloes. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published in 1912 by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).

ex 953*	Aluminium and wares thereof (see under copper).
ex 1258	Alypin. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1152	Ammonium nitrate.
1196	Aniline and alizarine dyes, and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo Synthetic.)
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof.
	Animals, living (see under Cattle, Horses, Pigs).
ex 1258	Antifebrine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1176, E	Anthracene oil.
ex 953*	Antimony, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1258	Antipyrine (phenyldimethylic pyrazolone). [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arachides and arachides cake (see under Oilcake); arachides oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1258	Arecoline and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arms (see under War Materials and Weapons).
	Articles of sheet iron (see iron sheets).
ex 1258	Atropine and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Balata, unworked (see under Rubber).
	Balsam of Peru (see under Resins).
	Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof.
ex 764½	Barbed wire.
ex 232 A, ex 232 C†	Bark—spruce bark, and other bark, not specially mentioned, used for tanning. (See also Chinchona bark and Sagrada bark.)
	Barley, barley meal., etc., (see under Cereals).
1068	Battaries, galvanic.
ex 168 F, 168 E	Beans and peas, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Beans and peas, other—see under Cereals, unground.]
	Beetroot seeds (see under Seeds).
1176 A	Benzol (*bensololjor*).
ex 426	Binder twine (*shodegarn*).
ex 1265 A and B	‡Binaculars, telescopes, and field-glasses (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Biscuits (see under Bread).
ex 953, ex 1258§ and ex 1259	Bismuth and bismuth compounds (pharmaceutical, etc.).
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Blankets (woollen), in the piece or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed or bordered.
ex 287	Bone, unwrought or sawn splintered, split and rasped.
	Bone-fat (see under Fats, animal).
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 209-211; 213½	Boots and shoes (men's) of greased leather; sewn boot uppers.
84 A-F	Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye, and other kinds).
	Brass, bronze, and other copper alloys (see under copper).
148 A-B	Bread, etc.—small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, gingerbread, and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves.
149 A-B	Bread, not specially mentioned (including dog biscuits).
	Briquettes (see under Coal).
	Britannia metal (see under copper).
1145 H, ex 1258§ ex 1259	Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and other inorganic bromides, also bromates; organic bromide compounds.
ex 1258	Bromural and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 964	Bronze coins.‖
1190-1191	Bronze powder and bronze tinsel (brocade bronze).

* See Note * on page 96.

† 232 B [*not prohibited*] relates to cork bark.

‡ Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

§ *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

‖ Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

139	Butter, artificial (margarine).
138	Butter, natural.
ex 1258	Caffeine and salts, combinations and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 51 D; ex 73 B	Calves; calves' stomachs.
ex 1216	Camphor, refined.
1121	Candles (stearine and other).
	Cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc., (see under War Materials).
ex 1176	Carbolic acid, cresol, metacresol, carbolineum and creosote oil.
	Carriages and vehicles, and parts thereof, *viz* :—
1098 F	Carriages and vehicles, (without motors,) for carrying goods.
1098 G, H	Carriages and vehicles, with motors, for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 I	Frames for carriages and vehicles (without motors), for carrying goods; frames for carriages and vehicles (with motors), for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 K	Wheels for automobiles. [NOTE.—The prohibition of export of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles.]
	Cartridges, etc., (see under Gunpowder).
	Castor oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1325, ex 1298	Catgut; cords of catgut.
51 A-D	* Cattle :—cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, calves. (See also under Meat, etc., and Sausages.)
	Cattle foods (see under Oilcake, and Feeding stuffs), cattle hides (see Hides.)
ex 374 F	Cattle hair.
ex 1143	Caustic potash (see under Potassium salts).
74 A-E; 75 A-F; 76; 77; 78;	Cereals unground :—Rye, wheat, barley, peas and (beans including soya beans), oats, vetches, malt, (even if crushed), maize, and other cereals, unground.
79 A-K	Cereals, ground :—Flour (meal) and groats of oats, wheat, barley, maize, rye, and other cereals, including flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not specified under any other heading of the Statistical Index.
1099 L and K	Ceresine and ozokerite.
137	Cheese.
ex 1258	Chloral hydrate. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1147 A, ex 1259	Chlorate and perchlorate of potash. (See Potassium salts.)
	Chlorides :—
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1146	Chloride of lime.
1145 D	Chloride of potassium.
	Chloride of sodium, (see under Salt).
ex 1128 C	Chlorine gas, condensed.
ex 1258	Chloroform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953†	Chrome, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1285-1286	Chronometer watches.
1290	Chronometers, ships'.
ex 1258	Cinchona bark. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1140	Citric acid and tartaric acid.
	Clover seeds (see under seeds).
41 A—K ‡	Coal—anthracite, gas-coal and coke-coal, steam-coal, and other coal; peat; coke; wood charcoal; briquettes (of

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on the 30th August, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares and nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported [*except that, in the case of nickel there is no prohibition on nickel goods coming under No. 904 (if any)*] ; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

‡ 41 L [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured retort carbon.

	coal or peat); other fuel not specially mentioned [not including unmanufactured retort carbon]. (See also firewood.
1174	Coal-tar and other tar produced from fossil substances.
1175	Coal-tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos, or other mineral substances) for covering roofs, etc.
ex 1119	Coal-tar which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish.
	Coal-tar distillation products (see under Anthracene oil, Benzol, Carbolic acid, etc.); coal-tar dyes (see under Tar colours.)
ex 1258	Coca leaves; cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Cocoa butter; coconut oil or cocos oil (see under Fats, vegetable).
	Codeine, etc., (see under Opium).
	Coins (see copper coins, Gold coins, Silver coins.)
ex 1258	Colchicine; colchicum seeds (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Colophany (see Resin).
1202	Colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing, not specially mentioned. (See also Printers' Ink.)
1203	Colours prepared with oil, not specially mentioned.
	Conserves:—of beans and peas (see under beans) of meat (see under Meat) of milk and cream (see under milk).
ex 953*	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; also aluminium, nickel, chrome, and antimony:—
897 A-E and ex F	Unmanufactured or in the rough [*including refined copper produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*†.]
ex 897 G	Copper and nikel anodes, cast, even if with ears, with or without holes.
897 H	Scrap.
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc., also aluminium, and nickel—Manufactures, *viz.*:—Sheets and hoops:
	Of a thickness of at least 0·2 mm.
898 and 899	Rolled or pressed, even if with sheared edges (rectangular, and other kinds).
900	Hammered, bent, bell-shaped, with turned-up edges, including cup-shaped materials for making cartridges, etc., provided with holes, polished or otherwise worked, and not falling under No. 901.
901	Less than 0·2 mm. thick; also perforated sheets, including so-called strainer plates.
902 and 903	Rods (even if in bundles or coils), rolled, drawn hammered or profile pressed, but not further worked, whatever be the shape of the section.
904	Solder, moulded, crushed, or granulated.
905	Nails and rivets; also bolts, wormed or not.
906 and 907	Pipes and tubes, whatever be the shape of the section, even if turned on the exterior and interior.
908—910‡	Wire, rolled or drawn, whatever be the shape of the section including so-called trolley wire (contact wire).

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares*, and *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported [*except that, in the case of nickel there is no prohibition on nickel goods coming under No. 904 (if any)*]; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

† This includes copper imported into Sweden from Norway and refined at Helsingborg (except that produced at Helsingborg from scrap). (The quantity refined at Helsinborg in 1913 was about 7,000 tons, and the quantity exported about 1,300 tons.)

‡ No. 911 [*Not prohibited*] relates to gilt or silvered wire; for Nos. 912—922, see below.

923 and 924	Woven wire (gauze, wire tissue, etc.).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, and other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.:—
912	Wire twisted into cords or cables, not insulated.
913-914	Wire furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables or lines with similar sheaths, with or without armouring.
915-918	Wire insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, etc., even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
919-920	Wire insulated with textile materials, paper, asbestos, or varnish, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
921	Wire, electric cables, lines, and cords, insulated in any other way.
ex 964	Copper (bronze) coins.*
1164	Copper sulphate (copper vitriol).
474†	Cotton uncarded (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned).
476†	Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*).
	Cotton-seed cake (see under Oilcake); cotton-seed oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Cream and conserves thereof (see under Milk).
	Cresol and metacresol and creosote oil (see under Carbolic acid); cresol soap solution (see Lysol).
ex 660	Crucibles of graphite composition.
	Degras (see under Fats, animals).
ex 1258	Diethyl malonylurea (veronal) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin and digitotal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
140	Dripping (rendered fat).
1258	Druggists' wares, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, simple or compound, including saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances. [NOTE.—Certain druggists' wares coming under No. 1258 were prohibited by Royal Decrees of October 22, 1914, and March 3, 1915, and the wares so prohibited are indicated specifically in alphabetical order in this List. On August 3, 1915, the prohibition of export was extended to *all* druggists' wares classified under No. 1258.]
ex 1258	Duboisin and its salts and combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Dyes (coal-tar) (see under Aniline, Indigo, Tar colours).
1195	Dyewoods and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index, whole, or in pieces, grated, ground, or otherwise divided; extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid.
	Dynamite and other explosives (see under Gunpowder).
	Earthnuts and earthnut cake (see under Oilcake); earthnut oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
142 A	Eggs.
ex 1087 D	Electro-magnetic igniting apparatus for motor ignition, detached.
ex 1160	Emetic salt [tartras stibico-kalicus].
1100 C	Engine and cart grease.
	Engine packing (see footnotes to headings for Rubber manufactures.)
ex 1258	Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

† No. 475 [Not prohibited] relates to carded cotton.

ex 1258	Epirenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Eucaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Explosives [See under Gunpowder.]
1109 F-I	Fats :—Animal fats * not specified elsewhere in the Statistical Index, such as spermaceti, blubber of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degras (tanners' fat). (See also under Dripping, Tallow, Oleomargarine, Margarine.)
1108 A-D	Fats :—Vegetable fats, such as palm oil, palm-nut oil, cocos oil or coco-nut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which at ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.
105 A-D	Feeding stuffs (cattle foods), not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize cakes and of other oil-cakes and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances. (See also Oil-cake.)
707 B and C	Ferrochrome ; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen.
708—709	Ferrosillicon and ferro-sillico-manganese.
	Fertilisers, artificial :
1227 A	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash ; and other].
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
1227 G	Norwegian saltpetre (nitrate of lime).
1229	Superphosphate.
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 1265 A and C	†Fieldglasses, telescopes, and binoculars (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Firearms (see Weapons.)
231 A and B	Firewood (pine, spruce, and other kinds.)
417 A-B, ex G, H	Flax, hackled or not; flax waste ; flax tow.
	Flax seed (see under seeds).
	Flour of cereals and of arrowroot, etc. (see under Cereals, ground) ; rice flour (see Rice).
1184	Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde).
	Fruits, etc., (see Almonds, Lemons, Oranges).
	Fuel. (See under Firewood and under Coal.)
	Furriers' goods, *viz.* :—
ex 222	Not dressed—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 223	Dressed, loose—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 226	Dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings—of dogs, reindeer, wolves or common sheep.
ex 228	Finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons—of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.
1068	Galvanic batteries.
ex 1249	Gelatine for bacteriological use.
	Gloves, woollen, for men. (See under Woollen goods.)
	Glucose (see under Sugar).
	Glue (resin glue and tanner's glue) (see under Resin glue).
1112 A and B	Glycerine, raw or purified.
ex 966 A and 968	Gold ingots ; gold coin.‡
34 C, ex 660	Graphite, unmanufactured, ground or washed.
	Graphite crucibles.
	Grass seeds (See under seeds.)

* It is understood that the prohibitions of export now in force apply to *all* animal fats, without exception. [*April* 10, 1915.]

† Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, fieldglasses, binoculars, or telescopes which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

‡ Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

1100 C	Grease (engine and cart grease). [For other greases, see Fats.]
	Groats of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); rice groats (see Rice).
82 A and B	Groats, not specially mentioned (sago and other groats).
1231-1238	Gunpowder, common (1231); Gun-cotton (1232); smokeless powder (1233); dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned (1234); detonating caps (ignition caps) (1235); igniting material not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers (1236); cartridges, not specially mentioned (loaded or not) (1237); safety fuse and blasting fuse (1238).
	Gutta-percha. (See under Rubber.)
ex 314, ex 1258*	Gutta-percha paper; gutta-percha plasters (mercurial and mercurial-carbolic).
ex 374 F	Hair of cattle.
	Harness (see Saddlers' goods).
91 A and B	Hay and straw.
417 C-D, ex G, I	Hemp, hackled or not; hemp waste; hemp tow.
	Hemp oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); hemp-seed (see under Seeds); hemp-seed cake (see under Oilcake).
64 D	Herrings (*sill*), salted or pickled.
ex 64 E	Herrings, small [Baltic herring] (*stromming*), salted.
ex 1258	Hexamethylinetetramin (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, not dressed:—
ex 198 E	Cattle hides, Fresh or salted—*not cut trimmed*) weighing more than 14 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
ex 198 F and ex 198 G	Cattle hides, dried or limed—*not cut* (*trimmed*), weighing more than 3 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
	Dressed and partly dressed, *viz.*:—
	Sole and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus hide:
199 A-C	Butts (scoured).
199 D	Leather for machine beltings.
200 A-D	Whole or half hides, and pieces thereof, not coming under No. 199.
	Other kinds:
201 A-C	In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. not per article (even if coloured or varnished).
ex 203 C	In pieces weighing per article less than 1 kilog. not —other than gold and silver leather, and other than coloured or varnished—cut (trimmed) or divided.
49 and 50	Horses (including foals, stallions, etc.).
ex 1258	Hydrastis root and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 999-1001	Hydraulic presses.
ex 1259	Hydrobromic and hydro-iodic acids.
1169	Hydrogen, peroxide or.
1194 B	Indigo, synthetic.
1201-1202	Ink, printers,' and other colours for typographic, lithographic, or copper-plate printing.
1260 E	Instruments, nautical of all kinds. [For other instruments of which the export is prohibited, see under the respective heading, *e.g.*, Rangefinders, Telescopes, Chronometers, Thermometers.]
1145 I, ex 1258*, ex 1259	Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide, and other inorganic iodide salts; also organic iodide compounds.
ex 1258	Iodoform. [See under Druggits' wares.]
ex 1258	Ipecacuanha root. [See under Druggists' wares.]

*See under heading for Druggists' wares.

741	Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead.
754 B	Iron plates or sheets, articles of, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index—other kinds*, weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article.
874	Iron scrap (scrap of pig iron and of malleable iron).
ex 764½	Iron wire, barbed.
	Jerseys, Iceland; men's jerseys (not underwear) of hosiery tissue (see Woollen goods).
417 E, ex G	Jute and jute waste.
	Jute sacks (see Sacks).
	Jute tissues, without admixture of any other textile :—
446 and 447	Sacking and pack cloth, unbleached and undyed.
448	Other kinds.
421-425	Jute yarn, without admixture of any other textile (unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed) :—single or of two or more strands.
	Kainite (see under Potassium salts [Stassfurt salts]).
	Lanoline (see under Fats, animal).
57 A and B	Lard, natural or artificial.
	Lard oil (see under Oils, animal).
ex 1006-1011	Lathes for working metals.
ex 2 F	Lead ore.
932 A and B	Lead, unmanufactured, or scrap.
	Lead, manufactured :—
933 A-C	Sheets; pipes and parts of pipes; wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.
934	Shot and bullets.
	Leather (dressed hides). (See under Hides.)
	Leather and skin (pieces), stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned :—
206 A and B	Of sole or insole leather, also backs of horsehides and parts thereof.
	Other kinds :—
207 A and B	Lacquered, or of gold or silver leather.
208 A and B	Other [*viz.*, uppers for boots, and other kinds, with the exception of welts (*ränder*)].
	Leather manufactures. (See Boots, Boot uppers and Saddlers' goods.)
107 C and A	Lemons and oranges.
1146	Lime, chloride of. [For nitrate of lime, see under Fertilisers.]
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed cake (see under Oilcake); linseed oil and linseed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); bleached linseed oil (see under Varnish).
ex 1206	Litmus.
1100 D and E	Lubricants :—Lubricating oils consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned containing fat or oil. [See also Vaseline, Oils (mineral), and Grease.]
ex 1258	Luminal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1125	Lysol (cresol soap solution).
82 C	Macaroni and vermicelli.
ex 3 H 650 C	Magnesite.
	Magnesite bricks.
	Maize, maize meal, etc., (see under Cereals); maize oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Malt, even if crushed. (See under Cereals, unground.)
21 G	Manganese (peroxide of manganese).
	Manures, artificial (see Fertilisers).
139	Margarine (artificial butter).
ex 1117, ex 1119	Mastic preparations. [For mastic, see under Resins.]
	Meal :—of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); of rice (see under Rice); of oilcake (see under Feeding stuffs).

* *I.e.*, other than gilt or silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, or bronze, or lacquered, and other than parts of machines.

59 A-N	*Meat, except pig-meat [*but see under pork*] and fowl-meat:—mutton, horseflesh, cattle flesh, and flesh of other animals, [except pigs], fresh, smoked, or salted; also unspecified edible portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, etc. (See also Sausages.)
147 A and C.	*Meat preparations:—articles not specified in the Statistical Index, of animal flesh or other parts of animals, boiled or preserved against decomposition otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking, not classifiable as conserves, including also extract of meat and concentrated soup.
167, ex 168 K	*Meat conserves:—conserves of beef or mutton, and of other animal flesh. Medicaments (see Druggists' wares).
ex 1167, ex 1258†, ex 1259	Mercury and salts thereof; preparations thereof for medicinal use, *e.g.*, mercurial and mercurial-carbolic, gutta-percha plasters.
ex 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes.
ex 1258	Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
135 A and B 168 I	Milk and cream; conserves of milk and cream.
	Mineral oils. (See Oils, mineral.)
1099 K and L.	Mineral wax (ozokerite) and ceresine.
	Molasses (see under Sugar.)
	Marphine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Motor-cars. (See under Carriages.)
1092 and 1093	Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.‡
	Naphthol, nophthylamine, paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
1260 E.	Nautical instruments of all kinds.
ex 1258	Neosalvarsan and salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953§	Nickel and wares thereof (see under Copper).
	Nitrate of ammonia (see Ammonium nitrate); nitrate of potash (see Potassium salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) and nitrate of lime (Norwegian saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Novocaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
417 K	Oakum.
	Oats, oatmeal, etc., (see under Cereals).
ex 1181	Oil of turpentine (*except that produced in Sweden, as shown by certificate of origin*).
104 A-L	Oilcake (cotton seed cake, hemp seed cake, earthnut cake, linseed cake, rape and turnip seed cake, soya-bean cake, sunflower seed cake, and other oilcake); cakes made of maize flour pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthnuts. (See also Feeding stuffs.)
	Oil colours (see under Colours); oil varnish (see under Varnish).
	Oil seeds (See under Seeds).
1109 B-E	Oils:—Animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, lard oil and other kinds).
	Oils, lubricating. (See under Lubricants.)
1099 A-G.	Oils:—Mineral oils, native or crude (petroleum waste (massut) and other kinds); mineral oils, purified (illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light or dark, petroleum benzine, and gasolene, and other kinds).
1101	Oils, resinous.
	Oils:—Vegetable fatty oils:—
1102 and 1103	Linseed oil, raw or boiled, also linseed oil acid. [For bleached linseed oil, see under Varnish.]

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on August 30, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

‡ Unspecified rubber parts of motor cycles come under No. 642, and are prohibited under that number (See under the heading for Rubber manufactures).

§ See Note * on page 97.

1104	Turnip and rape-seed oil, also turnip and rape-seed oil acids.
1105 A-D and 1106 A, B	Olive oil, earthnut or archides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil.
1107 A-C	Other kinds of vegetable fatty oil (not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index), such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil and soya-bean oil. [For solid vegetable oils (palm oil, etc.) see under Fats.]
1110	Olein and other fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index.* (See also under oils, vegetable, fatty [Nos. 1103 and 1104].)
61	Oleomargarine.
ex 1324 and ex 1258†	Opium; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., novocaine, opium tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes.
107 A and C	Oranges and lemons.
51 B	Oxen. [See also under Cattle.]
1099 K and L	Ozokerite (mineral wax) and ceresine.
	Palm oil, palm nut oil. (See under fats, vegetable.)
1099 H and I	Paraffin, crude or purified.
1184	Paraformaldehyde (formolin in solid form).
ex 1258	Paranephrin and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
168 E, ex 168 F	Peas and beans, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Peas and beans, other—see under Cereals.]
ex 147	Peptone for bacteriological use.
1169	Peroxide of hydrogen.
ex 698	Petri dishes (*s. k. Petriskålar*).
	Petrol and petroleum. (See under Oils, mineral.)
ex 1258	Phenacetin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
4 E	Phosphates, crude, other than apatite.
1227 F	Phosphate, Thomas, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground. [See also Superphosphate.]
ex 1258	Physostigmin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
53 A and B	Pigs.
ex 830-833	Pincers and shears for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Pit-props (see under Wood).
ex 56 B	Pork, bacon, etc. (*fläsk*), American, salted.
	Potassium salts, *viz.*:—
ex 1143	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash).
ex 1145 D, ex H ex I	Potassium chloride; potassium bromide and potassium iodide.
1147 A; 1151	Potassium chlorate; Potassium nitrate (saltpetre).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent. potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent. potash; and other].
ex 1259	Potassium perchlorate; permanganate of potash.
94-96	Potatoes (even if cut and dried).
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Potato spirit and sulphite spirit.
83 C	Potato starch (potato meal).
	Premier jus. (See under Tallow).
ex 999—1001	Presses, hydraulic.
1201-1202	Printers' ink, and other colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing.
	Projectiles. (See under War material.)
ex 1258	Proponal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Pyramidon (dimety lamino-antipyrine). [See under Druggsits' wares.]
	Quicksilver and salts thereof. (See under Mercury.)
ex 1258	Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1323 A	Rags.
	Range-finders and recognizable parts thereof.

* This does not include steric acid (stearine) which comes under No. 1111 and is not prohibited.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

	Rape-seed (see under Seeds); rape-seed cake (see under Oil-cake); rape-seed oil and rape-seed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1178	Resins—Colophany; common turpentine resin, mastic, and Balsam of Peru, also styrax, pure or refined; shellac.
1179	Reisin soap or so-called resin glue, solid or liquid; also so-called tanners' glue.
1101	Resinous oils.
ex 1258	Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root). [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
80	*Rice, unhusked, or with the outer husk only removed.
81 A and B	*Rice, ground (groats and flour).
ex 545	Rubbered plaster (*kautschukshäfta*).
	Rubber articles for medical or hygienic use.
631	Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw; also so-called reclaimed rubber.
632	Rubber, in solution or in the form of paste (but not rolled into sheets or further manufactured), with or without admixture of other substances such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber.
	Rubber manufactures:
633-639, 642-643	†Manufactures of soft rubber, except driving and transmission belts, and except rubber boots and shoes (Nos. 641-641).
644-647	‡Manufactures of hard rubber (ebonite, etc.), even if in combination with other materials;
648	Rubber waste and worn-out articles of rubber.
ex 1300	Rubber toys, and parts thereof.
	Rye, Rye flour, etc., (see under Cereals).
1258½	Saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.
ex 555	Sacks of jute tissue, evidently used and worn out.
ex 556 B	Sacks of jute tissue (other than those evidently used and worn out), other than so-called dropping sacks.
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned in the Statistical §Index, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other

*His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm reports that all rice is included in the export prohibitions [*April* 29, 1915]. (For *rice bran*, see under Bran; *rice starch* is not prohibited.)

† The articles included under Nos. 33-639 and 642-643 are as follows:—Rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic tissues, ribbon, and cord [633]; sheets not more than 10 millim. thick (rubber cloth) having layers of textile material or metal within or around them: other engine packing and insulating material and packings of soft rubber in combination with textile materials, asbestos, or metal, or of textile or other material in combination with rubber; also sheets and other pakings of asbestos in combination with textile material or of textile material or asbestos in combination with stearine, tallow, talc, or similar substances [634]; hoof and other pads (buffers), sheets, and engine packing, not specially mentioned [635]; mats, stoppers, solid tyres, even if in lengths, rings for sewing machines, valves; balls for valves and rubber articles, not specially mentioned, for industrial purposes, all combined or not with other materials, cords [636]; hose and pipes, even if cut into lengths and finished off, not specially mentioned (including, *inter alia*, spiral piping and protected piping, even if provided with couplings or other fittings; hose consisting externally of round woven cotton, hemp, or linen, impregnated or not, and coated internally with a thinnish layer of rubber, not more than 2 millim, thick; and so-called inner tubes, unfitted or not joined, without valve patches and valves) [637-639]; rubber parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not specially mentioned, even if in combination with other substances, such as outer covers or parts thereof, and rubber parts of pedals and brakes [642]; other articles (excluding driving and transmission belts and rubber boots and shoes,) of soft rubber alone or in combination with other materials, such as tyres for motor-cars, gloves, pails, teats, ice-bladders, surgical appliances, and erasers [643].

‡ The articles included under Nos. 644-647 are as follows:—Blocks. and sheets, even if in pieces, cut out and finished off [644]; rods, cord (threads), and pipes, even if in pieces cut out and finished off, also engine packing [645]; knife handles and material therefor [646]; other articles, not specially mentioned, of hard rubber, even if in combination with other substances, such as surgical appliances, combs and the like [647].

§ The following leather wares (*inter alia*) are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibitition, *viz.*:— Boots and shoes (*other than men's boots and shoes which are prohibited*) [209-213]; gloves (*other than fencing and boxing gloves*) [214]; driving and transmission belts and other technical articles [215]; cap peaks [216]; small bags, portfolios, pocket books, purses [217]; cases belts, bandoliers, etc., [218]; large bags, trunks, portmenteaux, hat boxes, etc. [219]; and articles of clothing, not specified elsewhere [220].

	materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.
ex 1258	Sagrada bark (cascara sagrada) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1141, ex 1258* and ex 1259	Salicylic acid and salicylic acid salts.
ex 1258	Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate). [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 A—C	Salt, common (chloride of sodium):—rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt), and table salt.
	Saltpetre (see Potassium salts); Chile saltpetre and Norwegian saltpetre (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Santonin and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
146	†Sausages.
ex 1258	Scopalamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Scrap iron (see under Iron); scrap tin (see under Tin); lead scrap (see under Lead); scrap of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, chrome or antimony (see under Copper); scrap zinc (see under Zinc); scrap rubber (see under Rubber).
	Seeds:
88	Timothy grass seed.
89	Red clover seed.
90 A—L	Other kinds not specially mentioned‡ (excluding canary seed, pine seed, and pine cones, and fir seed and fir cones), even if pulverised.
ex 1258	Senega root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Senna pods (*foculi sennæ*), senna leaves. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Serums and vaccine for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Sesame oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Sheepskins (see under Furriers' goods).
	Shellac (see under Resins).
374 A and B	Shoddy and mungo (artifical wool), dyed and undyed.
ex 355	Silk for surgical use.
ex 970 A and 974	Silver ingots; silver coin.§
	Skins—of cattle (see Hides); of dogs, reindeer,‖ wolves, or common sheep (see Furriers' goods).
ex 273	Ski staves, of cane.
ex 251 and ex 257-262	Skis and ski staves, of wood.
	Soap, etc:
ex 1122 A—D, 1123	Scented soap; other soap in shaped pieces for use, in balls, moulded into shapes, etc.; liquid or semi-solid soaps in tubes, jars, etc.; transparent soap: and other kind of soap.
1124 A	Soft soap.
ex 1125 B and 1125½	Detergent substances (whether solid, in powder form, or liquid produced from soap, fat, or oil with addition of other substances. (See also Resin soap, etc.).
ex 1125	Soap solution of cresol (lysol).
ex 1145 H and I	Sodium bromide and sodium iodide.

* See under heading for Druggists' wares.

† See Note* on page 102.

‡ This heading ("other kinds, not specially mentioned") applies to:—alsike or white clover seeds; seeds of cocks' food grass; lupin seed; rye-grass seed, hemp-seed; flax (lin) seed? rape-seed and other oleaginous seeds, carrot seed, cabbage seed and beetroot seed; garden seeds (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, etc.).

§ Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

‖ Until further notice, undressed reindeer skins and dressed (loose) reindeer skins may be exported [*April* 30, 1915].

	Sodium chloride (see under Salt); sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
147 A	Soup (concentrated). (See also under Meat, etc.)
	Soya-beans (see under Cereals); soya-bean cake (see under Oilcake); soya-bean oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Sperm oil. (See under Oils, animal.)
	Spermaceti. (See under Fats, animal.)
707 B and C	Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese; ferrochrome.
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Spirit—sulphite spirit and potato spirit.
	Spirit varnish (see under Varnish).
83 C	Starch (potato).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts. (See under Potassium salts.)
ex 755-758	Steel tubes for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.
ex 885-896	Steel, turned, for shells.
	Stockings and socks, woollen, for men. (See under Woollen goods.)
ex 73 B	Stomachs of calves.
91 A and B	Straw and hay.
	Styrax, crude or refined. (See under Resins.)
ex 1258	Sublimate pastilles. [See under Druggists' wares.]
158-162	Sugar, refind and unrefined; syrup and molasses; grape sugar, glucose, and starch syrup.
1164	Sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
ex 183 C and I and ex 184 D	Sulphite spirit and potato spirit.
1129 A	Sulphur.
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride.
1229	Superphosphate.
ex 1258	Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1260	Suture needles.
53 A and B	Swine.
	Syrup (see under Sugar).
60 A-C	Tallow, including premier jus and compressed tallow.
ex 1243	Tannic acid.
1242 A-M	Tanning materials, vegetable, such as oak-bark, myrobalans, and quebracho wood, whole, or in pieces, grated ground, or otherwise divided; and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gallnuts. (See also under Bark.)
	Tar (coal-tar) and certain coal tar discellation products bengol, etc., (see under Coal-tar); tar colours. (see under Aniline, and Indigo, synthetic.)
1198-1199	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt.
ex 1140	Tartaric acid and citric acid.
ex 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus (emetic salt).
ex 1265 A and C	*Telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars, (*kikare*) and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Theobromine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1267	Thermometers (clinical).
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
	Timber, unmanufactured, (see wood.)
939	Tin, unmanufactured, also scrap.
940	Tin, manufactured,—pipes and parts thereof (except pipes, of the dimensions of wire, containing soldering paste), sheets, wire, and rods.
	Tinplates and certain articles thereof. (See under Iron plates.)
	Tissues of wool. (See Woollen tissues.)
	Torpedoes. (See War materials.)
417 H, I, K	Tow of flax and hemp; oakum.
ex 1300	Toys of rubber, and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

ex 755-758	Tubes (steel) for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Tubes (steel) for rifle-barrels.
	[For tubes (pipes) of copper, lead, tin, etc., see under the respective metal.]
	Turpentine resin, common (see Resins).
ex 1181	Turpentine oil (*except that produced in Sweden, as shown by certificate of origin*).
ex 426	Twine, binder (*sködegarn*).
	Tyres (rubber). (See under Rubber.)
ex 1258	Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Varnish:
1117	Spirit varnish, with or without addition of colouring matter.
1118	Oil varnish, including bleached linseed oil and so-called "standolja."
ex 1119	Other kinds, with the exception of asphalt lac and "zapon" lac.
1100 A and B	Vaseline (even if artificial).
82 C	Vermicelli and macaroni.
ex 1258	Veronal (diethylmalonylurea) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
872, 873 A-G	War material, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases (empty, or filled with ammunition ready for use); gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons; torpedoes; and other war material.
	[See also Steel tubes for shrapnel shells, and Steel, turned, for shells.]
ex 1285-1286	Watches, chronometer.
	Waxes (See Paraffin, Ozokerite, Ceresine, and Fats, vegetable).
	Weapons:—
837 and 838	Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them), also parts thereof—even gilt, silvered, nickelled, or etched.
871 B*, D, E	Revolvers and pistols; machine-guns and battery guns without carriages; and other firearms of all kinds [except sporting firearms and air and spring guns]; also finished parts of such arms.
	[See also Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.]
	Wheat, wheat flour, etc. (See under Cereals.)
ex 764½	Wire barbed.
	[For wire of copper, tin, lead, etc., see under the respective metals.]
ex 830-833	Wire-cutting shears and pincers.
230 A—G	Wood, unmanufactured:—pine (fir), and spruce (including pit-props), aspen.
231 A and B	Wood (firewood)—pine, fir and other kinds.
374 A-D	Wool (sheep and lambs)†; undyed and dyed (combed and other).
375 A and B	Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed and dyed.
375 C	Wool, waste, including so-called wool dust, undyed or dyed.
	Wool-fat. (See under Fats, animal.)
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Woollen blankets, in the piece, or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed and bordered.
	Woollen goods:—
ex 412	Men's woollen stockings and socks (*strumpor*).
ex 413 A	Men's woollen gloves.
ex 413 D	Men's jerseys (other than underwear) of hosiery tissue.
413½	So-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not.

*871 A [*not prohibited*] relates to sporting firearms, and 871 C [*not prohibited*] to air and spring guns.

†374 E [*not prohibited*] relates to wool of other animals than sheep and lambs; 374 F relates to animal hair other than wool (*cattle hair is prohibited out of this heading*); and 374 G [*not prohibited*], relates to unmanufactured human hair.

ex 552 C Woollen tissues, of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index [*cf.* Nos. 404 and 405], weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre, cut or stamped out, but without other sewing work.

404 and ex 405 Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,* weighing more than 500 grammes per square metre.

ex 381-388 Woollen yarns (containing at least 10 per cent of wool) :—

single, or of two or more strands, not specially mentioned.

[NOTE.—Nos. 389-390 [*not prohibited*] relate to loop or fancy yarns, and No. 391 [*not prohibited*] to woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale.

The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarns applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]

Yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).

Zinc:

ex 946 Unmanufactured [*with the exception of zinc produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*]; also scrap.

947 A Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.

ex 947 B Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.

947 C Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).

948 Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

29th November 1915.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, licenses to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which the license was issued, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

* The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9]; velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402]; dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, the silk not exceeding 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue [403].

Acids, organic, together with their compounds. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]

Until further notice, the prohibition of organic acids is *not* to apply to free fatty acids, in so far as such fatty acids are not covered by other prohibitions of export.

Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts, aluminium compounds.

Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.

Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.

Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).

Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.

Arms (see Weapons).

Artificial manures (see Manures).

Asbestos (see Materials, raw).

Automobiles, etc. (see Motor vehicles).

Balsams, gums, and resins.

Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygroscopic cotton).

Barbed wire.

Barium and its compounds.

Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.

Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).

Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).

Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).

Bilberries, dried.

Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).

Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).

Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).

Bread (see Flour).

Bromine and its compounds.

Butter, cream, and fresh milk.

The exportation of these articles may only take place through the recognised channels of export, and under condition laid down to safeguard the needs of Danish consumption.

[11-10-15.]

The restriction was imposed in order to maintain, as far as possible, normal exports to the United Kingdom. [10-11-15.]

Cables, electric.

Calcium and its compounds.

Candles (paraffin and stearine).

Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).

Caseine in a dried state.

Cattle-food (see Fodder-stuffs).

Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).

Cheese.

On the imposition of this prohibition (26-8-15), a standing dispensation has been granted to cheese-producing dairies allowing them to export a quantity of cheese equal to 25 per cent of their future production (the quantity to be exported may also be taken from existing stocks.]

[26-8-15.]

On the 4th November, 1915, the Danish Government reduced this proportion to 15 per cent., and totally prohibited the export of any cheese with a cream-content of less than 20 per cent., (23 per cent. of fat.)

China clay (kaolin) (see Note to heading Drugs, below).

Chrome ore; ferrochrome.

Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).

Clover seed.

Coal and coke; coal tar.

Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.

Coins of gold or silver (see under Gold).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.

Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.

Copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).

The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [4-12-14].

Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.

No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Cork, cork waste, wares of cork.

The prohibition does not apply to cork used for closing receptacles (such as bottles, glass and other jars, etc.) which are exported.

Corn; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn; cotton waste; hygroscopic cotton; empty cotton sacks; cottons goods of all kinds.
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.); cresol preparations.
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles; cycle tyres (see under Rubber).
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.
Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries, with the exception of soap, perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).

One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049); and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368 W. O. 2). China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." 4-10-15.

Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.]

The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

Ferrochrome; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Manures).
Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding, cake cooking and fodder peas, even in hermetically sealed receptacles, beans, lentils, sunflower seeds, must (including acorns).
Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).

All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit," distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914].

Gas cleaning material, used.
Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Gold and silver coin or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, silver in plates and gold in leaves).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Graphite and graphite crucibles.
Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).
Gums, resins, and balsams.
Gunpowder (see Explosives).
Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Hair yarn.
Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).
Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof.

[See Note to Cordage.]

Hides:—raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each. (See also Skins).

The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

According to statements in the Danish press towards the end of October, 1915, the Danis Government has granted licences for the exports of two-thirds of the existing stock of hides, which total about 200,000 in all. [T. C. H. 144.]

Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.

Horses, including foals and colts.

Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.

Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).

Iron ore (haematite) pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw); railway wheels (see Wheels).

Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).

Kainite (see Potash salts).

Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.

Lamb and sheep skins, prepared and unprepared; including prepared sheepskin pelts.

Lard (pigs' fat), including fat for industrial use; compound lard.

This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed, fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as saop-making etc.), packed in a special manner and marked "inedible," etc.

According to a notice in the "Politiken" for the 31st October 1915, the portion of lard reserved for home (Danish) consumption has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent. [T. C. H. 149.]

Lead of all kinds, old and new; scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.

Leather.

Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together; leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.

Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).

Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.

Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil).

Macaroni.

Magnesium and its compounds.

Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).

Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).

Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.

Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

Margarine.

Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition [including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new; tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use; copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new; gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire; seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes); tin of all kinds, old and new; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets; metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead].

Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).

Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Medical specialities such as atophan (and hydroquinone); medical hand syringes and thermometers.

Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).

Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).
Mineral oils, etc. (see Fuel stuffs).
Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).
Mustard, ground.
Needles—knitting-machine needles.
Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickle and nickle wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.
Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).
Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).
Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.
Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Oils, volatile.
Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesameseed, cottonseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.
Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo and oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Onions, edible.
Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom, haematite iron ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.
Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Paraffin; paraffin candles.

The prohibition of, 'paraffin' covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Peas (cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Fodder-stuffs).
Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.
Pig iron (haematite).
Pigs, live.
Pigskins.
Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).
Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Pyrites ("*vovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.
Railway wheels (see Wheels).
Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).
Resins, gums, and balsams.
Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).
Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.
Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.
Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers* and other goods principally made of rubber.

The prohibition does not apply to cycles brought by travellers for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds); sunflower seeds (see Fodder-stuffs).
Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin or bullion (including foreign coins), silver in plates.

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Skins:—lamb and sheep skins, prepared or not prepared (including prepared sheepskin pelts), pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Soap of all kinds.
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Stearine candles.
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar.

Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the 1951 harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.
Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); terpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).
Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste; cotton waste); rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) form one-metre gauge railwaiys, 145 cm. diameter at the tread.
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards.
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for private use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

24th November 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree

of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, lays down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) "*Central Bureaux.*"—Special bureaux [*centraal bureau*] have been established by the Netherlands Government for the regulation of the exportation of certain commodities [butter, cheese, pork]. The commodities in question may only be exported from the Netherlands when accompanied by a special export certificate [*uitvoerconsent*] issued by the respective bureau.

(4) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles, or of the raw materials used in their manufacture.

According to Ministerial Resolutions of the 10th and 11th August, this requirement was to apply to rubber, linseed oil [cotton seed oil, cocos, (coconut) oil, or fat, sesame oil, groundnut oil, soya oil], and margarine, but was subsequently revoked in so far as concerns the articles placed in square brackets, which have now been prohibited to be exported.

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acids—nitric, oxalic sulphuric. (See also under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines).
Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which aluminium does not form the main constituent.

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, imposing this prohibition provides that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) whether aluminium or aluminium alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).
Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.
Antimony; regulus of antimony.
Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; arachides or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Arms, except sporting arms.
Automobiles and parts thereof (including tyres), and motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of automobiles, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for automobiles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).
Barbed wire (see Wire).
Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)
Beans (see Pulse).
Beef (cattle flesh).

According to a notice by the Minister of Agriculture Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 29th October, 1915, beef and mutton may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging. The maximum quantity of beef which may be exported in the period 8th November—4th December, 1915, is fixed at 1,500,000 kilog., and the maximum quantity of mutton at 500,000 kilog.

Beets (sugar and other beets) incluing fooder beets—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, cement lime, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).

Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).

Bones; bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).

Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins.

Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).

Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)

Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).

Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers).

Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Carrots of all kinds (including horse-carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited. [See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living.

A notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buckwheat was to apply to the 1915 harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal, rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour), and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, oats, maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, maize oil, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits,) cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, triscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

His Majesty's Minister at the Hague reported on the 26th April, 1915, that the State Central Bureau for the Export of Cheese had determined that on and after the 1st May certificates would be granted in respect of 80—90 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands—the percentage varying according to the Province and the description of the cheese.

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition. A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent. of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).
Chloride of lime.
Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).
Coal and coke; coal-tar, coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quantity sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*,] and to roasted cocoa beans. [As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils).
Coffee roasted; coffee extract, coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).
Coins of nickel or bronze. (See also under Gold.)
Coke.
Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured unless (used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins.

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper also fall under the prohibition.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).
Diuretine (see Medicaments).
Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).
Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).
Eggs, yolks and whites of egg, whether fresh or dried, and products thereof.
Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries come under the prohibition. As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.
Fats—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute. (See also under Oils).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, fatty acids are not prohibited. Stearic acid or (deglycerined) stearine may thus be exported. Undeglycerined oils and fats known as "stearine" are covered by this prohibition in so far as they are wholly or partly of animal origin. Until further notice margarine prepared with milk and milk ingredients as a butter substitute may be exported without permits. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fecula, and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, tapioca roots, etc. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers:—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).
Flax.
Flax seed (see Linseed); flax waste of all kinds; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.
Flying machines and parts thereof.
Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).
Force feeding cake [see also those specially mentioned in the list], and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo-meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from pressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of export of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Peat, Petroleum, Coal, Coal-tar, and Tar colours).
Gas oil.
Goats, live, and goat flesh.
Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw.

Grass seeds.
Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)
Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Guano (see Fertilisers).
Gunpowder (see under Ammunition).
Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods (see under Wool).
Hay.
Hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving (*not* including hemp for binding twine, manila hemp, sisal, etc.).
Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.
Honey.
Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Horses; horse-flesh.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th November 1915, provides that, as from the 10th November, and until the end of December 1915, geldings and stallions under 20 months old may be exported by ship from Rotterdam, and by rail from certain specified stations (Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, etc.).

Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sick-room, such as air-pillows, ice-bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or width, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to old cast iron, and cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).

Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.

Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Lard (see Fats).

Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.

Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrite of (calcium cyanamide); lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), (see Fertilisers) chloride of lime.

Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

Linseed (see Oilseeds), linseed-cake, linseed-meal, linseed oil.

Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar [which, however, is specifically prohibited].

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *alcuritis cordata*), maize oil, mawseed oil or poppy oil, oleic acid, palm-kernel oil, or fatty acids. [For stearine, see under Fats.] Solid fat (*consistentvet*), and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate of magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

Mangold wurzels.

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork): meat preparations and provision containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meet extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following [illegible]ions under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of the obromine, cinchon[illegible]k and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among oth[illegible] are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), bleaching powder, blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, glycerine, Glauber's salts, iris-root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and silicate of soda, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom, of Arnhem, and other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition:—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid;

opium and its derivatives: morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc.;

salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline;

Further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan; bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them:—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubber also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.

Molasses and syrups; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

[See note under Beef.]

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part); nickel coins.

A Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, which imposed the prohibition of Nickel, authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.), (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds:—linseed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds:—anacardi nuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpitten*), copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpitten*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels the (seeds of *prunus bo khariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), myrrha beans (the seeds of *pineal.*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpa*) are also exempt from prohibition.

Oils:—see under Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oils; Petroleum: Benzine; Liquid fuel; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.

Onions (except silver onions)—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; onion seed.

Optical and medical instruments.

Oxalic acid.

Peas (see under Pulse).

Peat and peat litter.

Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Pigs, living.

Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form (except that accompanied by a special export certificate). (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except

bristles, etc. The prohibition is not, however, applicable to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions.

The same publication states that export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and that they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

[For the period 1st—29th November 1915, export permits may be issued for a maximum quantity of 3,500,000 kilogs. of pork, and 1,500,000 kilogs. of sausages partly consisting of pork. N. S. 29.10.15.]

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye); saltpetre; potassium salts.

Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour (see under Fécula).

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 5th August, 1915, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to allow the exportation of *old* fowls (alive or dead) as from the 9th August, and under certain conditions.

Pulp, of all kinds (including sugar pulp.)

Pulse and pulse-meal; all runner beans French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted dried or otherwise preserved; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

According to notices in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of the 7th—8th November, 1915, the prohibition is to be maintained in force for small green peas brown and white beans, and marrow fat pea (of the 1915 harvest). Export permits will, however, be granted for other peas and beans subject to certain conditions.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, ground-nuts and almond substitute made therefrom, vetch-seeds, and hop-seeds, fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen.

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape-cake, rape-cake meal, rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Rennet preparations.

Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).

Regulus of antimony.

Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not.

Rubber waste: rubber tyres (see under Tyres).

According to the "Handelsberichten", for the 11th November, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)

Sacks, empty.

A notice was published by the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on the 18th November, 1914, to the effect that sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut.

Scythes.

Seeds:—grass seed; spinach seed, carrot seed, purslain seed, onion seed, and leek seed; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).

[Sheep, living]; sheep fleeces.

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).

Soap—In all forms.

Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); sodium salts; sodium lye.

Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).

Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, wooden spades are not prohibited under this heading.

Spelt (see Wheat).

Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).

Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).

Stomaches of calves.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetebles, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per wagon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw.

Sugar: sugar pulp (included under Pulp); molasses and syrups; sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for 11th November, 1915, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags etc., but it does apply to Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.

Tallow (see Fats).

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark or fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar, sodium sulphate, and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (except tinfoil and capsules) (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, which imposed this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) if tin or tin alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); empty tins.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.

Toluol.

Tool steel whether new or old.

Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).

Turpentine.

Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.

Vegetables :—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carrots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Vegetables, salted.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does no-apply to salted gherkins, cucumbers, cauliflowers, or sprouts, but it does apply to runner beans, Prin cess beans, and endives prepared with salt. (See also Sauerkraut and Beans.)

Vegetable oils :—coconut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, butter oil (consisting of refind rapeseed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape-seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages and for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste of all kinds; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see Rubber).

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire :—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wood (walnut).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915 the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijten*) do not come under the prohibitions of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns :—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

15th November 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian

port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) The Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Ministers of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 17th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories :—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.) ;
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber* ;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls ;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials ;
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials* ;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(5) *Liquid fuels : Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibits until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export has been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations now in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 4 above.]
Acetone. [See also Note 4 above.]

Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 4 above.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcohol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Antimony. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 4 on page 123.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide, calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Candles.
Carbolic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Cements.
Cereals, not named. [See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.]
Ceresin. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Chaff (see Fodder).
Cheese, hard-paste. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Chestnuts.*
Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†

* No further licenses can at present be granted for the exportation of chestnuts [30-10-15.]

† This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August, 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 23rd August, 1915, that the Italian Government have issued instructions to the competent authorities to prohibit the exportation of all woollen manufactures other than light woollen cloths weighing less than 400 grammes per square metre, tissues for embroidery, and fine hosiery of combed wool. The exportation of these goods is permitted only to Allied countries and to countries situated beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

According to a notice published on the 6th September, 1915, the exportation from Italy of cotton yarns of all kinds and of cotton tissues which are non-waterproof and not used for military purposes, may be sanctioned by the Italian Customs authorities if the goods are destined for Allied countries, America, or the countries beyond the Suez Canal. The exportation of waterproof tissues and tissues adapted for military purposes may, in exceptional cases, be allowed by the competent Ministry upon presentation of a formal application, subject to the restrictions laid down with regard to the place of destination.

Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Coffee.*
Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Copra. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached. [As regards cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, see Note to collecting and equipment for troops—on page 124.]
Cylinders for compressed gas.
Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]
Eggs.†
Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles. [See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.]
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).
Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.
Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).
Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.
[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not previously been prohibited.]
Glycerine. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Gold bullion and coin.
Grape kernels (see Fodder).
Graphite.‡ (See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.
Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Hay.
Hemp, raw.§
Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glove making).‖
Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.
Horses.
Indiarubber (see Rubber).
Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]

* The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorised up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

† His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 9th October 1915, that the Italian Government have agreed to allow, in principle, the export of eggs to the United Kingdom, subject to local Italian requirements. Applications from Italian exporters for export licenses, which are supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Rome, will therefore be favourably considered by the Italian Government.

‡ The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

§ A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October 1915 (page 22).

‖ It is understood that 1,500 heavy hides will be allowed to be exported each week to the United Kingdom (in exchange for light hides.) [29-10-15.]

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]
No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys*; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.)
Lard.
Lead. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Lubricating materials. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]
Machine tools.
Maize.
Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Manures, chemical.
Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).
Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops. [See Note to clothing and equipment of troops.]
Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Meal and flour.
Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).
Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Mica, raw, in sheets or worked in any form.
Motor-boats (see Ships): motor-cars (see Vehicles).
Mules.
Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.
Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).
Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Paraffin†. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.‡
Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Petroleum; petrol. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alums. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.

*According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

†It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.

‡The Customs authorities have received instructions to grant export licenses for macaroni and other edible pastes for all Allied countries, the continent of America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal. Applications for licences to export to countries bordering on the Central Empires must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. [31-10-15.]

Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars).
Rattans (prohibited under heading "Timber").
Resins (colophany and other).
Rice *; rice husks (see Fodder.)
Rubber (raw indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note to Clothing and equipment for troops on page 124.)
Salicylic acid. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Semolina.
Sheep.
Ships of all kinds of the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, salvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ships' biscuit.
Silicon. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Skins (see under Hides).
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 4 on page 123.]
Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Spiegeleisen (see under Iron metallic alloys).
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Stearine. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Steel plates, scrap steel, (see under Iron). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Sulphur.† [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Tanning extracts‡; tanning materials of all kinds.
Tar. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction).
Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 4 and 5 on page 123.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds,§ including aeroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for aeronautic construction.
Vermicelli and macaroni. [See Note to Pastes, edible.]
Weapons. (See Munitions of war.)
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note to clothing and equipment for troops).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 4 on page 123.]

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* The Italian Government have agreed to the exportation of rice up to an amount of 50,000 tons during the three remaining months of the year. [11-10-15.]

† In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

‡ The demands of the Italian home market do not permit of any exceptions being made from the prohibition of the exportation of tanning extracts. [9-10-15.]

§ Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation of vehicles.

FRANCE (AND ALGERIA).

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

23rd November 1915.

NOTES.

By Presidential Decrees of December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd, and 31st, August 5th, 20th, and 25th September 3rd, and 21st, October 13th, and November 11th and 18th, 1915, the exportation and re-exportation from France after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 129—136 has been prohibited. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle dés derogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,* Servia,* or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified without special authorisation are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 129—136.

A decision of the 13th October 1915, provides that consignments of war material (arms and munitions) destined for Allied countries may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco, (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, sent from the United Kingdom, under license, to Switzerland are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation; and a decision of the 6th October states that military equipment from England to Italy may also be allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, subject to the production of a document from the British authorities certifying that the goods are actually intended for the Italian Government.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

* Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January, 1915 and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 28th July 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the place of departure to Italy.

According to a decision of the 2nd August 1915, goods shipped from the United States *to Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the American port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery.)
Acetic acid and medicinal salts thereof ; acetate or pyrolignite of lime ; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Sulphuric).
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof ; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina. (See also Corundum.)
Aluminium, ore and metal, pure or alloyed ; articles of aluminium other than jewellery.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metals" as applied to aluminium, covers ingots or scrap, rolled, forged, or cast aluminium, aluminium beaten in leaves, and aluminium wire and powder.

Ammonia ; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic ; electric apparatus for fire control ; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.

Arms of war, of all kinds. (See note on page 128, "*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*")
Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses. (See note to Horses).
Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Barks :—*Cinchona bark* ; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar ; beetroot saline.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Bran.
Bromine and bromides.

Building timber.
Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to American countries.

Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.
Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium; silicon carbide (carborundum.)
Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicon carbide). (See also under Emery.)
Casein.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, this prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein.

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese, hard-paste.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral.
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime.
Chloroform.
Chronometers, ships'.
Chinchona bark.
Clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal).

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission

Cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the terms "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon. (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, pine and fir resin, pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August, 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Copper, ore or metal, pure or alloyed, boilermakers' wares, and tubes of copper; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, cementation copper (a black powder, similar to charcoal powder, but much denser) falls under the prohibition.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to copper, pure or alloyed, covers these metals cast in lumps, ingots, slabs, etc., rolled or hammered metal (bars and plates) wire and bronze powder.

Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper).
Corundum, natural, in grains or power; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*

Cotton yarns; *cotton rags*; cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Creosote (wood creosote).
Cyanamide of calcium.
Detonators.
Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat
Digitaline.
Dyes (see Tar dyes).
Dynamo-electric machines.
Earths, infusorial.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric wires and cables, insulated.
Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels, stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).
Emetic.
Emetine.
Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).
Fats, alimentary, vegetable.
Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.
Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell.

Fish—dried codfish and fish caught on the West Coast of Africa and dried under conditions similar to those obtaining in the case of codfish, with the exception of codfish weighing under 1 kilog.
Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.
Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).
Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, and of seed potatoes in small boxes.

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

A French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, states that dari and canary grass are exempted from the scope of the prohibition as well as millet, chestnuts, gluten, bread, etc.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 27th August 1915, that a prohibition of the exportation of new potatoes from France to the United Kingdom would be brought into force on the 1st September.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September, 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March, 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, and America. His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 29th October 1915, that the French Government have consented to authorise, in a general way, the exportation of seed potatoes in small boxes to the Union of South Africa.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; refuse grapes.

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.
Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.
Glycerine.
Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers of allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation. This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

Grapes refuse.
Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).
Gunstocks.
Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.
Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).
Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.
Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; hemp armure, tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.
Hides and skins :—
Raw and dressed hides and skins, (including kid skins), except lambskins.
Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission international de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, *see* Note on p. 129 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horses, asses, mules.

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October 1915, provided that English thoroughbred horses born in 1914-1916 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Wool).
Hydrochloric acid.
Infusorial earth.
Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments; *nautical instruments.*
Iodine, iodides, and iodeform.
Iridium.
Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks; jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Lactic acid.
Lanoline (see Fats, animal).
Lard (see Fats, animal).
Lead ore ; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Lime—acetate or pyrolignite of ; chloride of ; *phosphate of.*
Linen yarns ; linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 128 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Live stock (Fr : bestiaux).
Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.
Machines and parts of mechines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.
Machines, dynamo-electric.
Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.
Magnesium.
Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).
Meat, fresh ; meat preserved by frigorific process ; meat, salted ; meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products. (See also Hams.)
Mercury, ore and metal, and fulminate of mercury.
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness ; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.
Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Molasses.
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscope, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other).

[See Note on page 128—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*]

Nautical instruments.
Navel and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Nickel, ore and metal, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed nickel, covers cast metal, mattes, ingots, crude lumps, hammered or drawn metal, and wire.

Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Oilcakes (cake from oilseeds), and brewery dregs for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake.

Oils mineral : Crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.).

Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable :—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).
Opium and preparations with opium base ; morphine ; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments ; optical glass.
Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.
(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)
Osmium.
Paraffin wax.
Pepper.
Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water) ; peroxide of sodium.
Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)
Phosphorus ; phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or pricipitated phosphate, and also to superposphates.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.
Photographic plates and papers.
Pitch of resin (Fr : brais de rèsine), pine and fir resin, colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Platinum.
Potassium, potash, and potash salts.

According to a decision of the 21st October 1915, cream of tartar (tartrate of potash) is allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom, British colonies, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Servia and American countries without any formality.

Potatoes (see Foodstuffs, farinaceous, and the Note thereto).
Poultry, live ; eggs of poultry.
Projectiles and other munitions of war.
[See Note on page 128—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*"]
Pyramidon (amidopyrine).
Pyrites.
Pyrolignite or acetate of lime.
Quinine and its salts ; *extracts of quinine.*
Rags of cotton.
Rattans, rough and decorticated.
Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September 1915, such receptacles used (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr : marcs) of apples.
Resins (pine and fir), pitch of resins (Fr : brais de rêsine,) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however [2-10-15], that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Rhodium.
Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite ; rubber tyres (see under Motor vehicles, etc.)
Ruthenium.
Sacks of jute.
[See note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid.
Salol.
Salt—sea salt; salina salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.
Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths.
(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)
Scrap and waste iron or steel.
Seeds and fruits, oleaginous ; seeds for sowing (vegetable seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs, may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain, and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Ships (see under Vessels).
Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et apparaux de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and silk noils,—raw or combed (for tussah see below) ; yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed ; silk wastes ; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.
Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles) ; silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).
Soda (sodium carbonate) ; caustic soda ; sodium peroxide ; sodium sulphide.
Starch.
Steel of all kinds ; scrap or waste steel.
Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy ; molasses ; sugar-beets.
Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphide of carbon ; sulphide of sodium.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur and pyrites.
Sulphuric acid ; sulphuric ether.
Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Tallow (see Fats, animal).
Tanning materials :—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds ; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar—alizarine, aniline).
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, ore and metal, pure or alloyed ; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to pure or alloyed tin, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, or slabs, hammered or rolled metal, leaf metal, and wire.

Tinned meats (see under Meat).

Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes :—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in wrap and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For certain tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, and silk see under the respective textile material.)

[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.*]

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the tools specified are the only ones affected by the prohibition of export.

Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.

Trioxymethylene.

Turpentine (see under Resins); turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 4th August 1915, that no further licenses whatever for the export of resin and turpentine can be granted for the present. It is anticipated, however (2-10-15), that this embargo will shortly be removed.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).

Vegetables, fresh.

Leaks, onions cabbages, carrots, garlic and turnips.

Other fresh vegetables.

Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.

Vessels :—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.)

Volvic stone (Volvic lava).

Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).

Weapons (see Arms).

Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.

Wood :—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, okoumé, and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.

Wool of all kinds, with the exception of cuttings of new rags and of shoddy.

Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.

Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing ("draperie" and others); woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

An announcement of the Ministry of Finance, published in the "Journal Official" for the 22nd January 1915, states that, as an exception to the prohibition of the export of woollen tissues, woollen tissues for clothing, *other* than tissues of a uniform colour weighing more than 400 grammes per square metre and other than woollen swanskins and flannels, may be exported without special authorisation.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies *only* to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile meterial).

Yeasts.

Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; *zinc ore; filings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.*

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC; POUR L'ALGERIE, *voir* LISTE POUR LA FRANCE.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

November 26th, 1915.

Sont prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objects ciaprès énumérés :

Acétate ou pyrolignite de chaux.
*Acétone.
Acide acétique et ses sels médicamenteux; Acide chlorhydrique; Acide lactique; Acide netrique ; Acide salicylique ; Acide sulfurique.
Aciers de toutes sortes.
Aéroplanes et aéronefs et pièces détachées.
Agrès et apparaux d'aéronefs.
Agrès et apparaux de navires.
Alcools amylique, méthylique et éthylique.
*Alumine anhydre et hydratée et sels d'alumine.
*Aluminium, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
*Amiante, brut on travaillé.
*Amidon.
Ammoniaque.
Antimoine, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Antipyrine.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Appareils électriques pour la mise de feu.
Appareils et instruments de chirurgie (y compris les drains, tubes, gants en caoutchouc).
Armes de guerre de toutes sortes.
Arsenic et ses sels.
Aspirine.
Atropine.
*Bambous.
Bateaux de rivière.
Bâtiments à voiles, à vapeur ou à moteur à explosion.
Betteraves destinées à la fabrication du sucre.
*Bestiaux.
Beurre.
Bismuth et sels de bismuth.
Bois de construction.
Bois de fusil.
Bois de noyer brut, équarri ou scié; bois d'acajou, d'okoumé, de platane, de hêtre, de bouleau, de tilleul, de frêne,
Bonneteric de laine (voir Laine).
*Bourre, bourrette de soie en masse ou peignée et blousses de soie en masse ou peignées (à l'exception des tussahs), fils de bourrette et de blousses de soie non teints, tissus de bourrettes et de blousses de soie pure, non teints, ni imprimés, ni apprêtés.
*Boyaux frais, secs ou salés.
*Brais de résines, résines de pin et de sapin, colophane, essence de térébenthine.
Brome et bromures.
*Cacao, chocolat.
Cachou en masse.
*Café.

Les produits marqués ainse* peuvent être exportés ou réexportés sans autorisation spéciale des colonies et protectorats (français autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc), lorsque l'envoi a pour destination l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Monténégro, la Russie (*a*) la Serbie (*a*) ou les Etats de l'Amérique.

(*a*) Sous réserve, en ce qui concerne la Russie et la Serbie, de la souscription d'un acquit-à-caution à décharger par la douane russe ou serbe.

Caféine.
*Camphre.
Caoutchouc, balata, gutta-percha, bruts ou refondus en masse, y compris les déchets de caoutchouc et l'ébonite.
*Carbure de calcium.
Cartes géographiques ou marines.
*Caséine.
Celluloïd but en masses, plaques, feuilles, jones, tubes, bâtons, rognures, déchets.
Chanvre broyé ou teillé, en étoupes ou peigné, chanvre en fils.
Charbon de bois.
*Charbons pour l'électricité.
Chevaux, ânes et ânesses, mules et mulets.
Chloral.
Chlorates et perchlorates.
Chloroforme.
Chlorure de chaux.
*Chronomètres de bord.
Chutes, ferrailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de fonte, de fer ou d'acier.
Cocaïne.
Codéine.
Collodion.
Conserves de viande en boîtes, à l'exception des abats et des mélanges de viandes et d'autres produits.
*Cotons et déchets de coton ; *fils de cotton *drilles de coton.
Couvertures de laine (voir Laine).
Créosote de bois.
*Cuivre, minerais ou métal pur ou allié, chaudronnerie et tubes en cuivre.
Cyanamide calcique.
*Déchets de fils de coton.
*Déchets de soie.
Détonateurs.
Digitaline.
Eau oxygénée.
Ecorces à tan et autres matières tannantes de toutes sortes ; extraits tannants et sucs tannins.
*Ecorces de quinquina.
Effets d'habillement, de campement, d'équipement et de harnachement militaires.
Emétine.
Emétique.
*Etain, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Ethers sulfurique et acétique.
*Extraits de quinquina.
Farineux alimentaires de toutes sortes, à l'exception du millet, des marrons, châtaignes et leurs farines, du pain de gluten et des pommes de terre de semence en caissettes.
*Fécules de pommes de terre, maïs et autres.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel et tous alliages ferro-métalliques.
Fers and fontes.
Filières-diamant de 15/100e de millimètre et au-dessus et dont le poids du diamant excède un quart de carat.
Fils et câbles isolés pour l'électricité.
Formol.
Fourrages, foin, paille.
Fromage à pâte ferme.
Fruits, à noyaux ; *fruits et graines oléagineux.
Fulminate de mercure.
Glycérine.
Goudron minéral et produits chimiques dérivés.
*Graines à ensemencer (légumineuses, graminées, fourragères et autres, y compris la jarosse).
*Graisses animales, autres que de poisson (suif, saindoux, lanoline, margarine, oléomargarin et substances similaires).
*Graisses de poisson.
*Graisses végétales alimentaires.
Graphite.
Houille crue, houille carbonisée (coke).
Huiles minérales : brutes, raffinées, essences et lourdes (benzine, benzol, toluène, etc).

Huiles résiduelles de la distillation de l'alcool.
Huiles de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huiles végétales autres que de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huile de baleine.
Instruments d'observation, de géodésie at d'optique.
*Instruments nautiques divers.
Iode, iodures et iodoforme.
Iridium.
*Jambons désossés en roulés, jambons cuits.
Jute, fils et sacs.
Laines de toute nature, á l'exception des rognures de chiffons neufs et des laines d'effilochage.
Laines peignées ou cardées, teintes ou non; déchets de laines; tissus de laine pour habillement (draperies et autres); couvertures de laine; bonneterie de laine (objets autres que la ganterie, que les tissus en pièces et que les articles brodés ou ornés); fils de laine.
Lait concentré pur ou additionné de sucre.
Lave de Volvic.
Légumes frais.
Levures.
*Limailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de cuivre, d'étain, de zinc, purs ou alliés.
Lin brut, teillé, en étoupes et peigné, lin en fils.
Lorgnettes, autres que de luxe.
Machines et parties de machines exclusivement propres à la fabrication des munitions et des armes de guerre.
Machines et parties de machines propres á la navigation, á l'aérostation et á l'aviation.
Machines dynamo-électriques.
Machines et appareils frigorifiques.
Machines-outils et leurs pièces détachées.
Magnésium.
*Mare de pommes.
Mélasses.
*Mercure (minerai et métal).
*Minerais de chrome,[1] de manganèse, de molybdéne, de titane, de tungsténe, de vanadium.
*Minerai de fer.
[2]*Monnaies de nickel, de cuivre et de billon*; monnaies d'argent.
Morphine.
Morue sèche et poissons de la côte occidentale d'Afrique séchés dans des conditions analogues á celles de la morue, à l'exception des morues au-dessous de 1 kilog.
*Nickel[1] (minerai et métal pur ou allie).
Nitrates et nitrites.
Œufs de volaille.
*Oléine.
Opium et préparations á base d'opium.
[3]Or.
Os.
Osmium.
Outils, emmanchés ou non, en fonte, fer, acier: bêches, cisailles, haches, pellés, pioches, scies articulées, scies á main, serpes.
*Ouvrages en aluminium, autres que la bijouterie.
*Paraffine.
Peaux brutes et préparées (y compris celles de chevreau), mais á l'exception de celles d'agneau.
Peaux sèches exotiques.
Peroxyde de sodium.

[1] La souscription d'un acquit-á-caution est obligatoire pour l'exportation ou la rèexportation du minerai de chrome et du nickel (minerai et metal pur ou allié) des colonies et des pays de protectorat francais (autre que la Tunisie et le Maroc) á destination de l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Montènègro, la Russie, la Serbie, ou les Etats de l'Amèrique.

[2] Les gouverneurs génèraux et gouverneurs des colonies et pays de protectorat, autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc, sont autorisès, s'ils le jugent opportun, à prohiber la sortie. La prohibition a été promulguèe dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dèpendances.

[3] L'or peut être exportè ou rèeporté sans autorisation spéciale lorsque l'envoi a pour destination la France.

*Phosphore et phosphates de chaux.
Platine.
Plaques et papiers photographiques.
Plomb, minerai.
*Plomb, métal pur ou allié tuyaux de plomb.
Potassium, potasse et sels de potasse.
Poudres et explosifs assimiles (coton-poudre, coton-nitré, nitro-glycérine fulmi-coton, etc.).
Produits phosphorés de toute nature.
Projectiles et autres munitions de guerre.
Pyramidon.
Quinine et ses sels.
Racines de chicorée, vertes ou sèches.
*Raphia.
Récipients en fer et en acier pour gaz comprimés ou liquéfiés.
Rhodium.
*Riz.
*Rotins, bruts et décortiqués.
Ruthénium.
Salin de betteraves.
Salols.
*Sel marin, sel de saline et sel gemme, bruts ou raffinés.
Sels ammoniacaux.
Sels de thorium, de cèrium et autress sels de terres rares.
*Soie tussah, brute, tissée ou filée.
*Son.
Soude caustique; carbonate de soude.
*Soufre et pyrites.
Sucres bruts, raffinés et candis.
Sulfate de cuivre et verdets, bouillies et poudres cupriques.
Sulfonal.
Sulfure de carbone; sufure de sodium.
Teintures dérivées du goudron de houille (alizarine, aniline).
Terpine.
Terre d'infusoires.
Théobromine.
Tissus de coton écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant plus de 22 kilog. less 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus de jute écrus, armure toile, pesant plus de 30 kilog. less 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus de lin et de chanvre, écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant plus de 27 kilog. 500 les 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus propres à la confection des ballons.
*Tourteaux de graines oléagineuses et dréches pouvant servir à la nourriture du bétail.
Trioxyméthylène.
Ventilateurs de 50 à 250 kilog.
Verres de lunette et d'optique.
Viandes fraîches et viandes conservées par un procédé frigorifique.
Viandes saéles.
*Vins.
Voitures automobiles, tracteurs de tous systèmes, pneumatiques et tous objets, bruts ou confectionnès, de matériel naval et militaire ou de transport.
*Zinc, minerai.
Zinc, métal pur ou allié.

* La sortie des riz de l'Indo-Chine Francaise sur less Indes Nèerlandaises est prohibèe a titre absolu, à dater du 4 octobre, 1915.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

29th November 1915.

NOTES.

1. *Exports to Allied Countries.*—The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is permitted without special application in the case of each consignment. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, butter, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, calves stomachs, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, furskins, except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, flax, hemp, tow, and spirit.

With regard to the export of these goods to Allied countries in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained in the case of each consignment from the Legation in Petrograd of the neutral country under whose flag the ship sails (in agreement with the British Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e.*, *viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. *Exceptions.*—Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

A decree published on the 19th September—2nd October, 1915, authorised the free export to Mongolia of a number of articles. Information as to the articles affected by this Decree may be obtained from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

(C. 35016—15.)

3. *Total Prohibitions from certain Governments.*—The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. *Finland.*—The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *via* Finland to places abroad.

[NOTE.—The list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Finland* is practically the same as the list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Russia*.]

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.
Acetone.
Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.
NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.
Aluminium ore (see Ores); aluminium, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Anthracene (see under Benzol).
Antimony.
Arms—Fire-arms and steel weapons.
Asbestos in all forms, and manufactures thereof.
Asphalt, goudron, pitch, tar.
NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.
*Asses.
Automobiles and motor cycles.
Bacon and all other meat.
NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Barley.
Beans and peas.
Beetroots (see Vegetables).
Benzine (including gasoline and ligroine).
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and all nitro-compounds and their salts, as also all amido-compounds of the same.
Berthollet's salts.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather).
Borax and boracic acid.
Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Brass, bronze, etc., (see under Copper).
Buckwheat.
Butter (see Dairy products).

NOTE.—As regards the export of butter direct to Allied countries, see Note 1, on page 141.

Cabbages (see Vegetables).
Calcium acetate.
Calves' stomachs; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the exportation of intestines and calves' stomachs direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

*Camels; cemen hair, (see under Hair).
Camphor.
Capsules and fuses.
Cartridges, projectiles, charges, etc.
Casein.
Cattle, large and small.
Caviare.

NOTE.—A decree of the Minister of Finance was published on the 29th September—12th October authorising as a general measure, the export of caviare to Allied and neutral countries.

Celluloid and manufactures thereof.
Cement.
Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barley, lentils, buckwheat and millet.
Chlorates.
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine.
Chloride of tin.
Chromic acid salts.
Coal and coke.
Coins of gold (see under Gold).
Colophany.
Conserves.
Copper ore (see Ores); copper and its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); copper salts.
Cotton and cotton ends; cotton yarns (see Yarns).
Cresol (see under Benzol).
Curcuma.
Dairy products, including butter.

NOTE.—As regards the export of butter, etc., direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Dextrine and starch.
Down and wool (see under Wool).
Dyewoods (see under Plants for dying, etc.)
Dynamites (see under Explosives).
Earth, infusorial (kieselguhr.)
Ethers, acetic (see under Acetic acid); ethyl ether.
Explosives:—Nitro-glycerine, dinitroglycerine and all dynamites; black powder and pyrotechnical substances; all smokeless powder; all patent explosive substances; pyroxylin, pyrocollodion and collodion.
Fat (animal).
Felt and leather boots and shoes; felt (see under Wool).

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Fish; caviare; fish oil.

NOTE.—As regards the export of fish direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

(See also Note under Caviare).

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable textile materials, including cotton; flax and hemp yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of flax hemp, and tow direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Flour and groats of all kinds.

Fodder for live-stock (including bran and oilcake).

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses.

Furs (all kinds); sheepskins, lambskins, karakuls and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—As regards the export of furskins (except sheepskins and goatskins) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141. A Russian Customs Circular of 22nd June—5th July provides that furskins (except sheepskins, lambskins, goatskins, and karakul skins) may be exported to Allied countries through the parcel post without special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment.

Fusel oil, amyl alcohol; alcohol (spirit); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Fuses and capsules.

Game and poultry (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of game and poultry to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Glycerine.

Gold—wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, leaf gold, and gold dust.

Graphite.

Gum arabic.

Gunpowder (see under Explosives).

Hair (camels).

The Russian Government are unable to allow the export of camel hair for private firms, owing to the very large requirements of the Military Authorities. [19-10-15. C. 37783.]

Hay and straw.

Hemp, flax, and the other vegetable textile materials (including cotton); hemp and flax yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of flax, hemp, and tow direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, *viz.*, ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and asses, hides, and calf and pig skins.

Horses.

Intestines; calves' stomachs.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries, of intestines and of calves' stomachs see Note 1 on page 141.

Iron ore (see Ores); iron, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

Kerosene (see under Oils).

Kieselguhr (infusorial earth).

Lead ore (see Ores); lead, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); salts and combinations of lead.

Leather (see Hides, dressed); leather and felt footwear; leather manufactures.

Lentils.

Lime.

Linen sailcloth; khaki-coloured tent cloth.

Lint.

Licopodium.

Lubricating oils (see Oils).

Macaroni.

Malt.

Manganese ore (see Ores); manufactures, etc. (see Metals); salts and combinations of manganese.
Meat of all kinds, including bacon.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Medicinal plants and parts thereof.
Mercury and its combinations.
Metals (except gold and platinum, *q.v.*), their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack.
Mineral oils (see under Oils).
Millet.
Motor cars (automobiles) and motor cycles.
Naphtha (petroleum), etc., (see under Oils).
Napthalene (see under Benzol).
Nitrates.
Nitric acid.
Nitro-dextrine; nitro-starch; tetranitromethane.
Nitro-glycerine, etc., (see under Explosives); nitro-compound (see under Benzol).
Oats.
Oilcake, bran, and other fodder for live-stock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

A notice was published in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 3rd—16th October 1915, stating that the Council of Ministers had decided to prohibit, the further export of oilcake to Sweden—the exports to that country having already this year reached 1,400,000 pounds and thus exceeded the normal average annual export.

Oilseeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Oils—petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine (including gasoline and ligroine), kerosene, and other illuminating petroleum oils; petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils; oil of turpentine; vegetable oils; fish oils.
Onions (see Vegetables).
Ores—all metal ores.
Ozokerite (mineral wax).
Paper (wood) pulp.
Paraffin.
Peas and beans.
Petroleum, petroleum residues, etc., (see under Oils).
Pepper.
Pharmaceutical products.
Phenol (see under Benzol).
Phosphorus.
Pigs.
Pitch, goudron, asphalt, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Plants for dying and tanning:—Yellow-wood, chestnut, oak, and other plants containing dying and tanning substances.
Platinum.
Potatoes.
Poultry and game (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of poultry and game to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Projectiles, cartridges, charges, etc.
Pyroxylin, pyrocollodion, and collodion (see Explosives).
Rags of all kinds.
Resins:—turpentine; colophany; gum arabic; shellac.
Rice.
Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures thereof.
Rusks.
Rye.
Sacks and tarpaulins.
Sailcloth, linen; tent-cloth (khaki-coloured).
Salt, cooking.

Saltpetres (see Nitrates).
Santonin.
Scrap metals (see Metals).
Seeds:—fodder grass seeds; oilseeds; vegetable seeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds and of clover and other forage seeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Shellac.
Skins (calf and pig), dressed and undressed (see under Hides); furs of all kinds; sheepskins, lambskins, karakul, and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—See note under Furs.

Soda.
Spirit (alcohol); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Starch and dextrine.
Steel (see under Iron).
Stomachs of calves; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied contries, of intestines and calves' stomachs, see Note 1 on page 141.

Straw and hay.
Sugar.
Sulphur in all forms.
Sulphuric acid.
Swine.
Tanning substances. (See also under plants for dyeing and tanning.)
Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Tar products (see under Benzol, etc.).
Tarpaulins and sacks.
Tea.
Tent cloth (khaki coloured).
Timber material of all kinds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of timber materials direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Tin ore (see Ores); tin scoriæ; tin, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); chloride of tin.
Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality).

NOTE.—As regards the export of tobacco of the best quality direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Toluol (see under Benzol).
Tomatoes.
Turpentine; oil of turpentine.
Vaseline.
Vegetables, dried; vegetables of all kinds, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages; vegetable oils.
Wax, mineral (ozokerite); paraffin.
Wheat.

NOTE.—The Russian Government will examine in a benevolent spirit applications of British merchants for the export of wheat to England. [9-6-15].

Wood (see Timber); wood (paper) pulp.
Wood spirit; spirit (alcohol).

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 141.

Wool and down; woollen combings; wool clippings; woolskins and rags; camel hair.
Woollen tissues, felt and other woollen manufactures.
Woollen yarns (see Yarns).
Xylol (see under Benzol).
Yarns of textile materials.
Zinc ore (see Ores); zinc scoriæ, zinc, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

SWITZERLAND.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 22, 1915.

NOTES.

1. The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions of exportation which have been established in respect of the following goods by successive Decrees of the Federal Council.

2. Notwithstanding the prohibition of export, prohibited goods may be sent in transit through Switzerland in sealed wagons.

The *importation* of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, including forage meal and bran, as also of all concentrated forage necessary for the feeding of cattle, is reserved exclusively to the Confederation. *The re-exportation of such imported products is absolutely prohibited.* [*Decree of January 7, 1915*].

4. The Swiss prohibitions of exports are, in the main, based on the classification of the Swiss Customs Tariff, and the numbers quoted below are the Tariff numbers under which the prohibited goods fall. In the earlier Decrees, however, the prohibitions of export were not drawn up on the basis of the Tariff classification, so that it has not been possible to indicate in all cases the headings of the Tariff under which certain articles fall.

ex 974*b*	Acetanilide (antifebrine).
ex 1020, ex 1027	Acetates of soda and of potash.
ex 1051, ex 1059	Acetic acid, crude or purified, having an empyreumatic odour; Anhiydrous acetic acid monochloracetic acid.
	Acetic acid, other, containing more than 12 per cent of acetic acid (see under Vinegar).
ex 1051	Acetone.
ex 974*b*	Acetylsalicylic acid.
	Acids:—see under the respective headings—acetic, acetylsalicylic, benzoic, boric, carbolic, chlorosulphuric, cromic citric, fatty formic, gallic, hydrochloric (muriatic), lactic, molybdenic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, sulphuric, sulphurous, tannic, tartaric, titanic, tungstic, vanadic.
ex 974*b*	Adrenaline, natural or artificial and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrine, epirenine, etc).
	Aeroplanes.
	Agar-agar (see under Chemical raw materials [No. 988.])
ex 894*c*—898*b*, M 9, ex 1164	Airships.
1071	Albumen (egg and blood albumens) and yolks of eggs—for industrial purposes.
125, 1070	Alcohol (absolute), "trois-six," spirits of wine —even if denatured.
ex 1059	Alcohol, methylic (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 968	Aloes. (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
ex 982-983, 1002	Alums; alum in blocks for toilet purposes.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1041	Alumina—acetate of, acetotartrate of (alsol), sulphate of, and hydrate of.
ex 1041	Aluminate of Soda.
	Aluminium and alloys thereof:—
862—865	Raw, or in sheets, bars, wire, pipes.
866—867	Wares of all kinds, including thermite.
1033 and ex 982-83	Ammonia in aqueous solution.
1033, ex 163, ex 1048, ex 1059	Ammonical salts (chloride, crude ammonical salts, sulphate of ammonia, and others). [See also under Gasses, compressed.]

	Ammunition for portable firearms (included under explosives and pyrogenic articles, *q.v.*).
1066*a*	Aniline (also crude aniline); aniline oil; aniline salt.
1066*b*	Aniline combinations for the manufacture of colours, such as toluidene, dimethylaniline, etc.
	Anthracene (see Coal tar derivatives.)
	Antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony) (see under Ores).
876	Antimony, native (sulphide of antimony); regulus of antimony.
ex 974*b*	Antipyrine.
ex 971	Apomorphine.
ex 971	Arecoline and its salts.
Various Nos.	Arms and their component parts.*
	Artificial manures (see under Fertilisers.)
	Ash wood (see under Wood.)
135	Asses. (See also Horses and Mules.)
ex 971	Atropines and its salts.
ex 803—809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 968, ex 981	Balsam of Peru, artificial balsam of Peru. [For other balsams, see under Pharmaceutical articles.]
1161	Bandaging and wound-dressing articles.
	Barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Bark (see Tanning woods, etc., Cinchona bark, etc.).
ex 950—951	Batteries, electric, including those for pocket lamps; electrodes combined with copper plates.
1065*b*	Benzine, and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
	Benzol, chlorobenzol, benzoic acid, etc. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
972, 1069, ex 974b, ex 1028	Benzol and napthalene derivatives (including saccharine, etc.
ex 1023a, ex 1048	Bicorbonate of soda and other alkaline bicarbonates.
ex 946	Binoculars, prismatic and lenticular.
ex 21, ex 102	Biscuits and other fine bakers' wares, with or without sugar (except individual consignments weighing 5 kilogrammes or less).
ex 878, ex 975, ex 974*b*, ex 1048	Bismuth; xeroform (tribromophenate of bismuth); unspecified salts of bismuth, such as airol, dermatol, sub-nitrate of bismuth; nitrate of bismuth (for industrial use).
ex 165	Bones, crude bone dust. (See also under Fertilisers.)
190—201	†Boots and shoes of all kinds (whether of leather, tissues, rubber, or any other material), cut out parts for boots and shoes, and soles (except cork soles) to be put into boots and shoes. (See also under Made-up articles.)
1024	Borax.
1008	Boric acid; phosphoric acid.
	Bran (see under Forage.)
	Brass (see under Copper.)
20	Bread, bread in slices for soup, dog biscuit, etc.
	Briquettes. (See under Fuel.)
1009, ex 1059	Bromine and salts (inorganic or organic) of bromine, not specified elsewhere.
	Bronze (see under Copper.)
93—97	‡Butter (including Margarine, artificial butter, cocos butter, and other butter substitutes); cream; other edible fats (lard, oleomargarine, edible suet, etc.).
	Cables, electric (see under Copper); cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
	Calcium salts:
ex 163, ex 1020	Nitrate, crude or purified.
ex 609, ex 1041	Fluoride, crude (fluorspar) or purified.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of portable firearms not using Swiss Army ammunition, and in consignments of not more than fifty arms. [13-10-15].

† It is understood that only Swiss *manufacturers* will be allowed to have export licenses for boots and shoes, and that no such licenses will be granted to dealers. [*June* 10, 1915.]

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh butter not exceeding 2 kilog. exported in frontier traffic. [13-10-15.]

ex 947*b*, ex 981, ex 1021	Biphosphate, glycerophosphate, lactate, permanganate, oxalate.
ex 998	Tartrate.
ex 1004	Bisulphite.
ex 1005	Peroxide.
ex 1026	Nitrite.
ex 1048	Borate, citrate, sulphide.
ex 992, 983, 999, ex 1052	Camphor, raw, and refined (see under Chemical raw materials.)
ex 1135—1136	Candles, tallow and wax, of all kinds, except those used for Christmas trees.
	Carbolic (phenic) acid. (See coal tar derivatives.)
ex 627	Carbon stems for electric pocket lamps.
ex 629	Carborundum, crude, also powdered.
	Cartridges and projectiles for infantry and artillery, and detached parts thereof.
1072	Caseine.
255 and ex 787—790	*Casks (used) for petroleum and oil—of wood or of sheet iron.
974*a*	Castor oil, colourless, purified. (For castor oil, industrial, see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 185	Catgut, in rolls, not sterilised.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier. (See under Chemical raw materials.)
136—142	Cattle (oxen, bulls, cows, heifers, young cattle).
	Cattle foods. (See under Forage.)
ex 641	Cement, ligneous (bituminous composition for roofs), and all other similar products manufactured with tar.
	†Cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, etc.), maize, pulse :
1—10	In the grain, not crushed, not husked.
11—14	In the grain, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed ; groats, semolina.
15	Malt.
16—18	Flour (*not* including alimentary flour (farinaceous food) for infants).
ex 224, ex 967	Charcoal (lime-tree charcoal), whole or ground.
98—99‡	Cheese, soft or hard-paste ; caseine.
	Chemical raw materials, (raw materials for chemical purposes) :—
985	Iceland moss, "psyllium" seeds, etc.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier.
987	Lemon juice.
988	Gums of all kinds ; agar-agar.
989—992	Resins for industrial use, all kinds, such as:—Colophany (purified pine resin) ; gum copal, gum damar, gum sandarac, stick lac, shellac, mastic, gum resins, pitch, dry pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc., etc.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder ; flowers of sulphur.
995	Turpentine oil (for substitutes, see under Benzine).
996	Tar of all kinds.
999	Camphor, and other chemical raw materials not specified in the Swiss Customs Tariff.§
35	Chestnuts, fresh or dried.
	Chicory roots, fresh (see under Forage) ; chicory roots, dried, etc., (see under Coffee substitutes).
1011, ex 1021, ex 1028	Chlorates, perchlorates and persulphates.
1012, 168, ex 1028	Chloride of lime chloride of potassum, chlorate of sodium.
1013	Chlorine, liquefied by pressure or in the form of gas, in wrought iron or steel receptacles.
ex 976	Chloroform for narcosis.
1037	Chlorosulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine).

* The regulations established in regard to empty sacks [see Note † on page 158] shall also be applied to empty casks sent abroad to be filled and returned to the owners ; but in the case of casks, a period of *three* months shall be allowed for the re-importation.

†*See* also Note 3 on page 147.

‡ Until further notice, cheese in pieces weighing at most 2 kilog. may be exported without special authorisation, provided that the same person or family may not export, each day, more than 2 kilog. [13-10-15.]

§ Tariff No. 997 and 998 [*not prohibited*] relate to dried wine less and crude tartar.

64*	Chocolate. (See also Cocoa.)
ex 1038, ex 1018a, 1019 1025, 1041, and 1048	Chrome acid: chromate, bichromate, and other salts of chrome.
	Chrome, sulphate of, and salts of, for tanning (see under Tanning substances.)
ex 966—967	Cinchona bark (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
1050	Citric and tartaric acids.
various Nos.	Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops, of whatever material composed.
	Coal and coal-dust. (See under Fuel.)
1065*a*	Coal tar derivatives and auxiliary materials for the manufacture of aniline colours, such as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, onthracene, carbolic acid (phenol), toluol; benzoic acid, etc. [See also Aniline and Aniline combinations.]
60—63*	Cocoa husks, cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa powder, chocolate paste. (See also Chocolate.)
ex 971	Cocaine and its salts and combinations.
ex 971	Codeine and its salts.
54-57	Coffee, raw or roasted; coffee substitutes of all kinds in a dry state; articles for preparing coffee substitutes —beetroots cut in slices, and similar products.
	Coke and coke dust (see under Fuel.)
ex 974*b*, ex 1059	Collodion (iodated); collodion prepared with silver bromide.
989	Colophany (purified pine resin).
101	Conserves of fruit.
103†	Conserves and articles for consumption (delicacies), other than sugared goods (sucrerie). (See also under Biscuits.)
	Copper and copper alloys:
814	Copper ores, filings, turnings and shavings of copper, scrapings of brass, etc.
	Semi-manufactured wares of copper and copper alloys:—
815	Bars, pigs, slabs, discs, etc.
816	Waste, old bell and gunmetal.
817—819	Hammered, rolled, or drawn:—Bars, plates and sheets; copper solder; washers; wire; pipes.
820	Silvered, gilt, twisted round cotton or silk thread.
821	Imitation gold wire (*fil leonique*).
822	Imitation gold and silver beaten into thin sheets.
823—828	Electric cables of all kinds (including field cables), of copper or copper alloys, whether insulated or not, including insulated electric wires.
829	Metallic tissues and brass or copper gauze.
830	Rivets, screws, pins, nails, tacks.
831—832	Bells of all kinds of copper, copper alloys, or bronze.
832—839	Wares of copper, of bronze, or of other copper alloys not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff [including specifically cartridge and shell cases (*douilles pour munitions*)].
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the Exportation of wares of copper or copper alloys does not apply to—

* The chocolate factories enumerated in the list sent to the Customs houses have received a general authorisation, valid until further notice, to export to countries other than Germany and Austria and countries in the occupation thereof:—

(*a*) Cocoa in powder, in separate consignments, up to 200 kilog. for each consignee.

(*b*) Chocolate, without restriction as to quantity, but only in pieces, blocks, tablets, packets, rolls or boxes weighing not more than 500 grammes.

Special authorisation must be obtained for the exportation of chocolate in powder Chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilog. (gross), as also chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in quantities of up to 2 kilogs. in retail frontier traffic, may be exported without special authorisation until further notice.

The specialities classed in No. 63 (such as liquid chocolate, with milk or cream added, in boxes; oatmeal cocoa; cocoa mixed with milk and oatmeal; cocoa mixed with banana flour; cocoa mixed with vegetable substances; alimentary flour for infants containing cocoa, etc.) are not, until further notice, to be regarded as covered by the prohibition of export. [13-10-15.]

† Specialities (such as Maggi's seasonings, sauces, farinaceous foods for infants, ovomaltine, berry wines, etc.), are excepted from the prohibition. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of conserves of shellfish. [13-10-15.]

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

1044 Copper sulphate (copper vitrol); ammoniacal sulphate of copper, "fungivore" products, steatite prepared with sulphate of copper and similar products for combating diseases of plants.

Copra (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)

Cordage, old, for making paper (see under Rags); cordage, other (see under Flax (Ropes, cables, cordage, etc.); cordage (cables, etc.) of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).

ex Category VII A* Cotton:—Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.

341-342 Cotton, raw or bleached, dyed, etc.

344 and ex 342 and 346 Cotton waste, even if carded or gummed.

345—346 Cotton wool (wadding) including bleached, chemically pure, cotton wool); cotton tow, carded, in layers.

347—348 Cotton yarns, unbleached, boiled, bleached, glazed, mercerised, dyed, printed—whether single or twisted; imitation vicuna yarns.

NOTE.—The prohibition of export applies not only to yarns of pure cotton but also to yarns of mixed yarns which are assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns.† Further, mixed cotton yarns which are *not* assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns are also prohibited if it is suspected that the admixture was effected in order to avoid the prohibition.

Cottonseed (see Seeds); cottonseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)

ex 1064 Cresol and soapy solutions thereof.

ex 666 Crucibles of graphite.

ex 1019, 1025 Cyanide and sulphocyanide of potash, yellow and red prussiates (ferro cyanide and ferri cyanide) of potash; cyanide of sodium.

ex 974*b* Diethylmalonyl urea (veronal, malonal) and its salts.

ex 974*b* Dimethylamidoantipyrine (pyramidon).

Dimethylaniline (see Aniline combinations.)

ex 971 Dionine.

ex 148*a* Dogs;—Military and police dogs.

22 Edible pastes (macaroni, vermicelli).

86; 1071 Eggs; egg albumen and egg yolks—for industrial purposes.

Electric cables (see under Copper); electric batteries (see Batteries); electric pocket lamps (see Pocket lamps; electric transformers (see Transformers).

Embroidering machines (see Machines for embroidering).

ex 966-967 Ergot of rye (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)

1062 Ether, sulphuric (ethyl ether).

1082-1088 Explosives, and pyrogenic articles, including electric mine-exploders.

Fats, edible (lard, oleomargarine, cocos butter, etc., (see under Butter); fats, other (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)

ex 1059 Fatty acids unspecified.

ex 878, ex 1145 Ferrocerium, even if prepared for retail sale.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten: crude (See under Iron.)

Fertilisers:—

167 Potash fertilisers, saline residues of Stassfurt salts.

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* A general authorisation of export has been granted in respect of articles of cotton *not* mixed with wool [13-10-15.]

† The *assimilation* of mixed yarns to pure cotton yarns depends upon the rates of duty leviable on the component materials. Further information on this point may be obtained, if desired, from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

169	Artificial fertilisers, bone dust, superphosphates, also phosphates and phosphorites: prepared. [See also under Bones, Nitrates (crude), Phosphates, Rags of wool and half-wool (for manure), Sulphuric acid (used).]
ex 964	Fieldglasses, prismatic and lenticular.
	Firewood (see under Fuel.)
88-90	Fish, dried, salted, marinated, smoked, or otherwise preserved; [mussels and other shellfish, fresh*]. [For fish conserves, see under Conserves.]
	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp, and other similar textile materials:—
ex Category VII B	Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
396	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp and other similar textile materials, and wastes thereof—raw, steeped, stripped or hackled, dressed, bleached, dyed, etc.; tow.
397-404	Yarns of the textiles enumerated in Tariff No. 396, and of their wastes:—Unbleached; boiled, lyewashed, creamed, bleached; dyed, printed; twisted; or made up for retail sale (on reels, in balls or skeins, etc.).
ex 405—413	Jute tissues for use in the manufacture of sacks.
423, ex 425	Ropes, cables, cordage and other ropemakers' wares (except nets), composed of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396 and of wastes thereof.
426	Sacks (for the transport of articles of general consumption, *not* sacks for household use, etc.) of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396.†
427	Girths and halters.
	Flour. (See under Cereals.)
	Foodstuffs. (See under the respective headings, and under Conserves, etc.).
212-217	Forage of all kinds (hay, oilcake andoil cake-meal, malt germs, cattle foods and meal thereof, bran, etc.).
ex 220	Forage (green fodder) and seeds; fresh chicory roots.
ex 974*b*, ex 1053	Formalin (formaldehyde, formic aldehyde, formol) and paraformaldehyde, liquid; formaldehyde (formic aldehyde) and paraformaldehyde in liquid solution.
ex 1051	Formic acid.
23-30‡	Fruits, edible berries, fresh,‡ dried or drained; juices of fruit and berries, etc.; crushed fruits, etc. (See also Grapes, Chestnuts Southern fruits.)
101	Fruit preserves of all kinds.
	Fuel:—
ex 219	Vegetable wastes which may be used as fuel.
221-223	Firewood, brushwood, tree bark, peat, tan briquettes.
ex 224	Lime tree charcoal, whole. (For powdered lime tree charcoal, see Charcoal.)
643-646	Coal, coal dust, schist (schisty coal); petroleum residues for fuel; lignite; coke, coke dust; briquettes of all kinds, wood charcoal dust, retort carbon.
	Furs (see under Hides and skins, and also under Made-up articles).
1054	Gallic acid, tannic acid, and other similar acids; gallaminicacid.
986	Gambier, catechu, kino.
81-82	[Game (ground or winged game)§] preserves of ground and winged game.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh mussels and other fresh shellfish. [13-10-15.]

† See Note † on page 158.

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh fruit not exceeding 100 kilogs., but individual proprietors (*proprietaires*) may not export more than one consignment of 100 kilog. per day. [13-10-15.]

§ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of ground and winged game. [13-10-15.]

	Gasses, compressed :
1014	Carbonic acid, liquefied by compression.
1015	Acetylene, lighting gas, oil gas—liquefied by compression.
1016	Ammonia, liquified by compression.
1017	Oxygen, hydrogen, liquid air; sulphurous acid, and other unspecified compressed gasses.
	Gloves (winter gloves) of leather, for men (see under Leather) other gloves, etc., suitable for troops (see under Made-up articles).
ex 1059, 1074	Glue:—Resin glue; glue for bootmakers (Vienna gum, gluten).
ex 974*b*, ex 982-983, ex 1056	Glycerine, medicinal; glycerine, perfumed; glycerine, purified.
146	Goats.
	Gold, Silver and platinum pure or alloyed:
ex 868	Scrap, waste, ashes, filings and dross.
869*a-c*	Unworked; (including silver in granule).
869*d*	Gold coins (including antique gold coins).
ex 870	Rolled, in plates or bands, sheets, etc.
871	Gold, silver, and platinum in the form of wire and spun; metal wires surrounded with gold, silver or platinum.
872	Tissues of gold, silver, or platinum threads; gold and silver beaten into thin sheets (foil).
ex 873	Wares of metals, not specified elseware, plated, silvered gilt—in so far as such wares are prohibited when *not* so coated.
ex 874*a*	Wares of gold or platinum, except watches and jewellery.
ex 974*b*	Salts of gold and compounds of gold; not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of gold, double chloride of gold and radium (gold salt, etc.)
ex 1048	Salts of platinum and compounds of platinum, not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of platinum, ammoniacal chloride of platinum, etc.
31-34*	Grapes (fresh grapes and raisins.)
218	Grape and fruit residue (*marcs*); liquid wine lees.
ex 1089, 1090, and 1105	Graphite, even ground, washed, pulverised, compressed, etc.
ex 666	Graphite crucibles.
	Greases for polishing (see Polishes); other greases (see Fats).
	Groats. (See under Cereals.)
ex 988, ex 1159	Gum solution; liquid gum in receptacles of 1 kilog. or more.
	Gums and gum-resins (see under Resins).
ex 808	Guncarriages. (See under Iron.)
ex 250, ex 813,	Gunstocks, in the rough and finished.
149	Guts and bladders, of animal origin; calves' stomachs, fresh or dried even salted; unworked rennet (natural rennet).
ex 498, ex 501	Hair goods:—Tissues and unspecified wares of horsehair and other animal hair (except pigs' bristles) in combination with wool.
	Harness. (See under Leather.)
212	Hay. (See also under Forage.)
	Hemp and certain wares thereof. (See under Flax.)
ex 971	Heroine.
172-176†	Hides and skins (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
71	Honey.
53	Hops.
132-135	Horses, etc.:—animals of the equine kind (horses, mules, asses).
	Horseshoes and horseshoe nails and spikes. (See under Iron.)
	Hosiery (stockings, etc.) for troops (see under Clothing).
1035	Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.
ex 1042, ex 974b	Hypochlorites and Hypophosphate (alkaline).
938	Instruments and apparatus, medical and surgical.
ex 1048	Iodates (alkaline).

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh or crushed grapes. [13-10-15.]

† Fresh, salted, or dried skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported until further notice. [13-10-15.]

ex 1009, ex 1059, ex 1048	Iodine and salts (organic or inorganic) of iodine not specified elsewhere; chloride of iodine.
ex 981	Iodine, tincture of.
ex 975	Iodoform.
ex 966-967	Ipecacuanha and rhubarb roots (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Iron:—
708, 711	Waste obtained in the manufacture of iron (filings, turnings, etc.); scrap iron, and old iron.
709, 710*	Raw iron; ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferro-tungsten: crude.
712—718	Round iron (including wire iron in coils).
716—718	Flat iron and square iron (including blocks and blooms, etc.),
719—721	Iron in special shapes (T, U, Z, oval, angle, etc., rough, not perforated.
722-724	Iron wire, drawn or cold rolled (whether rough or coated with other metals, etc.), including barbed wire.
725—732	Sheet iron:—Rough, coated with lead, zinc (galvanised), cinplate), copper or nickel; painted, varnished, etc.—even corrugated [and also if perporated, bent, or tin curved].
733—741	Railway plant (rails and sleepers; rackrails; driving rode, switches and points: turntables; sliding platforms; portable tracks; axles, springs, tyres, wheels, wheelbodies; mounted axles; frames for locomotives and carriages; disc signals; loading gauges; fish-plates; axle-guards; brake levers, two-wheeled trucks, coupling screws, etc.).
742—6	Pipes and connecting pieces (joints) for pipes—whether rough or coated.
764 and 765	Ropes and cables of iron or steel wire.
775	Horseshoe nails.
ex 776	Iron nails for mountaineering shoes.
ex 787-790	†Casks, used, of sheet iron, for petroleum or oil.
802	Iron and steel manufactured in the form of horsehoes, lighting conductors, hammers, crowfars, axes, hoes, picks, shovels; iron worked in the form of anvils, carriage axletrees or plough-share; steel in the form of files, uncut.
ex 803-809	Horseshoes; spikes (*crampons a souder*) for horseshoes; unfinished; finished ice, spikes (*crampons à glace*) for horse shoes; iron spikes for mountaineering boots.
ex 803-809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 808	Gun-carriages.
ex 879, ex 881	Parts of boilers, of sheet iron.
ex 881	Recipients, of wrought iron or of steel, for the transport of gasses.
899	Iron constructions, such as bridges, girders, sheds (marquees), roofing, etc.; supporting poles for electric conducting wires; pipes of wought iron, solders or revitted, having an internal diameter of 40 cm. or more, etc.; finished parts thereof.
	NOTE.—Various other manufactures of iron or steel are also prohibited to be exported, and will be found noted on this list in alphabetical order. (See, *e.g.*, Arms, etc., Lathes, Motors, Needles, Vices.)
	Jute, jute yarns and certain jute wares (including sacks) (See under Flax.)
ex 609	Kaolin, agalith (magnesium silicate used in the manufacture of paper in place of kaolin).
986	Kino, catechu, gambier.
ex 1057	Lactic aid.

* The exportation of ferro-silicon is permitted. [*March* 6, 1915.]

† See Note * on page 148.

ex 981, ex 982—983.	Lanoline, pharmaceutical; lanoline, perfumed. (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Lard see under Butter); lard oil (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 894—898, M 6 and 9	Lathes, of iron, new and used, even with parts of other materials; detached parts thereof.
840	Lead ores, galena, lead wastes.
	Lead and its alloys:
841-842	Lead, soft, in bars, pigs, slabs; type metal; scrap lead.
843	Rolled lead; lead wire; bullets, shot; lead in sheets. pipes.
844-845	Printers' type, old and new.
846-847.	Wares of lead, even combined with other materials.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the exportation of wares of lead or lead alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1006, 1012, ex 1021	Lead nitrate and lead nitrite; chloride of lime; pyrolignite of lime.
	Leather and leather wares:—
174, 177-184, 186	Unworked leather (including leather waste).
ex 187	Leather cut out for military equipment and harness.
ex 188	Parts (finished), for military equipment and harness; cases for fire arms; rifle straps; ordinary harness; articles of clothing of leather.
ex 189	Parts and accessories (finished), for ordinary harness, not mounted, not fitted.
ex 202	Winter gloves, of leather (skin), for men.
ex 1145	Leather shoe (boot) laces; leather peaks for caps. (See also under Boots and Shoes.)
	Lignite. (See under Fuel.)
	Lime:—Nitrate of, crude or purified (see under Nitrates); pyrolignite; chloride (see Chloride of lime).
	Linen yarns and certain linen wares (see under Flax).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
211	Litter of all kinds (straw,* peat litter, chaff, etc.).
	Lubricants. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 1053	Lysoform.
	Macaroni (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 888, and ex 894*c* to 898*b*, M. 9	Machines for embroidering; threading machines; detached parts of such machines.
	Made-up articles:
ex 533-534	Body linen and under-clothing, of wool or of silk combined with wool.
ex 540-542	Hosiery of silk mixed with wool.
543-545	Hosiery of wool pure or mixed.
ex 547-548	Clothing for men and boys, of wool or of silk mixed with wool.
ex 550-552	Clothing for women and girls, of pure or mixed wool.
ex 554	Clothing and hosiery, ornamented with fur, for the use of troops; Clothing hosiery and knitted wares, ornamented or lined with fur or feathers, in combination with wool.
ex 558-559	Made-up articles of pure or mixed wool, winter gloves for men, cases for firearms, bags with metal eyelets (linen-bags), etc.
560	Caps of fur or trimmed with fur.
ex 561-552	Caps of wool or combined with wool.

* The prohibition of export does not apply to common straw bands for binding sheaves, or to straw plaits for packing. [13-10-15.]

ex 571	Fur goods: cut-out men's footwear, topboots, cloaks, collars, coverlets, rugs, made-up skins of all kinds, men's gloves, men's garments, etc.
584	Tarpaulins, tents, etc.
ex 625 and 626	Magnesite (natural carbonate of magnesia).
Various Nos.	Magnetos for automobiles.
	Malt (See under Cereals); malt germs, etc., (see under Forage).
ex 1021	Manganese (peroxide of manganese), regenerated, ground or in paste. (See also under Ores.)
ex 1003*a* and ex 1048	Manganese salts.
	Manures. (See Fertilizers.)
	Margarine and other butter substitutes. (See under Butter.)
ex 981, ex 990	Mastic, pharmaceutical; mastic, other (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 9, and ex 899	Material (installations) for aerial (suspension) railways, and detached parts thereof, such as:— control mechanism, rolling stock, pulleys, aerial rails, wagons and wagon-bodies, suspension hooks; safety-wires, support poles, etc.
76-80	Meat, fresh and preserved, extracts of meet, pork butcher's goods (sausages, etc.).
938	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus.
877, ex 974*b*	Mercury; bi-iodide of mercury; salts of mercury not specified elsewhere such as:—bi-chloride (sublimate), chloramide, protochloride (calomel), iodide and iodate, nitrate, oxide, salicylate, sulphate.
ex 1059	Methyl alcohol (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 633	Mica, even in squares or in sheets or slabs, oval or rectangular (mica splittings): rough, not stuck together.
91, 92	Milk, fresh; milk, condensed, sterilised, etc. (See also under Butter.)
	Mineral oils (petroleum, Petrolem products, etc.) (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Molasses (see under Sugar).
ex 1048	Molybdenic acid.
ex 971	Morphine and its salts.
ex 864*c*-898*b*, M 3 and 4	Motors (turbine) for torpedo boats.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 5	Motors (petrol) for automobiles.
	Motor cars and various component parts thereof (see under the headings for Vehicles, Motors, Magnetos, Tyres).
134	Mules. (See also Horses and Asses.)
51—52	Mustard (in seed, crushed, ground, or prepared).
	Nails (horseshoe nails and nails for mountaineering shoes). (See under Iron.)
ex 1059, ex 1065	Naphthaline. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
ex 1145	Needles for embroidering, crocheting, or knitting machines.
	Nickel and nickel alloys:
859	Nickel in cubes, sponges, or cast bars; waste and scrap nickel; German silver in crude pieces.
860	Nickel pure or alloyed, rolled, drawn, in slabs, bars, sheets, wire, and pipes.
861	Wares of nickel and nickel alloys, wares of German silver, alphenide, and alpaca.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of nickel and nickel alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1048	Nickel oxide.
	Nitrates:—
ex 163	Crude, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), lime saltpetre (nitrate of calcium), nitrate of ammonia.

1020; ex 1021; ex 1048	Pure, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium; nitrate of barium; nitrate of strontium.
ex 1006	Nitrate and nitrite of lead.
1034	Nitric acid; mixtures (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).
ex 1026, ex 1006	Nitrite of calcium; nitrite of soda; nitrite of lead.
ex 971	Novocain.
	Oils, fats, waxes, etc.:—
72-75	Edible oils (olive oil, cocoanut oil, earthnut oil, cottonseed oil, etc.—when edible).
	Edible fats (see under Butter).
643*b*	Petrolium residue for fuel (see Fuel).
974*a*	Caster oil, colourless, purified.
995	Oil of turpentine.
1065*b*	Benzine and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
1113	Varnishes, lacs, and siccatives, whether or not mixed with colouring materials, including extracts for lacs and artificial turpentine; linseed oil freed from grease through exposure to the sun (*standol*).
1114	Linseed and poppyseed oil, boiled (oil varnish): fluid.
	Oils, fats, waxes, mineral oils, tar oils, resinous oils, paraffin, ceresine, vaseline—for industrial purposes:—
1115-1118	Crude vegetable oils (linseed oil, denatured olive oil, almond oil, oleic acid, castor oil, peach kernel oil, inedible earthnut oil, hemp oil, inedible cottonseed oil, rapeseed oil, industrial sesame oil, etc.).
1119	Crude animal oils (neat's foot oil, fish oil, lard oil, unpurified codliver oil).
1120	Solid vegetable oils, crude (inedible copra, palm oil, etc.).
1121	Solid animal oils, crude (tallow, bone fat, unrefined lanoline, etc.).
1122-1125*	Vegetable waxes; animal wax (beeswax, spermaceti, etc.).
1126-1128	Mineral oils and tar oils (petroleum, pertroleum products, etc.).
1129*-1130	Paraffin and ceresine, pure, not manufactured; vaseline.
1131	Resinous oils.
ex 1132*	Oils, fats, and waxes, prepared, for lubricating purposes; artificial vaseline, worked paraffin, purified lanoline.
1133-1134	Turkey-read oil and other sulpho-ricinates, stearin, degras.
	Fatty oils for pharmaceutical use (See under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Oilcake and oilcake meal (see under Forage).
	Oilseeds (see Seeds).
	Oleomargarine. (See under Butter.)
ex 968, ex 981	Opium and opium powder (included under Pharmaceutical articles); extract and tincture of opium. (See also Codeine and Morphine.)
875	Ores, crude, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, such as arsenic ore, manganese, antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony), natural oxide of uranium (pitchblend) tungsten ore (wolfram), etc.†
1061	Oxalic acid; oxalate and bioxalate of potash.
	Oxalate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
	Palm oil. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)

* Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes falling under Tariff Nos. 1122—1125, 1129 and 1132 are prohibited, whether they are in the crude state or are blanched, dyed or otherwise prepared. (April 24, 1915.)

† This heading does not apply to iron ore, copper ore, or lead ore. The two latter are, however prohibited to be exported. (See under "Copper," and "Lead.")

	Paraffin. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Paraformaldehyde (see under Formalin).
22	Pastes, edible.
ex 974*b*, 982/983, and 1005	Perborates.
	Permanganate of calcium, (see under Calcium, salts).
ex 1019	Parmanganate of potash.
1046, ex 974*b*, ex 981-983	Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water).
	Peroxide of manganese (see under Manganese).
ex 1005	Peroxide of sodium, of calcium, of barium, and of lead.
	Petroleum, petroleum products, petroleum residues, etc. (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Pharmaceutical articles (raw materials) :—
966—967	Raw materials, vegetable and animal, for pharmaceutical use whether in the rough state, or cut up, or having been subjected to any mechanical process.
ex 968	Products for pharmaceutical use, vegetable and animal; saps of plants, concentrated by evaporation; balsams; resins and gum resins; fatty oils, not manufactured; grease for sabots, vaseline in boxes.
ex 981	Pharmaceutical products specified in this list as coming under 968 and 974*b*, put up in doses, solutions, tablets, sterilised ampoules prepared for retail trade, etc.
ex 974*b*	Phenacetin.
	Phenol (see Coal tar derivatives).
ex 609, ex 981	Phosphate of lime, for cattle food, with or without admixture of other substances.
ex 165, 166	Phosphates and phosphorites, not prepared; Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron). (See also under Fertilisers.)
1023*b*	Phosphate of soda.
1008	Phopheric acid; boric acid.
1029—1030 ex 1008	Phosphorus, yellow and red (amorphous); Phosphorus, sesquisulphide of.
1067	Phthalic acid; resorcin.
143—144	Pigs.
	Pipes of iron and steel, lead, and other metals (see under the respective metals).
	Pitch of coal tar (see under Chemical raw materials); brewers' pitch, etc. (See under Resins, gums, etc.)
	Platinum, platinum wares, platinum salts (see under Gold, etc.
ex 1151 and various Nos.	Pocket lamps, electric, and cases and other detached parts thereof. [For carbon stems of such lamps, see under Carbon.]
1143 *a* and *b*	Polishes of all kinds, including floor polishes; preparations, blacks and oils for leather; cleaning soaps and pomades; similar fatty substances not specified elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, containing turpentine, etc.
1031; ex 1048; ex 1000 and 1001	Potash; potassium and sodium; caustic potash and caustic soda, whether solid or liquid. [For potash salts, see under the respective headings, *viz.*:— Acetates. Bicarbonates, chlorates, etc., Chloride Cyanide, etc., Hypochlorities, etc., Nitrates, Perborates, Pyrophosphate. Oxalate, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphite, and also under Fertilisers.]
45	Potatoes.
83—35	Poultry, living or dead; preserves of poultry.
ex 981, ex 1021, ex 1048	Powders for stimulating the appetite of animals, etc., powder for tempering iron and steel, powders and plates for soldering metals.
1138—1139	Products of all kinds (powders, etc.) for use in laundry-washing, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff.
	Projectiles and cartridges for infantry or artillery, and detached parts thereof.
ex 1017	Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.
	Pulse (see under Cereals.).

ex 707	Pyrites (sulphur iron).
ex 1021	Pyrolignite of lime.
ex 1028	Pyrophosphate (alkaline).
ex 971	Quinine, hydrochlorate and sulphate of.
81—82 ex, 148*b*	[Rabbits, dead, rabbits, living.]* [See also under Game.]
ex 289	Rag pulp.
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
288	Rags of all kinds (except rags—other than of wool and half-wool—for manure); old cordage and other wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, etc.; also paper clipping for packing purposes.
	Railway plants (see under Iron); suspension (aerial) transportations, installations and materials therefor (see Material for suspension railways).
	Raisins, (see under Grapes).
	Ramie and yarns and certain wares thereof (see under Flax).
	Rape-seed (see Seeds); rape-seed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Recipients for gases. (See under Iron.)
ex 149, 1072	Rennet, not prepared (natural rennet) and in powder; extract of renne and other preparations of rennet.
	Resins, unmanufactured (see Chemical raw materials).
1057	Resins, manufactured, of all kinds (brewer's pitch, shoemaker's pitch, resin ethers, etc.) including powdered resins.
ex 1113	Resins, artificial (artificial turpentine).
	Resins and gum-resins for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).
1067	Resorcin; phthalic acid.
	Retort carbon. (See under Fuel).
	Rice. (See under Cereals.)
	Ropes and other ropemakers' wares (except nets) see under Flax); ropes and cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
989†	Rosin (colophony—purified pine resin).
516—529‡	Rubber (*caoutchouc*) and wares thereof even in combination with other materials, including tyres and covers for cycles and carriages, but not including elastic tissues. (See also under Boots, and shoes.)
	‡Sacks, and jute tissues for making them. (See under Flax.)
ex 510—511	‡Sacks of straw, bast, sorghum, esparto, cocoanut fibre, vegetable hair, etc.
ex 1154	Saddlery (see under Leather); component parts of saddlers' wares suitable for military use.
65—66	Sago and tapioca.
1068	Salicylic acid, crude, or purified.
ex 1028	Salacylate of soda.
ex 974*b*	Salol.
48—50	Salt (kitchen salt, salt for cattle, saline salt, table salt, etc.).
ex 974*b*	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
	Saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre, etc., crude or pure (see under Nitrates).
ex 971	Santonine.
ex 971	Scopolamine (hyoscine).
	Scrap metals (see under the respective metals).
Various Nos.	Searchlights.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of live rabbits and of ground and winged games (under which heading *dead* rabbits come). [13-10-15.]

† The prohibition of export does not apply to hardened rubber, celluloid, stabilite, galilith, and wares of such materials, nor to elastic tissues of rubber combined with cotton, wool, etc. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of insulating tissues and ribbons not impregnated or combined with rubber or guttapercha. [13-10-15.]

‡ Subject to compliance with certain regulations, empty sacks are allowed to be exported from Switzerland to foreign countries if destined to be filled with cereals, etc., and returned to Switzerland within a fiked period (as a rule, two months).

In the case of empty sacks of foreign origin which have been imported in a filled condition and which are sought to be returned empty, re-export is only allowed if satisfactory proof is produced that the sacks were in fact imported, filled, from abroad, and that the consignor is obliged, under contract, to return the sacks.

203—205	Seeds (including forage seeds and oilseeds).
ex 966—967, ex 102	Semen-contra (flos cinae) (see Pharmaceutical articles); semen-contra sugared.
	Semolina. (See under Cereals.)
145	Sheep.
	Sheet iron and steel (see under Iron).
ex 990, ex 1057	Shellac in sticks and shellac in scales, even if ground.
922—924	Ships and boats.
ex Category VII C	Silk:—Articles included in this category (even if mixed with wool), capable of being used for the clothing and equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
ex 445	Silk thread for surgical use.
ex 974*b*	Silver bromide and silver iodide.
	Silver and silver wares (see under Gold, etc.)
ex 270—271	Skis and snow-shoes.
172—176*	Skins and hides (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
1141—1142	Soaps of all kinds.
1039—1040	Soda, calcined or crystallised.
ex 1048; 1000—1001	Sodium and potassium; caustic soda and caustic potash, whether solid or liquid. [For sodium salts, etc., see under the respective headings, *viz*:— Acetates, Aluminate, Borax, Bicarbonates, Chlorates, etc., Chloride, Cyanide, Hypochlorites, Nitrates, Nitrite, Perborates, Peroxides, Phosphates, Pyrophospates, Salicylate, Soluble glass, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphates, etc.]
1045	Soluble glass.
100	Soups, condensed, and articles for soup.
36—39	Southern fruits (oranges, lemons, dates, figs, almonds, bananas, etc.).
46—47†	Spices of all kinds, ground or not (including Spanish pepper [paprika]).
	Spirits of wine (see under Alcohol).
1078—1081	Starch of all kinds, raw or manufactured; starch gum, etc.
	Stassfurt salts (see under Fertilisers).
	Stockings, etc., (see Made-up articles).
149	Stomachs of calves, fresh or dried; guts and bladders; natural rennet.
	Straw. (See under Litter.)
67—70	Sugar, molasses, and syrup.
	Sulphate of alumina (see under Alumina); sulphate of copper (see under Copper sulphate); sulphate of chrome (see under Tanning substances).
ex 1025 and ex 1048	Sulphate of soda (Glaubers' salts) and other alkaline sulphates and bisulphates.
ex 1025—974*b*	Sulphide of soda and other alkaline sulphides.
ex 1023*a*, ex 1027, ex 1041	Sulphite, bisulphite, and hyposulphite of soda, and other alkaline sulphites, bisulphites, and hyposulphites.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
1036—1037	Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid in aqueous solution or compressed, also liquefied; chlorosulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).
170, ex 1036—1037	Sulphuric acid (used), for use as manure or for other uses.
	Superphosphates. (See under Fertilisers.)
938	Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus.
143-144	Swine.
	Tallow. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 948	Tachometers of all kinds.
1054	Tanic acid (tannin), gallic acid and other similar acids (gallaminic acid).

* Fresh, dried, or salted skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported, until further notice. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of vanilla pods. [13-10-15.]

1055	Tanning extracts, liquid or solid.
Various Nos.	Tanning substances of all kinds, natural and artificial, crude and manufactured, including sulphate of chrome and solutions of sulphate of chrome.
	NOTE.—"Tanning substances (rhatany and septfoil roots)" [ex 966—967], and "tanning substances such as gallnuts, sumach, etc." [ex 1093—1094], had been prohibited to be exported before the decree of the 14th June, 1915, which extended the prohibition to cover tanning substances of all kinds, *in so far as they had not already been prohibited.*
225	Tanning wood, even grated or ground, tan bark.
65-66	Tapioca and sago.
996, ex 991	Tar of all kinds; coal-tar pitch. (See Chemical raw materials).
1064	Tar oil derivatives.
	Tarpaulins, tents, etc. (See Made-up articles).
998, ex 1058	Tartar, crude; tartrate of potash, alkaline bitartrate, stibiated tartar.
	Tartrate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
1050	Tartaric and citric acids.
58-59	Tea.
ex 954	Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, including microphones.
ex 971	Theobromine and its salts and combinations.
ex 947; 693-694*c*	Thermometers, clinical; glasses for the same.
166	Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron).
	Tin and its alloys:
853	Tin in bars, pigs, slabs (including tin solder).
854	Scrap tin; filings and shavings.
855	Tin, pure or alloyed (Britannia metal), hammered or rolled, sheets, wire, or pipes.
856	Tin foil (thin sheets of tin for bottle capsules, etc.).
857-858	Wares of tin or tin alloys (wares of Britannia metal).
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of tin and tin alloys does not apply to—
	Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—
	Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff]
	in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
	Tinplate. (See under Iron).
1047	Tin salts.
1140	Tin ashes, oxide of tin, and stannate of soda.
ex 1048	Titanic acid.
109*a*	Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, ribs and stalks.
	Toluol (see Coal tar derivatives); toluidene (see Aniline combinations).
ex 894-898; & various Nos.	Transformers, electric, and detached parts thereof.
ex 971	Tropacocaine and its combinations.
ex 1038	Tungstic acid.
	Turpentine and turpentine oil (see Chemical raw materials).
	Tyres of rubber (see under Rubber).
	Underclothing. (See Made-up articles).
ex 1048	Vanadic acid.
	Varnishs. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 968, ex 981, ex 982-983	Vaseline, pharmaceutical, in boxes or otherwise; perfumed vaseline (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
404—1*	Vegetables (fresh or preserved). (See also Potatoes.)
	Vehicles (for carrying passengers or goods) and finished parts thereof, such as automobile chassis, axles of automobiles

* A general authorisation to export has been accorded in respect of tomato preserves, fresh artichokes, and fresh and dried truffles. [13-10-15.]

	with mechanism, radiators of autumobiles, wheels, etc.*:—
905	Country carts, vehicles not on springs; tumbrels, wheelbarrows.
906†	Furniture vans.
907	"Roulottes" of all kinds.
908-910†	Sledges (including those for children); carts for children, and velocipedes for children, having at least three wheels.
911	Invalid's wheeled chairs.
	Vehicles not elsewhere specified in the Tariff‡:—
912	Without mechanical motive power.
913*b*, 914*b*	With mechanical motive power (*excluding* motor bicycles and tricycles, etc.—No. 913*a* and 914*a*).
918-921	Railway vehicles:—passenger carriages, luggage and goods vans, trucks, and other railway vehicles.
	[For rolling stocks, wagons, etc., for aerial transport installations, see under Materials for suspension railways].
	Vermicelli (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 757-760, ex 798-801, ex 808, and 809	Vices, new or old.
131	Vinegar, acetic acid, essence of vinegar; containing more than 12 per cent of pure acetic acid.
	Vitriol, oil of (see Sulphuric acid); copper vitriol (see Copper vitriol).
	Wadding. (See under Cotton wool and under wool).
ex 219	Wastes (vegetable) which may be used as fuel.
1140	Wastes from soap and colour works, tin ashes, oxide of tin, and stannate of soda.
	Wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, (see under Rags); cotton waste (see under Cotton).
	Waxes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
117	Wine natural, wine must, and all special qualities of non-sparkling wines (whatever be their alcoholic strength)—in casks.
	Wire (see under the respective metal); wire-iron and barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Welfarm ore (see under Ores).
	Wood for fuel (see under Fuel); tanwood (see Tanning materials).
	Wood (for building or other purposes):—
229-232	In the rough or squared with the axe.
232-237	Sawn lengthwise or split, even if compeletely squared.
ex 239	Ash or walnut wood—in staves (split or sawn).
240	Fitted (*emboites*).
249	Naves spokes, and thills for vehicles, of ashwood. (See also Gunstocks, Casks, Skis).
	Wool (pure or mixed wool):—
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
455-459	Wool, raw, washed, dyed; wool waste (flock, noils), including combed wool; wool sliver (*trait*); artificial wool; woollen wadding.
460-470	Woollen yarn (unbleached, gassed, bleached, dyed, printed, etc.); yarn of alpaca, mohair and camel hair; woollen yarns made up for retail sale.
	Woollen tissues, etc., *viz.*:—woollen tissues, unbleached bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of dyed yarn

* See also under "Motors" and "Magnetos," and under "Rubber."

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of furniture vans (No. 906); of tank wagons (No. 919) returning empty to foreign countries, or going to foreign countries to be filled and re-imported; and also in respect of vehicles for children, and finished parts thereof. [13-10-15.]

‡ *Cycles* (No. 915—917), and *motor cycles*, etc. (Nos. 913*a* and 914*a*), and finished parts thereof, do not fall within the scope of the prohibition.

[471-475*]; worsted shag [476]; lastings and cloth list [477-478]; bordered coverings (bed covers and table covers, etc.) [479-480]; carpets and rugs [481-482]; woven shawls, scarves, ties, etc., [483*]; ribbons, trimmings, embroidery and lace [484-487], felted woollen tissues and felt stuffs [488-489]; and manufactures of felt, without needlework [490-493*].

Woollen and mixed woollen made-up wares (see Made-up articles).

Yarns. (See under the respective textile materials).

105-106 Yeasts of beer, and pressed yeast.

Zinc and its alloys.

848 Zinc in bars, pigs, slabs, scrap; zinc filings and shavings.

849-850 Zinc rolled or drawn—bar, sheets, pipes, and wire.

851-852 Zinc wares.

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of zinc and zinc alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff].

in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

November 9, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite infinite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April*, 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14,460).

Acids :—Oxalic and formic acids.

Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).

Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.

Aluminium, and aluminium alloys; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.

Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.

Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.

Antimony and antimony alloys.

Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]

Aristol.

Bauxite or aluminium ore.

Beans (white and coloured kidney-beans).

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* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of :—

(1) unbleached tissues of yarn of combed wool [Tariff No. 472];

(2) bleached, dyed, printed, etc., tissues weighing 300 grammes or less per square metre (except Zanella and serge for lining, 138-142 cm. long), and shawls, scarves, ties, etc., woven thereof [ex Tariff No. 475 and ex Tariff No. 483]; and

(3) hat-shapes of hair felt or wool felt [Tariff Nos. 490 and 491]. [13-10-15.]

Beef, tinned.
Beetroot seed.
Betanaphthol.
Birds, living or dead.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Cattle.
Charcoal.
Chickpeas *(garbanzos)*.*
Chrome.
Coal.†
Coconuts.‡
Coin (gold and silver).
Colours:—Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured; scrap metals.
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw; cotton wastes (including linters).
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Eggs.
† Fats:—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).
Fibres, *viz.*:—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.
Flax tow; flax yarns.
Flour (wheat).
Formic acid.
Glycerine (see Note to Lubricants).
Gold and silver coin.
§ Graphite, manufactured.
Greases (see Fats).
Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Hosiery needles.
Indigo.
Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].
Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Lentils.
Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).
‖ Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE:—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, lubricating substances comprise:—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;

(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils, and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

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* The exportation of chickpeas up to a quantity of 10,000 tons was authorised by a Royal Decree published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 15th April 1915. The prohibition was to be re-imposed when the limit was reached.

† According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

‡ It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

§ The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

‖ According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibition of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

Lythol.
Maize.
Manganese (metal).
Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof (see Oleaginous products).
Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (see Oleaginous products).
Meat, fresh; tinned beef; meat extract.
Medicaments, chemicals, etc. :—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol; stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.)
Metals (iron, steel and other metals) in scrap.
Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants).
Molybdenum.
Needles, hosiery.
Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.
Nitrate of soda.
Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products).
*Oils :—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products.)
Oilseeds :—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products).
Oleaginous products.
NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—
Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.
Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Oxalic and formic acid.
Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
Potash salts; oxalate, carbonate, sulphate and metabisulphite of potash.
Potatoes (except new potatoes or forced potatoes).
Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-exportation prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
Scrap metal (iron, steel, and other metals in scrap).
Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
Silver and gold coin.
Sisal fibre (see under Fibres).
Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Sleepers.
Soda, nitrate of hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
Sulphur.
Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
Tanning extracts.
Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
Thiocarbon, thiocal.
Tin and tin alloys.
Tinplates.
Tungsten or wolfram.
Vanadium.
Wastes of wool, wastes of cotton (including linters).
Wax (paraffin in the lump) (see Oleaginous products).
Wheat and wheat flour.

* See Note ‖ on page 163.

Wolfram or tungsten.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*] ; wool wastes.
Xeroform.
Zinc and zinc alloys, in cakes.

Export duties have been imposed on oats, bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat. These articles had previously been prohibited to be exported by Royal Decrees of the 3rd and 6th August 1914.

PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

November 23, 1915.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition applies not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transhipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order", or when there is inscribed on these documents (at the port of departure) no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods. [5-6-15.]

Alcohol (not including spirituous beverages).
Alum.
Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Ammonia sulphate.
Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Bauxite.
Beans (*grao e feijao*).
Beetroot and beetroot seed.
This prohibition was imposed by a law of the 9th September, 1915, to last for a period of two years.
Brass wares. (See Copper.)
Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds.
Carbons for electric light.
†Cattle (*gado bovino*), and comestible products derived therefrom.
NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.
Cereals. Included under Foodstuffs.
Chrome.
Codfish (*bacalau*). (See under Foodstuffs.)
Copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured.
Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodao para tratamento de feridas*) ; cotton yarns of all kinds.
‡Eggs.
Fats suitable for making margarine.
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
†Foodstuffs (except wine).
NOTE.—As an exception to this prohibition, cheese, fresh fish, dried fish, pressed fish, or fish prepared in any other way (including fish preserved in comestible oil and fish powder), and poultry are allowed to be exported. Such exportations, however, unless destined for the Portuguese oversea Provinces, are only permitted subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of special surtaxes.

* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [*July 8, 1915*].

† The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

‡ The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters. [12-10-15.]

In addition to the general prohibition of the export of foodstuffs, Decrees have been issued specifically prohibiting the export of comestible products derived from cattle and pigs (Decree No. 1948), and of maize and rye and of other substances regarded as necessary for Portuguese consumption (Decree No. 2009).

*Fuel.

Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilog.; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather.)

Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.

Leather (tanned hides and skins).

Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters) (see under Cotton).

Linseed and linseed oil.

Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils, ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).

Manganese.

Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil).

Meat (see under headings for Cattle and Pigs).

Medicaments.†

Molybdenum.

Motor accessories (see under Tyres).

Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.

Oilcakes (see under Cakes).

Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil); lubricating oils (see under Lubricating oils).

Paraffin.

*Pigs (adult pigs of any weight, and young pigs weighing more than 70 kilogs. gross) and comestible products derived therefrom.

NOTE.—Young pigs weighing 70 kilogs. or less are allowed to be exported subject to payment of a surtax of 10 escudos per head, payable in addition to the ordinary export duty.

Pulse (included under Foodstuffs).

Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).

Rice (included under Foodstuffs).

Sugar (included under Foodstuffs).

Sulphate of ammonia.

Tanning materials.

Tin and tin ore ‡; tin wares.

Tungsten.

Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.§

Vanadium.

Wolfram ore.

Wool (raw), washed, or waste.

NOTE.—An export supertax of 15 escudos per 100 kilogs. is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

JAPAN.

LIST OF ARTICLES PROHIBITED TO BE EXPORTED FROM JAPAN.

November 8, 1915.

The exportation of the following goods from Japan is only permitted under special authority from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce or (in the case of medicinal articles) from the Minister of the Interior. Persons desiring to obtain permission to export

* The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

† The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

‡ Licenses may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra European destinations.

[23-6-15.]

§ The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands to Portuguese oversea provinces or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.

such goods must apply to the respective Ministry, and must furnish particulars as to the names, quantities, and destination of the consignments which they desire to export.

[NOTE.—The prohibitions noted below apply also, *mutatis mutandis*, to Corea and Formosa.]

Alizarine and aniline dyes.
Borate of soda.
Chrome, ferro-chrome, chrome steel.
Cloth, uniform.
Dyes (alizarine and aniline); artificial indigo.
Ferro-chrome, chrome, chrome steel.
Footwear (stockings, socks, etc.) (see Woollen knitted goods).
Gloves (see Woollen knitted goods).
Glue of foreign manufacture.
Indigo, artificial.
Medicinal articles.

NOTE.—The following articles are excepted from the general prohibition, and may be exported without special permission, *viz.*:—

Acetic acid;
Alcohal;
Alum, *alumen exsiccatum*;
Aluminium sulphate;
Ammonium sulfoichthyolicum;
Aqua pruni macrophyllae;
Arsenic acid;
Calcium chloride, carbonate (precipitated), oxide.
Camomile flowers;
Camphor, camphor oil;
Capsicum.
China root;
Cod-liver oil;
Copper sulphate;
Cottonwool, medicated; medicated lint;
Diastase;
Drugs, Japanese and Chinese, other than those specified in this list (except re-agents specified in the Japanese Pharmacopœia).
Ether;
Ferric chloride (*ferrum sesquichloratum*);
Ferric sulphate;
Gallnuts;
Gentian root and its preparations;
Ginger;
Ginseng;
Hydrochloric acid;
Iodine, medicines made with iodine, iodine compounds;
Lint, medicated; medicated cotton wool;
Magnesia usta (or oxide), magnesium carbonate, bicarbonate, dioxide, sulphate;
Menthol crystals;
Naphthalene;
Orange peel, orange-peel oil;
Peppermint oil;
Roots of *captis teeta*;
Serums;
Sessame oil;
Silver nitrate, fused silver nitrate in sticks;
Sodium sulphate;
Star anise;
Sulphuric acid;
Talc;
Valerian roots and preparations thereof;
Zedoaria roots;
Zinc chloride, oxide, sulphate.

Phosphorus, yellow or red.
Potash, chlorate of and chloride of.
Rubber, raw; articles manufactured of rubber.

Soap containing more than 20 per cent of impurities (starch, grain, flour, clay, or other matter).
Soda ash; caustic soda: borate of soda.
Stockings, socks, etc. (see Woollen knitted goods—footwear).
Tar dyes (aniline and alizarine dyes); artificial indigo.
Tin and tin manufactured goods.*
Underwear (see Woollen knitted goods).
†Wool of all kinds; woollen yarns; woollen blankets; woollen knitted goods (Underwear, Gloves, and footwear).
Yarns, woollen.

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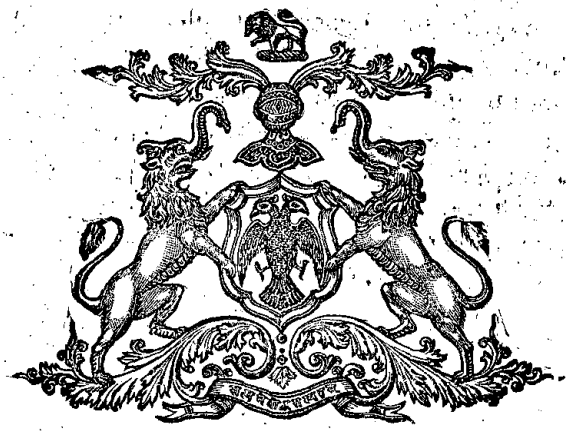
* The Japanese Government will on no account grant permission to export any tin or tin manufactured goods to any destination except Russia and the British Overseas Dominions.—[*August* 18, 1915.]

† The Japanese Government will on no account grant permission to export any kind of wood or manufactured woollen goods to any but Allied destinations, and then only with the consent of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

(The expression "wool of all kinds" includes raw wool and all kinds of wool tops.) [1-10-15.]

Registered No. M—1175.



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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Rule 8 of the Rules for the grant of land under the scheme for the creation of large landed estates appended to Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, directing that an upset price be fixed for each block.

No. R. 8223-36—L. R. 399-15-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD FEBRUARY 1916.

ORDER.—Government consider that their previous sanction should be obtained to the amount of upset price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, and they are therefore pleased to direct that Rule 8 of the above rules be amended as follows:—

"8. An upset price will be fixed for each block by the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of Government. It will however be discretionary with

Government in cases in which a large outlay is required to bring the lands under cultivation or for other reasons, to allow the upset price to be paid in instalments or in exceptional cases of hardship to remit it altogether."

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

To—The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, through the Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
The Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey and Settlements.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10193-201—G. M. 179-15-5, dated 17th January 1916, recording the statements of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the State during the half-year ending 30th June 1915 with the observation that no such works were constructed during the half-year in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts.

2. Letter No. 325—G. 90, dated the 18th February 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, stating that a nil return in respect of the works constructed during the half-year was submitted under a misapprehension and submitting a statement of works constructed in his district during the period.

No. G. 11933-34—G. M. 179-15-13, DATED BANGALORE, 25TH FEBRUARY 1916.

ORDER.—The statement of works constructed in the Shimoga District will also be published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department,
In charge, General Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several taluks of the Shimoga District for the half-year ending 30th June 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
Shimoga ...	Syderkalahalli ...	Sinking a well (to be completed)	600	Mr. Chennabasappa ...	
Channagiri ...	1. Thyavanige ...	Construction of a school building.	750	,, Gundappa ...	
	2. Belalgere ...	Drinking water well ...	700	*,, Kurubara Guthyappa.	*Certificate of merit earned under G. O. No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21st December 1914.
	3. Santebennur ...	Do	1,000	,, Subbanna ...	
	4. Doddaghatta ...	Do	800	*,, Kariyappa ...	
	5. Do ...	Construction of a school house	600	,, Do ...	
	6. Channagiri ...	Lodging house	500	,, Veerabhadrappa ...	
	7. Tavarekere ...	Construction of school building for Panchama boys.	300	,, Sannaveerappa ...	
	8. Mahadevapura Kulambi ...	Drinking water well ...	500	,, Karibasappa ...	
Honnali ...		Construction of a drinking well	1,500	,, Bullappa ...	
Shikarpur ...	1. Arishngere ...	Construction of a school building.	100	Messrs. Patel Syed Kasim and shanbhog Srinivasa Rao.	
	2. Kappanahalli ...	Repairing the school house ...	50	Mr. Doddabailappa, patel.	
	3. Churchagundi...	Construction of Rudradevaru and Basavannadevaru temple.	800	Messrs. Veerappa, patel and Ramachandrappa, shanbhog.	
	4. Bagankatte ...	Repairs to the Veerabhadradevaru temple.	60	Mr. Siddappa, patel ...	
	5. Tummanahalli	Repairs to the Maramma temple.	104	Messrs, Ningappa and Guddappa.	
	6. Harnahalli ...	Construction of Veerabhadradevaru temple.	800	Mr. Patel Gaviappa and villagers.	
	7. Salur ...	Construction of Hanumanthadevaru temple,	500	,, Bhavani Rao and villagers.	
	8. Serihalli ...	Repairs to the Hanumanthadevaru temple.	200	,, Veerabasaiya and villagers.	
	9. Bilki ...	Construction of a school building.	150	,, Chikkannanaiya, patel.	
	10. Nerlegi ...	Construction of Malleswara temple.	140	Messrs. Basaiya, patel and Timmappa, Nadiga.	
Sorab ...	1. Nadahalli ...	Ashtabandhana around the Lingam in the Rameswara temple.	1,500	Nadahalli villagers ...	
	2. Kanasi ...	Repairing the Basavanna temple.	100	Inhabitants of the village.	
	3. Bennur ...	Repairing the Hanumanta and Maramma temples.	400	Mr. Annaiya Gowda ...	
	4. Mangalore ...	Repairs to Ganapatidevaru temple.	500	Villagers ...	
	5. Hosabali ...	Repairs to Gopakrishnaswami temple.	2,000	Do ...	
	6. Aratalagadde ...	Repairs to Isvara devasthana ...	400	Do	
	7. Tattur ..	Construction of a school house	600	Do ...	
	8. Kodihalli ...	Repairs to Rameswara temple ...	500	Do ...	
	9. Samanavalli ...	Repairs to Basavanna temple ...	300	Do ...	
	10. Nerlige ...	Repairs to Veerabhadra devasthana.	400	Do ...	
	11. Vittalapur ...	Repairs to Basavanna devasthana.	300	Do ...	
	12. Devastana Hakkalu.	Construction of Anjeneya temple.	80	Mr. Nadiga Swami Rao.	
	13. Kuniteppa ...	Construction of a drinking water well.	100	,, Subba Rao, shanbhog.	
	14. Lakkavalli ...	Construction of "Sopanam" to the pond.	150	Villagers ...	
Sagar Taluk ...	.....	Formation of village roads in 15 villages in the taluk.	650	Do ...	
Nagar ...	Humcha ...	Construction of a new building named "Pancha Basti".	7,100	Mr. Jinnappa of Shimoga.	
Tirthahalli ...	Megarvalli ...	Construction of a chattram ...	6,000	,, Seshabhatta ...	
Kumsi ...	1. Harnahalli ...	Collection of materials for constructing a musafirkhana and a drinking water well.	600	,, Gajanur Channappa.	
	2. Yelavalli ...	Do ...	1,000	,, Kori Adiveppa Setti.	
		Total ...	32,834		

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Memorandum drawn up by Mr. C. Dove Wilson on transhipment owing to break of gauge between metre and 2 ft. 6 ins. gauge Railways.

Within the limits of the Mysore State the total mileage of railways open for traffic is 513 miles. No less than four different gauges are in use the mileages being :—

5′—6″ gauge	61 miles.
Metre „	401 „
2′—6″ „	39 „
2′—0″ „	12 „
Total ...	513 miles.

Compared with the area and population of this fertile and rich State the provision of railways is extremely small. A comparison with an European country may be hardly reasonable but is of interest when the rapidity with which the State is increasing its agricultural, industrial and educational development is taken into consideration. The area of the main-land of Scotland is practically the same as that of Mysore—29,478 square miles—while the population is less, being 4¾ millions

as compared with 5½ millions. A large part of Scotland consists of mountainous, poor, country sparsely inhabited, which may from a Railway point of view be compared with the Malnad tracts of Mysore, yet in Scotland we have 3,172 miles of railway open as compared with only 513 miles in Mysore. In spite of the difficult nature of the country and its small commercial value the railways in the Highlands are all of the same gauge as the railways in the rich and prosperous Lowlands, and although several light railways have been constructed to assist the agriculturist they have all been on the Standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches.

It may be accepted that an extension of railway facilities is essential to the progress of the State and bearing in mind that that the first requirement of a railway is to reduce and keep to the lowest limit possible the cost of transportation of goods between the producer and the consumer, and also to enable the villagers to travel at a cost which will cause them to prefer the railway to the road, the first cost and working expenses must be kept as low as possible. In lines of comparatively small earning capacity it is just as important to keep down working expenses as it is to keep down capital cost. The margin of profit is very small and a small rise in the percentage of working expenses to gross receipts may convert a paying concern into a commercial loss. How small this margin is is shown in the following examples:—

Take a railway earning Rs. 64 a mile a week. The gross receipts a mile per annum are Rs. 3,328 and if the line is worked at 50 per cent of the gross receipts, the net receipts a mile are Rs. 1,664 or 4·16 per cent on a capital cost of Rs. 40,000 a mile.

If the working expenses are 60 per cent of the gross receipts the net earnings are only Rs. 1,331 a mile or 3·3 per cent of the same capital cost. Taking the receipts to be the same, that is at Rs. 64 a mile a week, a railway costing Rs. 50,402 a mile if worked at 50 per cent of gross receipts will give up the same return on its capital cost, that is 3·3 per cent, as a railway costing Rs. 40,000 a mile if worked at 60 per cent of its gross receipts.

If the line costing Rs. 40,000 a mile cannot be worked for less than 60 per cent of the gross receipts then the earnings must be Rs. 80 a mile a week to give a return of 4·16 per cent on the Capital. The problem before the management of this line is therefore either to reduce the working expenses from 60 to 50 per cent of receipts or else to raise the earnings from Rs. 64 a mile a week to Rs. 80.

Apart from the question of working expenses, it is an undoubted fact known to all railway men that in the case of a feeder line a break of gauge is an obstruction to the free flow of traffic. At first sight the objections to a break of gauge appear to be unreasonable. The cost of transhipment on the average may be taken at about 1¼ anna a ton and is equivalent to a haulage of from three to six miles according to the class of goods. No direct charge is made for this and traders probably do not feel it, although of course they pay for it indirectly. Also on all railways there is a lot of transhipment done between wagons of the same gauge and we hear no special complaint about it. The evils of a break of gauge are no doubt exaggerated by the public but wherever it occurs we have complaints about damage, delay and pilfering, and goods will go by cart that should be carried by the railway. These complaints and objections are not confined to small traders and villagers, large firms are also strongly antagonistic as is evidenced by the vigorous protests raised in the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce a few years ago, when Mr. Wood of the Railway Board tried to persuade them to agree to the Shan State extension of the Burmah Railway being built on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge. Nor does custom seem to inspire confidence, and there is no reason to believe that a break of gauge will not always be looked on as a nuisance.

It is, I think, an accepted fact that Indian Railways as a whole have suffered from the policy of having two gauges—the 5 feet 6 inches and the metre. In 1903, Mr. Shadbolt, one of our ablest railway engineers, when giving evidence before a Commission in Madras advocated the conversion of all railways in India to the 4 feet 8½ inches gauge and pointed out that as years went by and new railways are made these difficulties will only increase. This has happened, and

although the cost of conversion per mile would not be much the total cost is now prohibitive. In the United States in 1883 there were no less than nine different gauges in use, but within ten years the whole of them were brought to a single standard involving the conversion of a length of close on 20,000 miles. In England, the Great Western Railway converted its magnificient 7 feet gauge track to the standard to avoid break of gauge.

"Capital" the leading commercial paper in India, in a leading article on the 5th November 1915 alludes to the "distraction of transhipment" and says that, by keeping the 5 feet 6 inches and metre gauge systems to their own spheres as far as possible, "India has endeavoured to overcome the early errors of construction due to the mixed gauge policy and in the main has practically solved the commercial riddle with which the country was entangled."

I need not labour the point further as I think that I have said enough to show that the "distraction of transhipment" is an evil that should be avoided in this State if it can be done without undully retarding the construction of new lines. The capacity of a railway is determined less by its gauge than by the loads it will carry and a heavy 2 feet 6 inches gauge line up to metre gauge axle loads is an anamoly as a feeder to a metre gauge line of light or moderate carrying capacity.

For a feeder to a metre gauge line a light railway on the same gauge fit to take the main line wagons at a slow speed is all that is wanted. Owing to the unbalanced forces the driving wheels of the locomotive stress the rails and bridges to a much greater extent than the wheels of wagons that only roll with very little pounding effect. There is no need to make the metre branch any stronger than the 2 feet 6 inches if we provide light engines. The following statement shows the comparative cost of a metre and 2 feet 6 inches line estimated for the same section of 30 miles and both equal to 8 ton axle loads :—

	Metre gauge	2'--6" gauge
	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	1,200	1,200
Land	30,000	30,000
Formation	1,14,000	95,700
Bridge work	92,950	74,760
Fencing	21,000	21,000
Ballast and permanent way	5,10,000	4,88,850
Station buildings	90,000	90,000
Plant	24,000	24,000
Rolling stock	1,80,000	1,20,000
General charges	60,000	60,000
Total ...	10,93,150	10,16,310
Per mile roughly ...	37,000	34,000

If in both lines the working expenses are taken at 50 per cent of gross receipts, 4 per cent on the capital will be obtained if the metre gauge earns Rs. 57 a mile a week and the 2 feet 6 inches gauge Rs. 52·3 a mile a week.

An increase in earnings is to be expected and Rs. 57 a mile a week is a moderate estimate. But even if the earnings remain the same, there will a saving in working expenses on the metre gauge line owing to elimination of transhipment and reduction in maintenance charges for rolling stock. If we assume that the metre gauge is worked at 50 per cent of receipts and that the 2 feet 6 inches gauge is worked at 54 per cent, and that each line earns Rs. 57 a mile a week, the gross earnings a mile per annum will in each case be Rs. 2,964. The net earnings of the metre gauge will be 50 per cent of Rs. 2,964-Rs. 1,482-4 per cent of capital cost

of Rs. 37,000. Similarly the net earnings of the 2 feet 6 inches gauge will be 46 per cent of Rs. 2,964-Rs. 1,363-4 per cent of capital cost of Rs. 34,000. On the whole, taking increased earnings and reduced working expenses into consideration, the return on the metre gauge should be just as good as, if not better, than the return on the 2 feet 6 inches gauge and we get a line easier to work and more convenient and comfortable for the public.

In the above estimate I have taken the same rails 41¼ lbs., and the same girders for each line and have thus compared an ordinary 2 feet 6 inches line with a light metre gauge one. The metre gauge has the advantage that it can be more readily raised in standard as traffic increases, it also has the great advantage that during a rush of traffic, as during a famine for instance, foreign stock can be run on to the line and it is unnecessary to keep it eqipped with sufficient stock to deal with an emergency. The removal of transhipping difficulties should lead to an increase of traffic that will more than pay its share of the small increase in Capital expenditure. In my opinion there can be little doubt that the accepted principle of confining as far as possible 2 feet 6 inches feeders to 5 feet 6 inches main lines and taking metre gauge feeders off metre gauge lines is the correct one. For forest tramways and lines of light traffic that have to be laid on a road with weak bridges a light 2 feet gauge line will sufficiently answer requirements. This will leave us with two gauges to deal with, the metre and the 2 feet. The extension of the 2 feet 6 inches gauge is an undesirable complication that will add to the difficulties of up keep and hamper traffic.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the State-owned railways in future will be a better paying and all round more valuable property if the policy of making 2 feet 6 inches gauge lines is abandoned and the metre gauge is accepted as a standard. The increased cost of construction may retard the rate of construction a little but the wider gauge has advantages which will more than make up for this in the course of time.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ —

Government Order No. 4450-4500—A. & I. 17-14-39, dated 28th April 1915, issuing revised rules for the formation, composition and functions of Taluk and Town Progress Committees.

(2) Letter No. 2174, dated 4th—6th March 1916, from the Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference, stating that the leading residents of the Harihar Sub-Taluk, are reported to have expressed a desire to form a Progress Committee for the improvement of the economic conditions of that sub-taluk and to have collected a sum of Rs. 144 by voluntary subscriptions, and requesting the sanction of Government for the formation of the said Committee and for making a grant of Rs. 100 in accordance with Rule 6 of the Rules referred to above.

No. 4855-8—A. & I. 17-15-97, BANGALORE, DATED 18TH MARCH 1916.

ORDER.—Government are pleased to approve of the formation of a Progress Committee for the Harihar Sub-Taluk, with the *undermentioned gentlemen as members and the Amildar of the taluk as Chairman thereof and to sanction the grant of a contribution of Rs. 100 to the Committee from State Funds.

2. The Secretary to the Economic Conference is requested to draw the attention of the Committee to the instructions contained in the rules referred to above regarding the work expected of it.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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*PROGRESS COMMITTEE.

HARIHAR SUB-TALUK TOWN.

Deputy Amildar to be *Ex-officio* Chairman.

Members.

1. Mr. Dattatri Rao, Shanbhog, Harihar.
2. ,, H. S. Venkata Rao, Patel, Harihar, Rajenahalli.
3. ,, Narappa, Patel, Kondajji.
4. ,, Mahadeva Naik, landholder, Kondajji.
5. ,, Sankaranaik, landholder, Harihar.
6. ,, Khajee Sammath Saib, landholder, Malebennur.
7. ,, C. V. Hanumantha Rao.
8. ,, Siddalingappa, Patel, Bovinhalli, Malebennur Hobli.
9. ,, Pakeerappa, Komarnahalli.
10. ,, Gopalappa, Mutsaddi, Malebennur.
11. ,, Jade Balaji Rao, Harihar (Retired Head Accountant).

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ.—

Government Order No. 2097-145—G. M. 55-12-239, dated 2nd September 1913, laying down rules to regulate the grant of loans for industrial and commercial purposes.

2. Government Order No. 3917-8—A. & I., 56-15, dated 9th February 1916, approving of the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce for the recovery of penal interest at the rate of 12½ per cent on overdue instalments, payable under the hire purchase system from the date of default, and requesting him to suggest the necessary amendments to the rules.

3. Letter No. 3090, dated 12th February 1916, from the Director pointing out that the order read above applies only to hire purchase agreements, that it is necessary to apply the provision *re* penal rate of interest to ordinary industrial takkavi loans also and suggesting amendments to the rules as required.

No. 4953-7—A. & I. 56-15-62, DATED BANGALORE, THE 21ST MARCH 1916.

ORDER.—Government are pleased to approve of the Director's suggestion and to direct that the rules be amended as follows :—

(a) *For*

Rule 9.—"On every instalment which is not paid before the close of the revenue year in which payment falls due, interest at 6¼ per cent will be charged from the date on which payment ought to have been made.

In calculating interest under this rule, a broken period of a month shall count as half a month or one month according as it is less or not less than 15 days and a fraction of a rupee as half rupee or one rupee according as it is less or not less than 8 annas.

Substitute.

Rule 9.—"On every instalment which is not paid on the due date the Director shall have power to recover interest at 12½ per cent on the amount due from the date on which the payment ought to have been made.

In calculating interest under this rule, a broken period of a month shall count as half a month or one month according as it is less or not less than 15 days and a fraction of a rupee as half rupee or one rupee according as it is less or not less than 8 annas.

(b) *For.*

Condition III (iii) of Form 3 attached to the Rules.

"If default in payments of annual instalments on account of the loan occurs, or if the aforesaid..... .....should controvene any of the conditions under which the loan is granted, the unpaid balance of the loan shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue."

Substitute.

Condition III (iii) of Form 3 attached to the Rules.

"If default in payments of annual instalments on account of the loan, occurs, the Director shall have power to recover interest at 12½ per cent on the amount due from the date on which the payment ought to have been made. In calculating interest under this rule, a broken period of a month shall count as half a month or one month according as it is less or not less than 15 days and a fraction of a rupee or one rupee according as it is less or not less than 8 annas.

If the aforesaid.....should controvene any of the conditions under which the loan is granted, the unpaid balance of the loan shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue."

(c) *For*

For clause 8 of Form 4, Hire Purchase Agreement.

"8 If the hirer—

(a) shall make default in punctually paying any hire instalment or

(b) shall be adjudicated bankrupt or shall file a petition in insolvency or enter into any agreement or composition with his creditors or

(c) shall execute or create any mortgage incumbrance or charge of or upon the premises in or upon which the machinery may for the time being be, or give notice of his intention so to do as provided by the last preceding clause or

Substitute.

8. If the hirer shall make default in punctually paying any hire instalment, the Director may levy over due interest on such instalment at 12½ per cent per annum from the date on which the instalment became due until the date of payment of the instalment and the accrued interest.

9. If the hirer—

(a) shall be adjudicated bankrupt or shall file a petition in insolvency or enter into any arrangement or composition with his creditors or

(b) shall execute or create any mortgage incumbrance or charge of or upon the premises in or upon which the machinery may for the time being be, or give notice of his

(*d*) shall fail to observe and perform any of the agreements and conditions contained in this Agreement and on his part to be observed and performed,

then, and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the Director to immediately put an end to the hiring, and for that purpose the hirer hereby authorises the Director any one deputed by him to enter upon any premises in which the machinery may be for the time being, and to seize and take away the same.

intention so to do as provided by the last preceding clause or

(*c*) shall fail to observe and perform any of the agreements and conditions contained in this Agreement and on his part to be observed and performed,

then and in any such case, it shall be lawful for the Director to immediately put an end to the hiring, and for that purpose, the hirer hereby authorises the Director or any one deputed by him to enter upon any premises in which the machinery may be for the time being, and to seize and take away the same.

The subsequent clauses of Form 8 will be re-numbered 9, 10, 11.....15.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Secretary, Industries and Commerce Committee.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter No. 1430—W., dated the 23rd February 1916, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

In continuation of my letter No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber/Association, and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles, the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France (and Algeria), the French Colonies, Russia, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal and the adjacent Islands.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.
Sweden.	France (and Algeria).	Greece.*	Egypt.†
Denmark.	The French Colonies.	Roumania.†	Japan.‡
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 3, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

(2) As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to an official Norwegian notice of the 21st September 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Citric acid, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Stearine, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid ; and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

Alcohol (absolute).

§ Alloys of antimony ; § alloys of copper (see under Copper) § alloys of lead (see under Lead).

Alum ; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium, and aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.

Ammunition.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July 1915 *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Aniline (see under Dyes).

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

† These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915.

‡ This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916.

§ A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal ; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.
Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap; * alloys of antimony; sulphides and oxides of antimony.
Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Ash, kelp.
Aspen timber.
Automobiles and tyres therefor.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol (see under Dyes).
Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants; (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.
Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
Camphor, purified.
Candles of all kinds.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Casein.
Castor oil.
Cattle (living).
Ceresine, mineral wox (ozokerite).
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chile nitrates.
Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Citric acid and its salts.
Clothing (articles of) manufactured from woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber.
Coal and coke; peat.
Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).
Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.
Collodion.
Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals:—
Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); alloys* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys (brass, etc.)*
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz*:—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July, 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods); hoops
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation; fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire gauze.
Castings (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper sulphate.

* See Note § on page 182.

Copra ; cocos-oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw ; cotton waste ; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread ; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods, cotton and woollen goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).
Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs (see Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, [including creolin and lysol], salicylic acid, etc.).
Dynamite percussion caps.
Egg albumen: egg yolks, dried, salted, or preserved with boracic acid.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Fats :—fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; greases containing resin ; wool-fat ; (all kinds) ; palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)
Fatty acids (see under Stearine).
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers :—37 per cent potash fertiliser (see under Potassium salts) ; fish guano and whale guano; superphosphate ; sulphuric and other bone dust ; Thomas' phosphate ; apatite, and other raw phosphates ; Chile nitrates.
Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).
Firewood.
*Foodstuffs (except butter fish) [*but see Herring*] and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, game, poultry, eggs, [*but see Egg albumen, etc.*,] coffee, spices).

A Customs Circular of the 16th December 1915 provided that sardines preserved in lard cannot be exported without special permission from the Department of Agriculture.

*Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915 provided that fish fodder meal (powdered fish) and fish guano cannot be exported from Norway to countries at war with the United Kingdom unless it is proved that the packing used for containing the products was not imported from the United Kingdom and was not manufactured of materials imported therefrom.

According to the Norwegian press of the middle of November 1915 the Norwegian Department of Agriculture has given notice that no more licenses will be issued for the export of hay and straw fodder. [T. C. H. 164.]

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.
Fuel :—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.
Glue containing resin.
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats (living).
Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats.)
Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.) ; ground-nut or arachides oil.
Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Guano (fish guano and whale guano).

[See Note under Forage.]

Hemp, raw and hackled ; hemp waste and hemp tow ; hemp spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).
Hempseed oil.
Herring, salted.

* The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

A Resolution of the 8th November 1915 provided that dispensations from this prohibition would be granted subject to the payment of 4 kroner for each barrel (weighing up to 100 kilog. net) of salted herrings exported.

A subsequent Resolution (19th November) amended this by fixing the export duty on salted large herrings at 1·50 kroner and on salted spring herrings at 1 kroner per 100 kilog. net; and by repealing the export duty on salted Iceland herrings.

Hides and skins, and their products.
Horses (living); horseshoes.
Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
Iodine.
Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.
Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

[See Note to heading for Forage].

Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
Kelp ash.
Lactose (sugar of milk).
Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).
Lead, unworked; lead alloys,* unworked; scrap of lead and lead alloys.*
Lead and lead alloys,* worked:—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods; lead wool.
Leather and products thereof.
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds,
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Magnetos (see Electromagnetic ignition apparatus).
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oils.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on page 188

Mercury.
Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).
Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent, of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.
Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts); Chile nitrates (nitrate of soda).
Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or coco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only *animal* oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

† See Note § on page 182.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*, :—linseed Copra, arachides.
Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).
Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.
Palm oil, palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax.
Peat, coal, coke.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).
Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.
Pigs (living).
Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 6.]
Printers' (typefounders) material.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer (living).
Resin ; resin glue ; resinous greases ; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin."

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof ; rubber waste; rubber solution; woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

[For rubber tyres, see Tyres.]

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

[See also Note to heading Forage].

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).
Saltpetre (see under Potash salts) ; Chile nitrates.
Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Sesame oil.
Sheep (living).
Shellac.

Other kinds of lac (*e.g.*, varnish or sealing-wax) are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.
Skis and ski sledges.
Soaps of all kinds.
Soda nitrate (chile nitrate.)
Soya oil.
Spelter (see Zinc).
Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915 states that fatty acids are included under the prohibition relating to stearine.

Steel—tool steel and turning steel (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin.)
Sulphate of copper ; sulphate of nickle ; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).
Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.
Superphosphate.
Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Suture materials.
Tallow, animal.
Tanning materials.
Tar (coal tar) ; tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes) ; wood tar oil.
Tartaric acid and its salts.
Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).
Tin chloride.
Tin ore ; tin, unmanufactured ; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.

Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of plates of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see note underheading for Sacks above).

Tool steel and turning steel (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Type founders materials.

Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.

Vanadium, unwrought or crude.

Vaseline and vaseline oil.

Vegetable oils (see under Oils).

Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

Wax:—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.

Wire, barbed. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, and aluminium, see under the respective metal.)

Wolfram, unwrought or crude.

Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Wood—aspen timber; firewood.

Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

Wool-fat (all kinds).

Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes *poisons, arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1, when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castoreum, lapis cancrorum.)

2. Præparata chemica.

[A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and

tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.

3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

[A long list is specified under this head.]

(c) Medicaminum variæ species;

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Antimonytrichloride; butter of antimony; oxide of antimony; tartar of emetic, antimony tartrate.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Bromine.
Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Carbon disulphide.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Cobalt chloride.
Chromic acid.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate; caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.;) [See also under Potassium salts on page 186.]
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).
Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate; caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.)
Hydrofluoric acid.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; lead nitrate.
Oxalic acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Pyridine.
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Liver of sulphur.
Zinc chloride.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pages 182-187, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil].

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 22, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May 1915, a decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) As from the 22nd April 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.

(3) Goods of which the exportation is prohibited may be shipped between Swedish ports subject to the observance of certain regulations established by a Proclamation of the 16th February 1915 (as amended by Proclamations of the 14th May, 14th June, and 9th July).

(4) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258	Acetylsalicylic acid. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*,—Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric and (for fatty acids) under headings for Oils, vegetable, fatty and Olein, etc.
ex 1258	Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250	Agar-agar.
114 A	Albumen. (See also under Eggs.)
1196	Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, Synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)
114 A and B	Almonds, whether shelled or not.
ex 1258	Aloes. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953†	Aluminium and certain wares thereof (see under copper).
ex 1258	Alypin. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1152; 1153 C	Ammonium nitrate; ammonium sulphate.
1196	Aniline and alizarine dyes, and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo Synthetic.)
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof.
	Animals, living (see under Cattle, Horses, Pigs).
ex 1258	Antifebrine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1176, E	Anthracene oil.
ex 953†	Antimony, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1258	Antipyrine (phenyldimethylic pyrazolone). [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arachides and arachides cake (see under Oilcake); arachides oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1258	Arecoline and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arms (see under War Materials and Weapons).
	Articles of sheet iron (see iron sheets).
ex 1258	Atropine and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 56 B	Bacon, pork, etc. (*flask*), American, salted.
	Balata, unworked (see under Rubber).
	Balsam of Peru (see under Resins).
	Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof.
ex 764½	Barbed wire.
ex 232 A, ex 232 C‡	Bark—spruce bark, and other bark, not specially mentioned, used for tanning. (See also Chinchona bark and Sagrada-bark.)
	Barley, barley meal, etc., (see under Cereals).
1068	Battaries, galvanic.

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published in 1912 by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).

† See Note ‡ on page 190.

‡ Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

ex 168 F, 168 E	Beans and peas, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Beans and peas, other—see under Cereals, unground.]
	Beetroot seeds (see under Seeds).
1176 A	Benzol (*bensololjor*).
ex 426	Binder twine (*skodegarn*).
ex 1265 A and B	*Binaculars, telescopes, and field-glasses (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Biscuits (see under Bread).
ex 953, ex 1258† and ex 1259	Bismuth and bismuth compounds (pharmaceutical, etc.).
	Blankets (woollen), (see woollen blankets).
ex 287	Bone, unwrought or sawn splintered, split and rasped.
	Bone-fat (see under Fats, animal).
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 1134	Borax, raw or purified.
ex 209-211; 213½	Boots and shoes (men's) of greased leather; sewn uppers for boot.
	Brandy (see under Spirits).
84 A-F	Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye, and other kinds).
	Brass, bronze, and other copper alloys (see under copper).
148 A-B	Bread, etc.—small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, gingerbread, and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves.
149 A-B	Bread, not specially mentioned (including dog biscuits).
	Briquettes (see under Coal).
	Britannia metal (see under copper).
1145 H, ex 1258† ex 1259	Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and other inorganic bromides, also bromates; organic bromide compounds.
ex 1258	Bromural and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 964	Bronze coins.‡
1190-1191	Bronze powder and bronze tinsel (brocade bronze).
139	Butter, artificial (margarine).
138	Butter, natural.
ex 1258	Caffeine and salts, combinations and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 51 D; ex 73 B	Calves; calves' stomachs.
ex 1216	Camphor, refined.
1121	Candles (stearine and other).
	Cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc., (see under War Materials).
ex 1176	Carbolic acid, cresol, metacresol, carbolineum and creosote oil.
ex 1073	Carbon electrodes.
ex 1172 A	Carbon sulphide.
ex 1114	Carnauba wax.
	Carriages and vehicles, and parts thereof, *viz*:—
1098 F	Carriages and vehicles, without motors, for carrying goods.
1098 G, H	Carriages and vehicles, with motors, for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 I	Frames for carriages and vehicles (without motors), for carrying goods; frames for carriages and vehicles (with motors), for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 K	Wheels for automobiles. [NOTE.—The prohibition of export of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles.]
	Cartridges, etc., (see under Gunpowder).
	Castor oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty, and under Turkey red oil).
ex 1325, ex 1298	Catgut; cords of catgut.
51 A-D	§ Cattle:—cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, calves. (See also under Meat, etc., and Sausages.)

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† 232 B [*not prohibited*] relates to cork bark.

‡ Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

§ The object of this prohibition (which was established on the 30th August, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

	Cattle foods (see Oilcake, and Feeding stuffs): cattle hides (see Hides.)
ex 374 F	Cattle hair.
ex 1143	Caustic potash (see under Potassium salts).
74 A-E; 75 A-F; 76; 77; 78;	Cereals unground:—Rye, wheat, barley, peas and (beans including soya beans), oats, vetches, malt, (even if crushed), maize, and other cereals, unground.
79 A-K	Cereals, ground:—Flour (meal) and groats of oats, wheat, barley, maize, rye, and other cereals, including flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not specified under any other heading of the Statistical Index.
1099 L and K	Ceresine and ozokerite.
137	Cheese.
99	Chicory root, even if dried.
ex 1258	Chloral hydrate. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1147 A, ex 1259	Chlorate and perchlorate of potash. (See Potassium salts.)
	Chlorides:—
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1146	Chloride of lime.
1145 D	Chloride of potassium.
	Chloride of sodium, (see under Salt).
ex 1128 C	Chlorine gas, condensed.
ex 1258	Chloroform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953*	Chrome, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1285-1286	Chronometer watches.
1290	Chronometers, ships'.
ex 1258	Cinchona bark. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1140	Citric acid and tartaric acid.
	Clover seeds (see under seeds).
41 A—K †	Coal—anthracite, gas-coal and coke-coal, steam-coal, and other coal; peat; coke; wood charcoal; briquettes (of coal or peat); other fuel not specially mentioned [not including unmanufactured retort carbon]. (See also firewood.)
1174	Coal-tar and other tar produced from fossil substances.
1175	Coal-tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos, or other mineral substances) for covering roofs, etc.
ex 1119	Coal-tar which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish.
	Coal-tar distillation products (see under Anthracene oil, Benzol, Carbolic acid, etc.); coal-tar dyes (see under Tar colours).
ex 1258	Coca leaves; cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
152 A and B	Cocoa beans and shells.
	Cocoa butter; and coconut oil or cocos oil (see under Fats, vegetable).
	Codeine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Coins (see Copper coins, Gold coins, Silver coins.)
ex 1258	Colchicine; colchicum seeds (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Colophany (see Resin).
1202	Colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing, not specially mentioned. (See also Printers' Ink.)
1203	Colours prepared with oil, not specially mentioned.
	Conserves:—of beans and peas (see under beans) of meat (see under Meat) of milk and cream (see under Milk).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-903, 905-910 and 924 (*i.e.*, woven wire *other* than so-called wire gauze (endless) and other than wire tissue more than 1 metre wide) are prohibited; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

† 41 L [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured retort carbon.

ex 953* metal, etc.; also aluminium, nickel, chrome, and antimony:—

897 A-E and ex F Unmanufactured or in the rough [*including refined copper produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*†.]

ex 897 G Anodes of copper, copper alloys and nickel cast, even with ears, with or without holes.

897 H Scrap.

Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; also aluminium, and nickel*—Manufactures, *viz.*:—Sheets and hoops:

Of a thickness of at least 0·2 mm.

898 and 899 Rolled or pressed, even if with sheared edges (rectangular, and other kinds).

900 Hammered, bent, bell-shaped, with turned-up edges, including cup-shaped materials for making cartridges, etc., provided with holes, polished or otherwise worked, and not falling under No. 901.

901 Less than 0·2 mm. thick; also perforated sheets, including so-called strainer plates.

902 and 903 Rods (even if in bundles or coils), rolled, drawn, hammered or profile pressed, but not further worked, whatever be the shape of the section.

904 Solder, moulded, crushed, or granulated.

905 Nails and rivets; also bolts, wormed or not.

906 and 907 Pipes and tubes, whatever be the shape of the section, even if turned on the exterior and interior.

908—910‡ Wire, rolled or drawn, whatever be the shape of the section including so-called trolley wire (contact wire).

923 and 924 Woven wire (gauze, wire tissue, etc.).

Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, and other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.:—

912 Wire twisted into cords or cables, not insulated.

913-914 Wire furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables or lines with similar sheaths, with or without armouring.

915-918 Wire insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, etc., even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.

919-920 Wire insulated with textile materials, paper, asbestos, or varnish, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.

921 Wire, electric cables, lines, and cords, insulated in any other way.

ex 964 Copper (bronze) coins.§

1164 Copper sulphate (copper vitriol).

Cotton and cotton wares:

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* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-903, 905-910, and 924 (*i.e.*, woven wire *other* than so-called wire gauze (endless) and other than wire tissue more than 1 metre wide) are prohibited; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in the scrap.

† This includes copper imported into Sweden from Norway and refined at Helsingborg (except that produced at Helsingborg from scrap). (The quantity refined at Helsingborg in 1913 was about 7,000 tons, and the quantity exported about 1,300 tons.)

‡ No. 911 [*Not prohibited*] relates to gilt or silvered wire; for Nos. 912—922, see below.

§ Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

474* Cotton uncarded (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned).

476, 477* Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*); cotton wool.

478—495 Cotton yarn, single or twisted, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed; cotton yarns put up for retail sale; loop or fancy yarns.

496—498 Cotton sewing thread, even if put up for retail sale.

Tissues of cotton, even if in combination with jute:

499 Engine felt for factory use even if endless; also canvas (sail-cloth), unbleached and undyed, not more than 65 cm. broad; weighing at least 653 grammes per square metre, and containing not more than 36 warp and weft threads in a surface of 1 centimetre square.

510—518 Tissues, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index † having their whole surface uniformly woven—weighing 100 grammes or more per square metre:—unbleached or bleached, dyed, woven of two or more colours, or printed.

541 Fishing nets, and nets for industrial use, as well as hammocks, cordage and lines, even if in combination with other materials.

ex 552 H. Tissues of the kinds classified under No. 499 (*see above*) or under Nos. 510—519 (*see above*) cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.

ex 553 Sails of cotton.

ex 554 Tarpaulins of cotton.

Cotton sacks (see under Sacks).

Cotton-seed cake (see under Oilcake); cotton-seed oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).

Cream and conserves thereof (see under Milk).

Cresol metacresol and creosote oil (see under Carbolic acid); cresol soap solution (see Lysol).

ex 660 Crucibles of graphite composition.

Degras (see under Fats, animal).

1245 Dextrine in solid for liquid form.

ex 1258 Diethyl malonylurea (veronal) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]

ex 1258 Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin and digitotal. [See under Druggists' wares.]

Drills (see under Tools).

140 Dripping (rendered fat).

1258 Druggists' wares, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, simple or compound, including saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.

[NOTE.—Certain druggists' wares coming under No. 1258 were prohibited by Royal Decrees of October 22, 1914, and March 3, 1915, and the wares so prohibited are indicated specifically in alphabetical order in this List. On August 3, 1915, the prohibition of export was extended to *all* druggists' wares classified under No. 1258.]

ex 1258 Duboisin and its salts and combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]

Dyes (coal tar) (see under Aniline, Indigo, Tar colours).

1195 Dyewoods and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index, whole, or in pieces, grated, ground, or otherwise divided; extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid.

Dynamite and other explosives (see under Gunpowder).

Earthnuts and earthnut cake (see under Oilcake); earthnut oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).

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* No. 475 [Not prohibited] relates to carded cotton.

† The following tissues are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from this prohibition, *viz*:—bookbinders' cloth, seized, and label cloth (500); shag, plush, and velvet, and tissue similar thereto, also finished off articles of the same material (501—505); handkerchief tissues [506—507]; and other finished off tissues (such as tablecloths, kerchiefs, curtains, etc.), the surface of which is uniformly woven [508—509.]

142 A and B	Eggs; egg yolk, even if dried and powdered, and liquid white of eggs, with or without addition of preservative. (See also under Albumen.)
ex 1073	Electrodes, carbon.
ex 1087 D	Electro-magnetic igniting apparatus for motor ignition, detached.
ex 1160	Emetic salt [tartras stibico-kalicus].
1100 C	Engine and cart grease.
	Engine packing (see footnotes to headings for Rubber manufactures.)
ex 1258	Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Epirenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Eucaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Explosives [See under Gunpowder.]
1109 F-I	Fats:—Animal fats* not specified elsewhere in the Statistical Index, such as spermaceti, blubber of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degras (tanners' fat). (See also under Dripping, Tallow, Oleomargarine, Margarine.)
1108 A-D	Fats:—Vegetable fats, such as palm oil, palm-nut oil, cocos oil or coco-nut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which at ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.
105 A-D	Feeding stuffs (cattle foods), not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize, cakes and of other oil-cakes and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances. (See also Oil-cake.)
707 B, C, ex D	Ferrochrome; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen; ferrotungsten (ferrowolfram) and ferrovanadium.
708—709	Ferrosillicon and ferro-sillico-manganese.
	Fertilisers, artificial:
1227 A	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
1227 G	Norwegian saltpetre (nitrate of lime).
1229	Superphosphate.
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 1265 A and C	†Field glasses, telescopes, and binoculars (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
ex 821-823	Files.
	Firearms (see Weapons.)
231 A and B	Firewood (pine, spruce, and other kinds.)
417 A-B, ex G, H	Flax, hackled or not; flax waste; flax tow.
	Flax seed (see under seeds).
	Flour of cereals and of arrowroot, etc. (see under Cereals, ground); rice flour (see Rice).
1184	Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde).
	Fruits, etc., (see Almonds, Lemons, Oranges).
	Fuel. (See under Firewood and under Coal.)
	Furriers' goods, *viz.*:—
ex 222	Not dressed—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 223	Dressed, loose—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 226	Dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings—of dogs, reindeer, wolves or common sheep.

* It is understood that the prohibitions of export now in force apply to *all* animal fats, without exception. [*April* 10, 1915.]

† Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, field glasses, binoculars, or telescopes which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

ex 228	Finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons—of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.
1068	Galvanic batteries.
ex 1249	Gelatine for bucteriological use.
	Gloves, woollen, (see under Woollen hosiery.)
	Glucose (see under Sugar).
	Glue (resin glue and tanner's glue) (see under Resin glue).
1246—1247	Glue and gum, liquid, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index, with or without addition of other substances.
1112 A and B	Glycerine, raw or purified.
966	Gold, unmanufactured also scrap.
967, 998	Gold manufactured into sheets and wire; gold coin.*
34 C, ex 660	Graphite, unmanufactured, ground or washed. Graphite crucibles.
	Grass seeds (see under seeds).
1100 C	Grease (engine and cart grease). [For other greases, see Fats.]
	Groats of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); rice groats (see Rice).
82 A and B	Groats, not specially mentioned (sago and other groats).
1231-1238	Gunpowder, common (1231); Gun-cotton (1232); smokeless powder (1233); dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned (1234); detonating caps (ignition caps) (1235); igniting material not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers (1236); cartridges, not specially mentioned (loaded or not) (1237); safety fuse and blasting fuse (1238).
	Gutta-percha. (see under Rubber.)
ex 314, ex 1258†	Gutta-percha paper; gutta-percha plasters (mercurial and mercurial-carbolic).
ex 374 F	Hair of cattle.
	Harness (see Saddlers' goods).
91 A and B	Hay and straw.
417 C-D, ex G, I	Hemp, hackled or not; hemp waste; hemp tow.
	Hemp oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); hemp-seed (see under Seeds); hemp-seed cake (see under Oilcake).
64 D	Herring (*sill*), salted or pickled.
ex 64 E	Herring, small [Baltic herring] (*strömming*), salted.
ex 1258	Hexamethylinetetramin (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts. [see under Druggists' wares.]
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods, not dressed:—
ex 198 E	Cattle hides, fresh or salted—*not cut* (*trimmed*) weighing more than 14 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
ex 198 F and ex 198 G	Cattle hides, dried or limed—*not cut* (*trimmed*), weighing more than 3 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
	Dressed and partly dressed, *viz.*:—
	Sole and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus hide:
199 A-C	Butts cut (trimmed).
199 D	Leather for machine beltings.
200 A-D	Whole or half hides, and pieces thereof, not coming under No. 199.
	Other kinds:
201 A-C	In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. net per article (even if coloured or varnished).
ex 203 C	In pieces weighing per article less than 1 kilog. net—other than gold and silver leather, and other than coloured or varnished—cut (trimmed) or divided.

* Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

49 and 50	Horses (including foals, stallions, etc.).
ex 1258	Hydrastis, root and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 999-1001	Hydraulic presses.
ex 1259	Hydrobromic and hydro-iodic acids.
1169	Hydrogen, peroxide of.
1194 B	Indigo, synthetic.
1201-1202	Ink, printers,' and other colours for typographic, lithographic, or copper-plate printing.
1260 E	Instruments, nautical, of all kinds. [For other instruments of which the export is prohibited, see under the respective heading, *e.g.*, Range-finders, Telescopes, Chronometers, Thermometers.]
1145 I, ex 1258*, ex 1259	Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide, and other inorganic iodide salts; also organic iodide compounds.
ex 1258	Iodoform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ipecacuanha root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
741	Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead.
754 B	Iron plates or sheets, articles of, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index—other kinds†, weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article.
874	Iron scrap (scrap of pig iron and of malleable iron).
ex 764½	Iron wire, barbed.
	Iron tools and parts thereof (see Tools, etc.)
	Jerseys, Iceland and jerseys of hosiery tissue (see Woollen hosiery).
417 E, ex G	Jute and jute waste.
	Jute sacks (see under Sacks).
	Jute tissues, without admixture of any other textile :—
446 and 447	Sacking and pack cloth, unbleached and undyed.
448	Other kinds.
421-425	Jute yarn, without admixture of any other textile (unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed) :—single or of two or more strands.
	Kainite (see under Potassium salts [Stassfurt salts]).
	Lanoline (see under Fats, animal).
57 A and B	Lard, natural or artificial.
	Lard oil (see under Oils, animal).
ex 1006-1011	Lathes for working metals. (For chucks for lathet, see under Tools.)
ex 2 F	Lead ore.
932 A and B	Lead, unmanufactured, or scrap.
	Lead, manufactured :—
933 A-C	Sheets; pipes and parts of pipes; wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.
934	Shot and bullets.
	Leather (dressed hides). (See under Hides.)
	Leather and skin (pieces), stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned :—
206 A and B	Of sole or insole leather, also backs of horsehides and parts thereof.
	Other kinds :—
207 A and B	Lacquered, or of gold or silver leather.
208 A and B	Other [*viz.*, uppers for boots, and other kinds, with the exception of welts (*ränder*)].
	Leather manufactures (see Boots, etc., and Saddlers' goods.)
107 C and A	Lemons and oranges.
1146	Lime, chloride of. [For nitrate of lime, see under Fertilisers.]
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed cake (see under Oilcake); linseed oil and linseed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); bleached linseed oil (see under Varnish).

* *See* under heading for Druggist's wares.

† *I.e.*, other than gilt or silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, or bronze, or lacquered, and other than parts of machines.

ex 1206	Litmus.
1100 D and E	Lubricants :—Lubricating oils consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned containing fat or oil. [See also Vaseline, Oils (mineral), and Grease.]
ex 1258	Luminal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1125	Lysol (cresol soap solution).
82 C	Macaroni and vermicelli.
ex 3 H 650 C	Magnesite.
	Magnesite bricks.
	Maize, maize meal, etc., (see under Cereals); maize oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Malt, even if crushed. (See under Cereals, unground.)
21 G	Manganese (peroxide of manganese).
	Manures, artificial (see Fertilisers).
139	Margarine (artificial butter).
ex 1117, ex 1119	Mastic preparations. [For mastic, see under Resins.]
	Meal :—of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); of rice (see under Rice); of oilcake (see under Feeding stuffs).
59 A-N	*Meat, except pig-meat [*but see under pork*] and fowl-meat :—mutton, horseflesh, cattle flesh, and flesh of other animals, [except pigs], fresh, smoked, or salted; also unspecified edible portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, etc. (See also Sausages.)
147 A and C	*Meat preparations :—articles not specified in the Statistical Index, of animal flesh or other parts of animals, boiled or preserved against decomposition otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking, not classifiable as conserves, including also extract of meat and concentrated soup.
167, ex 168 K	*Meat conserves :—conserves of beef or mutton, and of other animal flesh. Medicaments (see Druggists' wares).
ex 1167, ex 1258†, ex 1259	Mercury and salts thereof; preparations thereof for medicinal use, *e.g.*, mercurial and mercurial-carbolic, gutta-percha plasters.
ex 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes.
ex 1258	Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
135 A and B 168 I	Milk and cream; conserves of milk and cream.
	Mineral oils. (See Oils, mineral.)
1099 K and L	Mineral wax (ozokerite) and ceresine.
	Molasses (see under Sugar.)
	Marphine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Motor-cars. (See under Carriages.)
1092 and 1093	Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.‡
	Naphthol, nophthylamine, paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
1260 E	Nautical instruments of all kinds.
ex 1258	Neosalvarsan and salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953§	Nickel and certain wares thereof (see under Copper).
	Nitrate of ammonia (see Ammonium nitrate); nitrate of potash. (see Potassium salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) and nitrate of lime (Norwegian saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Novocaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
417 K	Oakum.
	Oats, oatmeal, etc., (see under Cereals).
ex 1181	Oil of turpentine.

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on August 30, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

‡ Unspecified rubber parts of motor cycles come under No. 642, and are prohibited under that number (See under the heading for Rubber manufactures).

§ See Note § on page 190.

104 A-L	Oilcake (cotton seed cake, hemp seed cake, earthnut cake, linseed cake, rape and turnip seed cake, soya-bean cake, sunflower seed cake, and other oilcake); cakes made of maize flour pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthnuts. (See also Feeding stuffs.)
	Oil colours (see under Colours); oil varnish (see under Varnish).
	Oil seeds (see under Seeds).
1109 B-E	Oils:—Animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, lard oil and other kinds).
	Oils, lubricating. (See under Lubricants.)
1099 A-G.	Oils:—Mineral oils, native or crude (petroleum waste (massut) and other kinds); mineral oils, purified (illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light or dark, petroleum benzine, and gasolene, and other kinds).
1101	Oils, resinous.
	Oil, Turkey red (see under Soap).
	Oils:—Vegetable fatty oils:—
1102 and 1103	Linseed oil, raw or boiled; also linseed oil acid. [For bleached linseed oil, see under Varnish.]
1104	Turnip and rape-seed oil, also turnip and rape-seed oil acids.
1105 A-D and 1106 A, B	Olive oil, earthnut or archides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil.
1107 A-C	Other kinds of vegetable fatty oil (not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index), such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil and soya-bean oil. [For solid vegetable oils (palm oil, etc.) see under Fats.]
1110	Olein and other fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index.* (See also under oils, vegetable, fatty [Nos. 1103 and 1104].)
61	Oleomargarine.
ex 1324 and ex 1258†	Opium; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., novocaine, opium tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes.
107 A and C	Oranges and lemons.
51 B	Oxen. [See also under Cattle.]
1099 K and L	Ozokerite (mineral wax) and ceresine.
	Palm oil, palm nut oil. (See under fats, vegetable.)
1099 H and I	Paraffin, crude or purified.
1184	Paraformaldehyde (formolin in solid form).
ex 1258	Paranephrin and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
168 E, ex 168 F	Peas and beans, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Peas and beans, other—see under Cereals.]
ex 147	Peptone for bacteriological use.
1169	Peroxide of hydrogen.
ex 698	Petri dishes (*s. k. Petriskålar*).
	Petrol and petroleum. (See under Oils, mineral.)
ex 1258	Phenacetin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
4 E	Phosphates, crude, other than apatite.
1227 F	Phosphate, Thomas, aud so-called Thomas slag, not ground. [See also Superphosphate.]
ex 1258	Physostigmin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
53 A and B	Pigs.
ex 830-833	Pincers and shears for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Pit-props (see under Wood).
ex 56 B	Pork, bacon, etc. (*fläsk*), American, salted.
	Potassium salts, *viz.*:—
ex 1143	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash).
ex 1145 D, ex H ex I	Potassium chloride; potassium bromide and potassium iodide.
1147 A; 1151	Potassium chlorate; Potassium nitrate (saltpetre).

* This does not include steric acid (stearine) which comes under No. 1111 and is not prohibited.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined, [potash manure, 37 per cent. potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
ex 1259	Potassium perchlorate; permanganate of potash.
94-96	Potatoes (even if cut and dried).
	Potato spirit (included under spirit).
83 C	Potato starch (potato meal).
	Premier jus. (See under Tallow).
ex 999—1001	Presses, hydraulic.
1201-1202	Printers' ink, and other colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing.
	Projectiles. (See under War material.)
ex 1258	Proponal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1120	Putty made from oil and solid mineral substances.
ex 1258	Pyramidon (dimetylamino-antipyrine). [See under Druggsits' wares.]
	Quicksilver and salts thereof. (See under Mercury.)
ex 1258	Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1323 A	Rags.
	Range-finders and recognizable parts thereof.
	Rape-seed (see under Seeds); rape-seed cake (see under Oil-cake); rape-seed oil and rape-seed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1178	Resins—Colophany; common turpentine resin, mastic, and Balsam of Peru, also styrax, pure or refined; shellac.
1179	Resin soap* or so-called resin glue, solid or liquid; also so-called tanners' glue.
1101	Resinous oils.
ex 1258	Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root). [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
80	†Rice, unhusked, or with the outer husk only removed.
81 A and B	†Rice, ground (groats and flour).
ex 545	Rubbered plaster (*kautschukshäfta*).
	Rubber articles for medical or hygienic use.
631	Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw; also so-called reclaimed rubber.
632	Rubber, in solution or in the form of paste (but not rolled into sheets or further manufactured), with or without admixture of other substances such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber.
	Rubber manufactures:
633-639, 642-643	‡Manufactures of soft rubber, except driving and transmission belts, and except rubber boots and shoes (Nos. 641-641)

* Should doubt arise as to whether an article intended for export is to be regarded as resin soap or as liquid resin No. 1178 D) the article may nevertheless, be exported if a written declaration is made, under oath, to the effect that the article is made from wood by boiling cellulose sulphate.

† His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm reports that all rice is included in the export prohibitions [April 29, 1915]. (For *rice bran*, see under Bran; *rice starch* is not prohibited.)

‡ The articles included under Nos. 33-639 and 642-643 are as follows:—Rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic tissues, ribbon, and cord [633]; sheets not more than 10 millim. thick (rubber cloth) having layers of textile material or metal within or around them; other engine packing and insulating material and packings of soft rubber in combination with textile materials, asbestos, or metal, or of textile or other material in combination with rubber; also sheets and other pakings of asbestos in combination with textile material or of textile material or asbestos in combination with stearine, tallow, talc, or similar substances [634]; hoof and other pads (buffers), sheets, and engine packing, not specially mentioned [635]; mats, stoppers, solid tyres, even if in lengths rings for sewing machines, valves, balls for valves and rubber articles, not specially mentioned, for industrial purposes, all combined or not with other materials, cords [636]; hose and pipes, even if cut into lengths and finished off, not specially mentioned (including, *inter alia*, spiral piping and protected piping, even if provided with couplings or other fittings; hose consisting externally of round woven cotton, hemp, or linen, impregnated or not, and coated internally with a thinnish layer of rubber, not more than 2 millim, thick; and so-called inner tubes, unfitted or not joined, without valve patches and valves) [637-639]; rubber parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not specially mentioned, even if in combination with other substances, such as outer covers or parts thereof, and rubber parts of pedals and brakes [642]; other articles (excluding driving and transmission belts and rubber boots and shoes,) of soft rubber alone or in combination with other materials, such as tyres for motor-cars, gloves, pails, teats, ice-bladders, surgical appliances, and erasers [643].

644-647	*Manufactures of hard rubber (ebonite, etc.), even if in combination with other materials;
648	Rubber waste and worn-out articles of rubber.
ex 1300	Rubber toys, and parts thereof.
	Rye, Rye flour, etc., (see under Cereals).
1258½	Saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.
	Sacks,
ex 555	Evidently used and worn out—of jute issue or of cotton tissue.
ex 556	Other kinds of cotton or jute tissue (except so-called dropping sacks of jute.
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned in the Statistical *Index, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.
ex 1258	Sagrada bark (cascara sagrada) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1141, ex 1258 ‡ and ex 1259	Salicylic acid and salicylic acid salts.
ex 1258	Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate). [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 A—C	Salt, common (chloride of sodium):—rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt), and table salt.
	Saltpetre (see Potassium salts); Chile saltpetre and Norwegian saltpetre (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Santonin and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
146	§Sausages.
ex 1258	Scopalamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Scrap iron (see under Iron); scrap tin (see under Tin); lead scrap (see under Lead); gold scrap (see under gold); silver in scrap (see under lead); scrap of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, chrome or antimony (see under Copper); scrap zinc (see under Zinc); scrap rubber (see under Rubber).
	Seeds:
88	Timothy grass seed.
89	Red clover seed.
90 A—L	Other kinds not specially mentioned‖ (excluding canary seed, pine seed, and pine cones, and fir seeds and fir cones), even if pulverised.
ex 1258	Senega root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Senna pods (*foculi sennæ*), senna leaves. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Serums and vaccine for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* The articles included under Nos. 644-647 are as follows:—Blocks, and sheets, even if in pieces, cut out and finished off [644]; rods, cord (threads), and pipes, even if in pieces cut out and finished off, also engine packing [645]; knife handles and material therefor [646]; other articles, not specially mentioned, of hard rubber, even if in combination with other substances, such as surgical appliances, combs and the like [647].

† The following leather wares (*inter alia*) are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*:— Boots and shoes (*other than men's boots and shoes which are prohibited*) [209-213]; gloves (*other than fencing and boxing gloves*) [214]; driving and transmission belts and other technical articles [215]; cap peaks [216]; small bags, portfolios, pocket books, purses [217]; cases belts, bandoliers, etc., [218]; large bags, trunks portmenteaux, hat boxes, etc. [219]; and articles of clothing, not specified elsewhere [220].

‡ See under heading for Druggists' wares.

§ See Note* on page 197.

‖ This heading ("other kinds, not specially mentioned") applies to:—alsike or white clover seeds; seeds of cocks' food grass; lupin seed; rye-grass seed, hemp-seed; flax (lin) seed? rape-seed and other oleaginous seeds, carrot seed, cabbage seed and beetroot seed; garden seeds (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, etc.).

	Sesame oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Sheepskins (see under Furriers' goods).
	Shellac (see under Resins).
374 A and B	Shoddy and mungo (artifical wool), dyed and undyed.
ex 355	Silk for surgical use.
970	Silver, unmanufactured, also scrap.
971—973	Silver, manufactured into rode (shaped or not), wire (shaped or not) or sheets.
974	Silver coin.*
	Skins—of cattle (see Hides); of dogs, reindeer, † wolves, or common sheep (see Furriers' goods).
ex 273	Ski staves, of cane.
ex 251 and ex 257-262	Skis and ski staves, of wood.
	Soap, etc:
ex 1122 A—D, 1123	Scented soap; other soap in shaped pieces for use, in balls, moulded into shapes, etc.; liquid or semi-solid soaps in tubes, jars, etc.; transparent soap: and other kinds of soap.
1124 A and B	Soft soap Turkey red oil.
ex 1124 C and 1125C	Liquid or solid substances for dressing textiles, containing soap or soft soap but not containing dextrine or starch.
ex 1125	Soap solution of cresol (lysol).
ex 1145 H and I	Sodium bromide and sodium iodide.
	Sodium chloride (see under Salt); sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
147 A	Soup (concentrated). (See also under Meat, etc.)
	Soya-beans (see under Cereals); soya-bean cake (see under Oilcake); soya-bean oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Sperm oil. (See under Oils, animal.)
	Spermaceti. (See under Fats, animal.)
707 B and C	Spiegeleisen and fersomanganese; ferrochrome.
	Spirit varnish (see under Varnish).
ex 183 ex 184	Spirits and brandy (with the exception of whisky, fusel oil, arrack and rum.)
83 C	Starch (potato).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts. (See under Potassium salts.)
ex 755-758	Steel tubes for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.
ex 885-896	Steel, turned, for shells.
	Stockings and socks, woollen. (See under Woollen hosiery.
ex 73 B	Stomachs of calves.
91 A and B	Straw and hay.
	Styrax, crude or refined. (See under Resins.)
ex 1258	Sublimate pastilles. [See under Druggists' wares.]
158-162	Sugar, refined and unrefined; syrup and molasses; grape sugar, glucose, and starch syrup.
1150 C; 1164	Sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
	Sulphite spirit (included under Spirits).
1129 A	Sulphur.
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride.
1229	Superphosphate.
ex 1258	Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1260	Suture needles.
53 A and B	Swine.
	Syrup (see under Sugar).
60 A-C	Tallow, including premier jus and compressed tallow.
ex 1243	Tannic acid.
1242 A-M	Tanning materials, vegetable, such as oak-bark, myrobalans, and quebracho wood, whole, or in pieces, grated ground, or otherwise divided, and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gallnuts. (See also under Bark.)

* Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

† Until further notice, undressed reindeer skins and dressed (loose) reindeer skins may be exported [*April* 30, 1915].

	Tar (coal-tar) and certain coal tar distillation products benzol, etc., (see under Coal-tar); tar colours. (see under Aniline, and Indigo, synthetic.)
1198-1199	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin; tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt.
ex 1140	Tartaric acid and citric acid.
ex 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus (emetic salt).
ex 1265 A and C	*Telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars, (*kikare*) and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Theobromine and salts and preparations thereef. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1267	Thermometers (clinical).
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
	Timber, unmanufactured, (see wood.)
939	Tin, unmanufactured, also scrap.
940	Tin, manufactured,—pipes and parts thereof (except pipes, of the dimensions of wire, containing soldering paste), sheets, wire, and rods.
	Tinplates and certain articles thereof. (See under Iron plates.)
	Tools and parts thereof—the following:
ex 818	Blades for bow-files, for hand or machine use.
ex 821—823	Files.
828—A	Twist-drills for metal working also drill sackets.
ex 893—895	Chucks for metal-working lathes.
	Torpedoes. (See War materials.)
417 H. I. K	Tow of flax and hemp; oakum.
ex 1300	Toys of rubber, and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 755-758	Tubes (steel) for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Tubes (steel) for rifle-barrels. [For tubes (pipes) of copper, lead, tin, etc., see under the respective metal.]
	Turpentine resin, common (see Resins).
1181	Turpentine oil.
ex 426	Twine, binder (*sködegarn*).
	Tyres (rubber). (See under Rubber.)
	Underclothing, woollen (see under Woollen hosiery)
ex 1258	Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Varnish:
1117	Spirit varnish, with or without addition of colouring matter.
1118	Oil varnish, including bleached linseed oil and so-called "standolja."
ex 1119	Other kinds, with the exception of asphalt lac and "zapon" lac.
1100 A and B	Vaseline (even if artificial).
82 C	Vermicelli and macaroni.
ex 1258	Veronal (diethylmalonylurea) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
872, 873 A-G	War material, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases (empty, or filled with ammunition ready for use); gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons; torpedoes; and other war material. [See also Steel tubes for shrapnel shells, and Steel, turned, for shells.]
ex 1285-1286	Watches, chronometer.
	Waxes (See Ozokerite, Carnauba wax, Ceresine, Fats, vegetable) and Paraffin).

* Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

	Weapons:—
837 and 838	Foils, sabrés, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them), also parts thereof—even gilt, silvered, nickelled, or etched.
871 B.* D. E.	Revolvers and pistols; machine-guns and battery guns without carriages; and other firearms of all kinds [except sporting firearms and air and spring guns]; also finished parts of such arms. [See also Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.]
	Wheat, wheat flour, etc. (See under Cereals.)
ex 764½	Wire barbed. [For wire of copper, tin, lead, etc., see under the respective metals.]
ex 830-833	Wire-cutting shears and pincers.
ex 897 and ex 953	Wolfram.
230 A—G	Wood, unmanufactured:—pine (fir) and spruce (timber, masts, and spars [A and B]; telegraph and telephone poles [C]; (pit-props); [D]; paperpulp wood [E]; and other [F]; aspen [G].
231 A and B	Wood (firewood)—pine, fir and other kinds.
374 A-D	Wool (sheep and lambs')†, undyed and dyed (combed and other).
375 A and B	Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed and dyed.
375 C	Wool, waste, including so-called wool dust, undyed or dyed.
376	Woollen wadding.
	Wool-fat. (See under Fats, animal.)
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Woollen blankets, in the piece, or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed and bordered.
ex 412 ex 413, 413½	Woollen hosiery, and other woollen goods produced by knitting, crochet, or net-work, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index (including stockings and socks (*strumpor*); under-clothing; jerseys of hosiery tissue; and so-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not.)
ex 414	Woollen webbing.
ex 552 C	Woollen tissues, of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index [*cf.* Nos. 404 and 405], weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre, cut or stamped out, but without other sewing work.
404 and 405	Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,‡ weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre.
381-390	Woollen yarns:—single, or of two or more strands, not specially mentioned; loop or fancy yarns.
ex 391	Woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale—containing at least 10 per cent of wool.)
	[NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarns applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]
	Yarns of cotton (see under Cotton); yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).
	Zinc:

* 871 A (*not prohibited*) relates te sporting firearms, and 871 C (*not prohibited*) to air and spring guns.

† 374 E [*not prohibited*] relates to wool of other animals than sheep and lambs; 374 F relates to animal hair other than wool (*cattle hair is prohibited out of this heading*); and 374 G [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured human hair.

‡ The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402]; dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, the silk not exceeding 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue [403].

ex 946	Unmanufactured [*with the exception of zinc produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*]; also scrap.
947 A	Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.
ex 947 B	Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.
947 C	Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).
948	Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 22, 1915.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, licenses to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which the license was issued, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

Acids, organic, together with their compounds; all fatty acids. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts; aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc. (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygroscopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bone-fat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.

Butter, cream, and all kinds of milk.

The exportation of these articles may only take place through the recognised channels of export and under conditions laid down to safeguard the needs of Danish consumption.

[22-11-15.]

[NOTE.—This restriction was imposed in order to maintain, as far as possible, norma exports to the United Kingdom.

Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin and stearine).
Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Caseine, fresh (see under Cheese) ; casein a dried state.
Cattle-foods (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice ; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese (including fresh casein).

Cheese-producing dairies are allowed to export a quantity of cheese equal to 15 per cent. of their production, but the export of any cheese, with a cream-content of less than 20 per cent. (23 per cent. of fat) is totally prohibited. Export may only be effected through the recognised channels.

[4-11-15.]

According to the "National Tidende" of the 23rd November 1915 the export prohibition of cheese does not extend to postal parcels under 5 kilog. [T.C.H. 173.]

China clay (kaolin) (see Note to heading Drugs, below).
Chrome ore ; ferrochrome.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).
Clover seed.
Coal and coke ; coal tar.
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coins of gold or silver (see under Gold).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).

The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper. [4-12-14].

Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.

No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Cork, cork waste, wares of cork.

The prohibition does not apply to corks used for closing receptacles (such as bottles, glass and other jars, etc.) which are exported.

Corn ; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn ; cotton waste ; hygroscopic cotton, empty cotton sacks ; cotton goods of all kinds.
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol, (see Tar colours, etc.) ; cresol preparations.
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles ; cycle tyres (see under Rubber).
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.
Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries, with the exception of soap perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).

One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049) and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368 W. O. 2).

China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." [4-10-15.]

Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.

Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).

Fatty acids.

Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.].

The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

Ferrochrome; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.

Fertilisers (see Manures).

Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, and carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding cake, cooking and fodder peas, even in hermetically sealed receptacles, beans, lentils, sunflower seeds, mast (beech nuts and acorns).

Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).

All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit," distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [4-12-1914.]

Gas cleaning material, used.

Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Gold and silver coin or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, silver in plates and gold in leaves).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).

Graphite and graphite crucibles.

Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).

Gums, resins, and balsams.

Gunpowder (see Explosives).

Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Hair yarn.

Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).

Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof.

[See Note to Cordage.]

Hides:—raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each. (See also Skins.)

The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

According to statements in the Danish press towards the end of October, 1915, the Danis Government has granted licenses for the export of two-thirds of the existing stock of hides, which total about 200,000 in all. [T. C. H. 144.]

Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.

Horses, including foals and colts.

Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.

Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).

Iron ore (haematite) pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw); railway wheels (see Wheels).

Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).

Kainite (see Potash salts).

Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.

Lamb and sheep skins, prepared and unprepared; including prepared sheepskin pelts.

Lard (pigs' fat), including fat for industrial use; compound lard.

This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.), packed in a special manner and marked "inedible," etc.

According to a notice in the "Politiken" for the 31st October 1915, the portion of lard reserved or home (Danish) consumption has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent. [T. C. H. 149.]

Lead of all kinds, old and new, scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.
Leather.
Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together including leather aprons); leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

"No new licenses have recently been granted for the exportation of leather waste." [19-11-15.]

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).
Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.
Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil).
Macaroni.
Magnesium and its compounds.
Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).
Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).
Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.
Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

Margarine.
Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new; tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use; copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new; gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire; seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes); tin of all kinds, old and new; vanadium ore; wolfram ore zinc in blocks and sheets; metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead.
Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).
Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Medical specialities such as atophan (and hydroquinone); medical hand syringes and thermometers.
Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).
Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).
Milk (see under Butter, etc.)
Mineral oils, etc. (see Fuel stuffs).
Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).
Mustard, ground.
Needles—knitting-machine needles.
Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickle and nickle wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.
Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).
Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).
Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.
Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Oils, volatile.
Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesame seed, cottonseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.
Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo, oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Onions, edible.
Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom, haematite iron ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.
Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Paraffin; paraffin candles.

The prohibition of, 'paraffin' covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Peas (cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Fodder-stuffs).
Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.
Pig iron (haematite).
Pigs, live.
Pigskins.
Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).
Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow).
Pyrites ("*vovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.
Railway wheels (see Wheels).
Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).
Resins, gums, and balsams.
Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).
Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.
Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.
Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers and other goods principally made of rubber.

The prohibition does not apply to cycles brought by travellers for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds); sunflower seeds (see Fodder-stuffs).
Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin or bullion (including foreign coins), silver in plates.

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Skins:—lamb and sheep skins, prepared or not prepared (including prepared sheepskin pelts), pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Soap of all kinds.
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Stearine candles.
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar.

Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the 1915 harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.
Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.

Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); terpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).
Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) form one-metre gauge railways, 145 cm. diameter at the tread.
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards.
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for personal use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 16, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, lays down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles, or of the raw materials used in their manufacture.

According to Ministerial Resolutions of the 10th and 11th August, this requirement was to apply to rubber, linseed oil [cotton seed oil, cocos, (cocoanut) oil or fat, sesame oil, groundnut oil, soya oil], and margarine, but was subsequently revoked in so far as concerns the articles placed in square brackets, which have now been prohibited to be exported.

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.

Acids—nitric, oxalic, sulphuric. (See also under Medicines, etc.)

Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines.)

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which aluminium does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, imposing this prohibition provides that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) whether aluminium or aluminium alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).

Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.

Antimony; regulus of antimony.

Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; arachides or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Arms, except sporting arms.

Automobiles and parts thereof (including tyres), and motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of automobiles, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for automobiles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).

Barbed wire (see Wire).

Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)

Beans (see Pulse).

Beef (cattle flesh).

According to notices by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 29th October and the 26th November, 1915, beef and mutton and offal thereof (*e.g.*, livers, tongues, etc.), may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging. [The maximum quantity of beef which may be exported in the period 8th November—4th December, 1915, was fixed at 1,500,000 kilog. and the maximum quantity of mutton at 900,000 kilog.]

Beets (sugar and other beets including fodder beets)—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, cement lime, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).

Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).

Bones; bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).

Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins.

Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).

Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)

Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).

Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
[See Note to Vegetables, salted.]

Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers).

Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Carrots of all kinds (including horse-carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited. [See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living.

A notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle, and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat was to apply to the 1915, harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour) and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, oats maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, maize oil, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits), cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, friscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

According to a Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce dated the 17th November, 1915, cheese may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the "Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de beschikbaarstelling en den vitover van kass." The Notice establishes the regulations governing the issue of such licences.

[As from the 7th December, 1915, 40 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherland, (except Leiden and Delft "komijn" cheese) must be retained for home consumption.]

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition. A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent. of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Chloride of lime.

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).

Coal and coke; coal-tar, coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quantity sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*], and to roasted cocoa beans. [As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils):

Coffee roasted; coffee extract, coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Coins of nickel or bronze. (See also under Gold.)

Coke.

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured unless (used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins.

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, provided that the Minister of Finance was to decied whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper also fall under the prohibition.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Diuretine (see Medicaments).

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts, earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).

Eggs, yolks and whites of egg, whether fresh or dried, and products thereof.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries come under the prohibition. As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fats—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute. (See also under Oils.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, fatty acids are not prohibited. Stearic acid or (deglycerined) stearine may thus be exported. Undeglycerined oils and fats known as "stearine" are covered by this prohibition in so far as they are wholly or partly of animal origin. Until further notice margarine prepared with milk and milk ingredients as a butter substitute may be exported without permits. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fecula and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, tapioca roots, etc. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers:—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax.

Flax seed (see Linseed); flax waste of all kinds; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

A Notice of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 25th November, 1915, states that permission will be given (to recognised exporters and cultivators) to export a limited quantity of flaxseed (linseed) for sowing. [N. S. 26-11-15.]

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cake (see also those specially mentioned in the list), and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo-meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of export of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Peat, Petroleum, Coal, Coal-tar, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Glycerine.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder (see under Ammunition).

Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods (see under Wool).

Hay.

Hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving (*not* including hemp for binding twine, manila hemp, sisal, etc.).

Herring in any form.

Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.

Honey.

Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Horses; horse-flesh.

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th November 1915, provides that, as from the 10th November, and until the end of December 1915, geldings and stallions under 20 months old may be exported by ship from Rotterdam, and by rail from certain specified stations (Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal, etc.).

Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sick-room, such as air-pillows, ice-bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or width, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to old cast iron, and cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).

Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.

Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Lard (see Fats).

Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.

Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrite of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers) chloride of lime.

Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes.

Linseed (see Oilseeds), linseed-cake, linseed-meal, linseed oil.

[See Note under Flaxseed.]

Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar [which, however, is specifically prohibited].

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), maize oil, mawseed oil or poppy oil, oleic acid, palm-kernel oil, or fatty acids. [For stearine, see under Fats.] Solid fat (*consistentvet*), and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate of magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

Mangold wurzels.

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork): meat preparations and provision containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meet extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, contains the following explanations under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of theobromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), bleaching powder, blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, glycerine, Glauber's salts, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and silicate of soda, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom, of Arnhem, and other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition:—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid;

Opium and its derivatives: morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc.;

Salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline;

Further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them:—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubber also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.)

Molasses and syrups; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

[See note under Beef.]

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part),; nickel coins.

A Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, which imposed the prohibition of Nickel, authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oil, Turkey red and similar preparations consisting of sulphurated and wholly or partly saponfied oil.

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.), (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds:—linseed, rape-seed, and other oilseeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds:—anacardi nuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpitten*), copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpitten*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels the (seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), myrrha beans (the seeds of *pineal.*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpa*) are also exempt from prohibition.

[See also note under Olax seeds.]

Oils:—see under Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oils; Petroleum: Benzine; Liquid fuel; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.

Onions (except silver onions)—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; onion seed.

Optical and medical instruments.

Oxalic acid.

Peas (see under Pulse).

Peat and peat litter.

Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Pigs, living.

Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

Varkensvleesch (including offal, *e.g.*, livers) may only be exported in virtue of licenses issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except bristles, etc. The prohibition is not, however, applicable to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions.

The same publication states that export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and that they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

[For the period 29th November —24th December 1915, export permits may be issued for a maximum quantity of 3,500,000 kilogs, of pork, and 1,500,000 kilogs, of sausages partly consisting of pork. N. S. 29-10-15.]

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), saltpetre; potassium salts.

Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour (see under Fecula).

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 5th August, 1915, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to allow the exportation of *old* fowls (alive or dead) as from the 9th August, and under certain conditions.

Pulp, of all kinds (including sugar pulp.)

Pulse and pulse-meal; all runner beans, French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

According to notices in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of the 7th—8th November, 1915, the prohibition is to be maintained in force for small green peas, brown and white beans, and marrow fat peas (of the 1915 harvest). Notices were published in the "Staatscourant" for the 20th, 27th and 30th November, laying down the conditions under which export permits would be granted for other peas and beans.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, ground-nuts and almond substitute made therefrom, vetch-seeds, and hop-seeds, fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen.

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape-cake, rape-cake meal, rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Rennet preparations.

Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).

Regulus of antimony.

Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not.

Rubber waste: rubber tyres (see under Tyres).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)

Sacks, empty.

A notice was published by the Ministers of Finance and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce on the 18th November, 1914, to the effect that sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut (see Vegetables salted.)

Scythes.

Seeds:—grass seed; spinach seed; carrot seed; purslain seed, onion seed, and leek seed; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

A Notice of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 20th November, states that, until the 31st December, 1915, permits will be given for the export of round spinach seeds (subject to compliance with the conditions fixed by the Notice) but that no permits will be granted in respect of prickly seeded varieties.

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).

[Sheep, living]; sheep fleeces.

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).
Soap—In all forms.
Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); sodium salts; sodium lye.
Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).
Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, wooden spades are not prohibited under this heading.

Spelt (see Wheat).
Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).
Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).
Stomachs of calves.
Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetebles, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per wagon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw.

Sugar: sugar pulp (included under Pulp); molasses and syrups; sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.
Sulphuric acid.
Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).
Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.
Tallow (see Fats).
Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark or fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar, sodium sulphate, and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (except tinfoil and capsules) (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, which imposed this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) if tin or tin alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); empty tins.
Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.
Toluol.
Tool steel whether new or old.
Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).
Turpentine.
Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, incluning tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.
Vegetables:—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carrots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Vegetables, salted; sauerkraut.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition does not apply to salted gherkins, cucumbers, cauliflowers, or sprouts, but it does apply to runner beans, Princess beans, and endives prepared with salt. (See also Beans.)

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th December, 1915, provided that the State Commission for Supervision of the "Vegetable Central" Association may, as from the 7th December, issue permits for the exportation of the following articles, subject to keeping for home consumption the requisite quantities:—

Sauerkraut (20 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted runner beans and salted French beans (45 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted endives (100 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Danish white cabbage (20 kilogs, to be retained for every 100 kilogs, to be exported);

" red " (45 " " " " ").

Vegetable oils:—coconut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, butter oil (consisting of refind rape seed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages and for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 27th November, 1915, provided that prohibition of export does not apply to walnut trees less than 3 metres in height.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste of all kinds; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see Rubber).

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wood (walnut).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915 the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool, Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijten*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

A Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 6, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) A Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 15th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) *Exportation to Switzerland.*—By special agreement with Switzerland, dated the 8th May 1915, the Italian Government permit the exportation to Switzerland, for consumption therein of the following articles, *viz.*:—(a) *slaughtered livestock*, 409 head per month; (b) *pigs*, 1,200 per month; (c) *salt meat (salami), including hams*, up to 110,000 kilog. per month; (d) *geese, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, poultry, woodcocks, game*, up to 100,000 kilog. per month; (e) *fresh fish* (to any quantity); (f) *preserved fish*, 10,000 kilog. per month; (g) *preserves of fruit and vegetables* 10,000 kilog. per month; (h) *preserves of "pomodori"* (to any quantity); (i) *herbs and kitchen-garden plants* (to any quantity); (j) *tanning extracts*, 50,000 kilog. per month; (k) *oakbark*, up to 10,000 kilog. per month; (l) *iron pyrites*, 3,000 metric tons per month; (m) *eggs*, 200,000 kilog. per month; (n) *coffee* (to any quantity); (o) *rice chaff*, 100,000 kilog. per month; (p) *hemp* (in quantities to be fixed).

(5) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories:—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;
5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials*;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(6) *Liquid fuels: Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibited until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export had been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Acetone. [See also Note 5 on gage 219.]
Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcohol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Antimony. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 5 on page 219.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide, calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Candles.
Carbolic acid. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Cements.
Cereals, not named. [See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.]
Ceresin. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Chaff (see Fodder).*
Cheese, hard-paste. (See also Foodstuffs.)

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* As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

Chestnuts.*
Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.†
Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Coffee.‡
Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Copra. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached. [As regards cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, see Note to clothing and equipment for troops—on page 221.]
Cylinders for compressed gas.

Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]
Eggs.§
Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles. [See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.]
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).

Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.‖
Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder:—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).¶
Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)

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* No further licenses can at present be granted for the exportation of chestnuts [30-10-15.]

† This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August, 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing, silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 23rd August, 1915, that the Italian Government have issued instructions to the competent authorities to prohibit the exportation of all woollen manufactures other than light woollen cloths weighing less than 400 grammes per square metre, tissues for embroidery, and fine hosiery of combed wool. The exportation of these goods is permitted only to Allied countries and to countries situated beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

According to a notice published on the 6th September, 1915, the exportation from Italy of cotton yarns of all kinds and of cotton tissues which are non-waterproof and not used for military purposes, may be sanctioned by the Italian Customs authorities if the goods are destined for Allied countries, America, or the countries beyond the Suez Canal. The exportation of waterproof tissues and tissues adapted for military purposes may, in exceptional cases, be allowed by the competent Ministry upon presentation of a formal application, subject to the restrictions laid down with regard to the place of destination.

‡ The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorised up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

As regards the exportation of coffee to Switzerland, *see* Note on page 219.

§ His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 9th October 1915, that the Italian Government have agreed to allow, in principle, the export of eggs to the United Kingdom, subject to local (Italian) requirements. Applications from Italian exporters for export licenses, which are supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Rome, will therefore be favourably considered by the Italian Government.

As records the exportation of eggs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

‖ As regards the exportation of fresh and preserved fish to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

¶ As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs*.

[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not previously been prohibited.]

Glycerine. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Gold bullion and coin.

Grape kernels (see Fodder).

Graphite. (See also Note 5 on page 219.]†

Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.

Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Hay.

Hemp, raw.‡

Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).

Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glove making).§

Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.

Horses.

Indiarubber (see Rubber).

Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys‖; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.)

Lard.

Lead. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).

Lubricating materials. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]

Machine tools.

Maize.

Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Manures, chemical.

Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).

Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops. [See Note to clothing and equipment of troops.]

Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Meal and flour.

Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds, in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).¶

Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

Medicinal instruments and articles.

Mica, raw, in sheets or worked in any form.

Motor-boats (see Ships): motor-cars (see Vehicles).

Mules.

Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.

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* As regards the exportation of certain foodstuffs to Swizerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

† The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

‡ A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October 1915 (page 22).

As regards the exportation of hemp to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

§ It is understood that 1,500 heavy hides will be allowed to be exported each week to the United Kingdom (in exchange for light hides.) [29-10-15.]

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]

No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

‖ According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

¶ As regards the exportation of certain kinds of meat to Switzerland, *see* Note 1 on page 219.

Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).
Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including *inter alia* castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 4 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Paraffin. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]*
Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni. †
Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Petroleum; petrol. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alums. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.‡
Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars).
Rattans (prohibited under heading "Timber").
Resins (colophany and other).
Rice; rice husks (see Fodder.)§
Rubber (raw Indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note to Clothing and equipment for troops).
Salicylic acid. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Semolina.
Sheep.
Ships of all kinds of the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, salvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ships' biscuit.
Silicon. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Skins (see under Hides).
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 5 on page 219.]
Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Spiegeleisen (see under Iron metallic alloys).
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Stearine. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Steel plates, scrap steel, (see under Iron). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.

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* It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.

† The Customs authorities have received instructions to grant export licenses for macaroni and other edible pastes for all Allied countries, the continent of America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal. Applications for licenses to export to countries bordering on the Central Empires must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. [31-10-15.]

‡ 2 As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

§ The Italian Government have agreed to the exportation of rice up to an amount of 50,000 tons during the three remaining months of the year. [11-10-15.]

As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Sulphur. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]*
Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tanning extracts; tanning materials of all kinds.†
Tar. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for æronautic construction).
Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 219.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 219, 220.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds, including æroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for æronautic construction.‡
Vermicelli and macaroni. [See Note to Pastes, edible.]
Weapons. (See Munitions of war.)
Wheat.
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note to clothing and equipment for troops).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 5 on page 219.]

FRANCE (AND ALGERIA).

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 24, 1915.

NOTES.

By a series of Presidental Decrees,§ the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) from France of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2-12 has been prohibited. The prohibition so imposed are also applicable in Algeria. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle des dérogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,‖ Servia,‖ or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th

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* In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

† It is possible that the Italian Government may shortly be able to allow a little tanning extract to be exported to Allied countries. [13-11-15].

As regards the export of oakbark and tanning extracts to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 219.

‡ Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation of vehicles.

§ The dates of these Decrees are as follows: December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd and 31st, August 5th, 20th and 25th, September 3rd and 21st, October 13th, November 11th, 18th, 22nd and 29th, and December 7th, 1915. The date of the Presidential Degree prohibiting the exportation of *tobacco* from Algeria (see page 11) was the 10th September, 1915.

‖ Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a Notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified without special authorisation are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 226—235.

A decision of the 13th October 1915, provides that consignments of war material (arms and munitions) destined for Allied countries may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, sent from the United Kingdom, under license, to Switzerland are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation; and a decision of the 6th October states that military equipment from England to Italy may also be allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, subject to the production of a document from the British authorities certifying that the goods are actually intended for the Italian Government.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915, and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 28th July 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the place of departure to Italy.

According to a decision of the 2nd August 1915, goods shipped from the United States *to Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the American port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery.)
Accumulators and accumulator plates.
Acetates:
Acetate or pyrolignite of lime, and medicinal acetates.
Other acetates.
Acetic acid; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acetyl-cellulose.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Salicylic, Stearic, Sulphuric, Tartaric).
Aconite (preparations and alkaloids).
Acorns.
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alkaloids, vegetable;
Atropine, caffeine, cocaine, digitaline, theobromine.
Other vegetable alkaloids.
Almonds, nuts, and walnuts.
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina; oxides of aluminium; alums (See also Corundum.)
Aluminium, ore.
Aluminium, pure or alloyed, in all forms—
Manufactures (wares) of aluminium.
Other.
Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antifriction metal.
Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber). [See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.]
Arms of war, of all kinds; *firearms (other than arms of war), and detached parts thereof*; sidearms and detached parts thereof. [See note on page 224, "*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*")
Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses. (See note to Horses).
Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Bicycles and detached parts thereof.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Bladders, casings, and skins (Fr: vessies, enveloppes et membranes) for preparing pork-butchers' wares.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather wares); boot and shoemaking material (see under Grindery and Tools).
Bran and other milling refuse.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, butter may be exported freely to Spain, as well as to the Allied countries and to American countries.

Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.

Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Candles of tallow (Fr: chandelles).
Cantharides and preparations thereof.
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium; silicide of carbon (carborundum.)
*Carbons for electricity.**

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicide of carbon). (See also under Emery.)
Carob beans.
Casein.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, this prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein.

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Cellulose.
Cement.
Ceresine.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese.
Chemical products for pharmaceutical use, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral; *chloramide and preparations with a chloral basis.*
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime; *chlorides of tin, of magnesium, of zinc.*
Chlorine, liquefied.
Chloroform.
Chrome ore; *chromium in all forms*; *chromium salts.*
Chronometers, ships'.
Chinchona bark; quinine and it salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Cloth (Fr: drap); clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal); *peat.*

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cobalt in all forms.
Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Coca and its preparations; cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon; (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, resins (see Resins), pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 16th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Copper ore; *copper pure or alloyed in all forms*; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)
Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper); *copper salts.*
Cordage, nets, and other manufactures of twine; *hemp twine.*
Cork, unworked or worked.
Corundum, natural, in grains or powder; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*

Cotton yarns; cotton rags; (see under Rags.)

According to a decision of the 17th September 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog, per 100 square metres; *other cotton tissues, made-up or not.*

Creosote (wood creosote).

Cyanamide of calcium; cyanides, forricyanides and ferrocyanides of potassum and of sodium.

Detonators.

Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat; *diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purpose.*

Digitaline.

Dyes derived from coal tar.

Dynamo-electric machines.

Earths, infusorial.

Eggs of poultry.

Electric wires and cables, insulated.

Electrodes electric batteries and their elements.

Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels, stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).

Emetic.

Emetine.

Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Ergot of rye.

Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.

Eucaine hydrachlor.

Explosives (see under Gunpowder).

Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).

Fats, alimentary, vegetable.

Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.

Fertilizers chemical.

Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell.

Figs, dried.

Fish fresh or in brine, dried, salted, or preserved; roes of cod and of mackerel.

Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, *millet, chestnuts and flours thereof.*

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt, ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September and the 3rd November 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, America and the Union of South Africa. The Decree of the 7th December 1915, prohibited the export of "Potatoes of all kinds." It is not clear whether or not this cancels the decisions here noted.)

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Forges portable.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; fruit-stones. (See also under Figs, Grapes, and Nuts).

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.

Gases, asphyxiating (products for the manufacture of).

Gentian and its preparations.

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers of allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation. This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

Grapes refuse (Fr. *raisins de vendange*); *grape residue* (Fr.: *marcs de raisins.*)

Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).

Grindery:—material (Fr.: furnitures) for the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as brass rivets, studs, heel-attaching pins, tacks or rivets for use by hand or machine,

Grindstones;

Of emery (see under emery.)

Other.

Gums of all kinds;

Gum lacs.

Other kinds.

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted.

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hair and horsehair; yarns of alpaca, mohir or hair.

Hams; boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).

Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; *hemp twine.*

Hemp armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.

Hemp tissues, other.

Henbane and its preparations.

Hides and skins:—

Raw and dressed hides and skins, (including kid skins) and lambskins.

Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris reported on the 30th November 1915, that he had learnt from the Ministry for foreign Affairs that export is free from France to all destinations of calfskins weighing less than 5 kilog. without the head or less than 5½ kilogs. with the head.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, *see* Note on p. 225 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horn and other similar materials, raw.

Horses, asses, mules, *horsehair.*

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October 1915, provided that Engilsh thoroughbred horses born in 1914-1916 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Wool).
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Indigo, natural
Infusorial earth.
Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).
Instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments; *nautical instruments.*
Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.
Ipecacuanha root.
Iridium.
Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Jute armure, tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other jute tissues.*
Lacs (gum-lacs).
Lactic acid.
Lanoline (see Fats, animal).
Lard (see Fats, animal).
Lard ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Leather (see Hides and skins).
Leather wares:—
Militaay clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness.
Other.
Lime—acetate or pyrolignite of; chloride of; *phosphates of.*

(See Note to Phosphates of lime).

Linen yarns.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 225 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached weighing more than 27½ kilogs. per square metres; *other linen tissues.*
Live stock (Fr.: bestiaux).
Lubricating materials:
With base of mineral oil.
Other.
Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and military arms.
Machines and parts of mechines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.
Machines, dynamo-electric.
Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.
Magnesium; *magnisium chloride.*
Magnetos.
Manganese (metal) in all forms.
Manures of chemical.
Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).
Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted or smoked; extract of meat and meat preserves (see under preserves.) (See also Hams, Pork butcher's wares and Soups).
Medicaments, other than those specified by name in this list.
Mercury, ore and metal, fulminate of mercury: *compounds and preparations of mercury; mercury salts.*
Mica in leaves or sheets, and mecanite, mica worked.
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.
Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Nolasses.
Molybdenum (metal and ore); *solts of molybdenum.*
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscope, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other): munitions for firearms other than arms of war.

[See Note on page 224—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*]

Nautical instruments.
Navel and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Needles knitting.
Nickel, ore Nickel pure or alloyed in any form. (See also Coins.)
Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Novocain.
Nuts, walnuts and almonds.
Nux vomica and its alkoloids or preparations.
Oilcakes and other products for feeding cattle.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 12th June 1915, that the French Government have decided to authorise the exportation from France to the United Kingdom of arachides (groundnut) oilcake and Indian colza oilcake. According to a decision of the 9th November 1915, this decision is to continue in force until the 31st December 1915.

Oils mineral: Crude, refined, spirit and heavy (petrol, benzol, toluene, etc.).
Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable:—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Vegetable oils, other than castor and pulghera oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oils, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).
Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.
Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium.

(For other ores see under Aluminium, Antimony, Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Tin, Zinc.)

Osmium.

Packing (engine and boiler including slag wool.

Paraffin wax.

Paraldehyde.

Pepper.

Peptone.

Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium; *other metallic peroxides.*

Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)

Phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or pricipitated phosphate, and also to superposphates.

Phosphorus.

Phosphuretted products of all kinds.

Photographic plates and papers.

Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de résine); resins (see Resins) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Platinum metal, ore, and salts.

The heading "Platium" in the French Customs Tariff, covers, ore, crude metal in lumps ingots, bars, powder, broken articles, and drawn rolled, or spun metal.

Pork butcher's wares, manufactured

Potasium, potash, and potash salts; cyanide, ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide of potassium.

According to a decision of the 21st October 1915, cream of tartar (tartrate of potash) is allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom, British colonies, Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia and American countries without any formality. [See, however, "Tartrates, alkaline"—the prohibitions there noted were imposed on the 7th December 1915, and possibly cancil this decision.]

Potatoes of all kinds.

Poultry, live; poultry, dead, whether fresh or preserved by any process; Veggs of poultry.

Preserves, *viz*:—

Tomato preserves.

Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products.

Other alimentary preserves (with a meat basis) and extracts of meat.

Other alimentary preserves.

Projectiles (see Munitions).

[See Note on page 224—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*"]

Protargol.

Pyramidon (amidopyrine).

Pyrites.

Pyrolignite or acetate of lime.

Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*

Rabbits.

Rags of all kinds.

Ramie: ramie yarns, ramie tissues.

Rattans, rough and decorticated.

Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September 1915, such receptacles used (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr.: marcs) of apples, of gropes of olives.

Resins (pine and fir), *other kinds*, pitch of resins (Fr.: brais de résine), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Rhodium.

Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite; valcanised sheets of rubber *other manufactures of rubber.*

Ruthenium.

Saccharine and products assimilated thereto.

Sacks of jute and all other kinds of sacks.

[See note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid; *sodium salicylate*; methyl salicylates.

Salol.

Salt—sea salt, salina salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.

Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths; *salts of copper, chromium, tin and mercury.*

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan (hydrochlorate of dioxidiamido-arsenobenzol).

Sanitary materials:

Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Other (including articles for dressing wounds).

Santonin and its preparations.

Sausages (see Pork butchers' wares); *sausage skins* (see Bladders, etc.).

Scrap and waste iron or steel.

Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable and kitchen garden seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs, may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Selenium.

Serums.

Ships (see under Vessels).

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et apparaux de navires).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silicon.

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and silk noils,—raw or combed (for tussah see below); yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed, silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.

Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles); silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).

Slow matches.

(Fr: meches de mineurs).

Soap.

Soda (sodium carbonate); caustic soda; sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; *bichromate of soda*; cyanide, ferre-cyanide and ferricyanide of sodium; *sodium hyposulphite; sulphats of soda; sodium salicylate.*

(See also under Acetates, Bromides, Chlorates, etc., Iodides, Nitrate.)

Soaps compressed or desiccated.

Sprayers, other than for toilet medicinal or domestic use.

Starch.

Stearic acid.

Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.

Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.

Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.

Sulphonal.

Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber)

Tallow (see Fats, animal).

Tanning materials:—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tapiocas.
Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar (wood) and wood-tar oil.
Tar, vegetable, other, and oil therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar).
Tarpaulins (wagon and cost tilts—Fr.: baches).
Tartar.
Tartaric acid.
Tartrates, alkaline:
Tartrate of potash.
[See Note to Potash salts.]
Other.
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Thymol and preparations.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, ore; in pure or alloyed; in all forms: filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed.
Tin chloide and tin salts.
Tinned meats (see under Meat).
Tinplate boxes for packing alimentary preserves.
Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading includes:—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in wrap and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;
(2) So-called Shantung tissues; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, ramie and silk, see under the respective textile material).

Titanium (ore and metal).
Titanium salts.
[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.*]
Tomato preserves (see Preserves).
Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*:—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.
Tools (Fr: outillage) for the manufacture of boots and shoes:
Machine tools (included under Machine tools).
Others.
Tools for farriers, carpenters, wheelwrights and saddlers.
Tools and implements for pioneers, and handles therefor; grubbers.
Tool handles.
Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tungsten (metal) in all forms.
Tungston ore (wolfram).
Turpentine (see under Resins); terpines; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November 1915 that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).
Urea and its compounds.
Urotropin hexamethylene tetramine and its preparations.
Vaccines.
Vanadium (ore and metal).
Vanadium salts.
Vaseline.
Vegetables, fresh:
Leaks, onions, cabbages, carrots, garlic, and turnips.
Other fresh vegetables.
Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilogs.
Veronal diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium.
Vessels:—river boats ;/sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).
Volvic stone (Volvic lava).
Walnuts, nuts, and almonds; Walnut wood (see under Wood).
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).
Weapons (see Arms).
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, 'okoumé,' and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, *cuttings of new rogs and shoddy.*
Wool, combed or carded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.
Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing, of a uniform colour, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre; *other woollen tissues*; woollen hosiery (articles other than gloves, hosiery tissues in the piece and embroidered or ornamented articles of hosiery); woollen yarns.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of woollen hosiery applies *only* to articles for men's use.

Yarns (see under the respective textile meterial).
Yeasts.
Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed; in all forms:—
Zinc wares.
Other.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

Zinc chloride; *zinc sulphate.*
Zinc ore; fillings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC; POUR L'ALGERIE, *voir* LISTE POUR LA FRANCE.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

December 30, 1915.

Sont prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objects ciaprès énumérés :

Acétate ou pyrolignite de chaux.
*Acétone.
Acide acétique et ses sels médicamenteux; Acide chlorhydrique; Acide lactique; Acide netrique; Acide salicylique; Acide sulfurique.
Aciers de toutes sortes.
Aéroplanes et aéronefs et pièces détachées.
Agrès et apparaux d'aéronefs.
Agrès et apparaux de navires.
Alcools amylique, méthylique et éthylique.
*Alumine anhydre et hydratée et sels d'alumine.
*Aluminium, minerai.
Aluminium (métal) pur ou allié.
*Amiante, brut ou travaillé.
*Amidon.
Ammoniaque.
Antimoine, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Antipyrine.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Appareils électriques pour la mise de feu.
Appareils et instruments de chirurgie (y compris les drains, tubes, gants en caoutchouc).
Argent brut en masss, lingots, barres, poudres objets détruits.
Armes de guerre de toutes sortes.
Arsenic et ses sels.
Aspirine.
Atropine.
*Bambous.
Bateaux de rivière.
Bâtiments à voiles, à vapeur ou à moteur à explosion.
Betteraves destinées à la facrication du sucre.
*Bestiaux.
Beurre.
Bismuth et sels de bismuth.
Bois de construction.
Bois de fusil.
Bois de noyer brut, équarri ou scié; bois d'acajou, d'okoumé, de platane, de hêtre, de bouleau, de tilleul, de frêne,
Bonneteric de laine (voir Laine).
*Bourre, bourrette de soie en masse ou peignée et blousses de soie en masse ou peignées (à l'exception des tussahs), fils de bourrette et de blousses de soie non teints, tissus de bourrettes et de blousses de soie pure, non teints, ni imprimés, ni apprêtés.
*Boyaux frais, secs ou salés.
*Brais de résines, résines de pin et de sapin, colophane, essence de térébenthine.
Brome et bromures.
*Cacao, chocolat.
Cachou en masse.
*Café.

Les produits marqués ainsi* peuvent être exportés ou réexportés sans autorisation spéciale des colonies et protectorats (français autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc), lorsque l'envoi a pour destination l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Monténégro, la Russie (*a*) la Serbie (*a*) ou les Etats de l'Amérique.

(*a*) Sous réserve, en ce qui concerne la Russie et la Serbie, de la souscription d'un acquit-à-caution à décharger par la douane russe ou serbe.

Caféine.
*Camphre.
Caoutchouc, balata, gutta-percha, bruts ou refondus en masse, y compris les déchets de caoutchouc et l'ébonite.
*Carbure de calcium.
Cartes géographiques ou marines.
*Caséine.
Celluloïd brut en masses, plaques, feuilles, joncs, tubes, bâtons, rognures, déchets.
Chanvre broyé ou teillé, en étoupes ou peigné, chanvre en fils.
Charbon de bois.
*Charbons pour l'électricité.
Chevaux, ânes et ânesses, mules et mulets.
Chloral.
Chlorates et perchlorates.
Chloroforme.
Chlorure de chaux.
*Chronomètres de bord.
Chutes, ferrailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de fonte, de fer ou d'acier.
Cocaïne.
Codéine.
Collodion.
Conserves de viande en boîtes, à l'exception des abats et des mélanges de viandes et d'autres produits.
*Cotons et déchets de coton; *fils de coton *drilles de coton.
Couvertures de laine (voir Laine).
Créosote de bois.
*Cuivre, minerais ou métal pur ou allié, chaudronnerie et tubes en cuivre.
Cyanamide calcique.
*Déchets de fils de coton.
*Déchets de soie.
Détonateurs.
Digitaline.
Eau oxygénée.
Ecorces à tan et autres matières tannantes de toutes sortes; extraits tannants et sucs tannins.
*Ecorces de quinquina.
Effets d'habillement, de campement, d'équipement et de harnachement militaires.
Emétine.
Emétique.
*Etain, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Ethers sulfurique et acétique.
*Extraits de quinquina.
Farineux alimentaires de toutes sortes, à l'exception du millet, des marrons, châtaignes et leurs farines, du pain de gluten et des pommes de terre de semence en caissettes.
*Fécules de pommes de terre, maïs et autres.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel et tous alliages ferro-métalliques.
Fers and fontes.
Filières-diamant de 15/100e de millimètre et au-dessus et dont le poids du diamant excède un quart de carat.
Fils et câbles isolés pour l'électricité.
Formol.
Fourrages, foin, paille.
Fromage à pâte ferme.
Fruits, à noyaux; *fruits et graines oléagineux.
Fulminate de mercure.
Glycérine.
Gommes-laques.
Goudron minéral et produits chimiques dérivés.
*Graines à ensemencer (légumineuses, graminées, fourragères et autres, y compris la jarosse).
*Graisses animales, autres que de poisson (suif, saindoux, lanoline, margarine, oléomargarine et substances similaires).
*Graisses de poisson.
*Graisses végétales alimentaires.
Graphite.
Houille crue, houille carbonisée (coke).

Huiles minérales : brutes, raffinées, essences et lourdes (benzine, benzol, toluène, etc).
Huiles résiduelles de la distillation de l'alcool.
Huiles de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huiles végétales autres que de ricin et de pulghère.
*Huile de baleine.
Instruments d'observation, de géodésie at d'optique.
*Instruments nautiques divers.
Iode, iodures et iodoforme.
Iridium.
*Jambons désossés en roulés, jambons cuits.
Iute, fils et sacs.
Laines de toute nature, á l'exception des rognures de chiffons neufs et des laines d'effilochage.
Laines peignées ou cardées, teintes ou non ; déchets de laines ; tissus de laine pour habillement (draperies et autres) ; couvertures de laine ; bonneterie de laine (objets autres que la ganterie, que les tissus en pièces et que les articles brodés ou ornés) ; fils de laine.
Lait concentré pur ou additionné de sucre.
Lave de Volvic.
Légumes frais.
Levures.
*Limailles et débris de vieux ouvrages pe cuivre, d'étain, de zinc, purs ou alliés.
Lin brut, teillé, en étoupes et peigné, lin en fils.
Lorgnettes, autres que de luxe.
Machines et parties de machines exclusivement propres à la fabrication des munitions et des armes de guerre.
Machines et parties de machines propres á la navigation, á l'aérostation et á l'aviation.
Machines dynamo-électriques.
Machines et appareils frigorifiques.
Machines-outils et leurs pièces détachées.
Magnésium.
*Mare de pommes.
Mélasses.
*Mercure (minerai et métal).
Mica en feuilles ou plaques et micanite.
*Minerais de chrome,[1] de manganèse, de molybdéne, de titane, de tungsténe, de vanadium.
*Minerai de fer.
[2]*Monnaies de nickel, de cuivre et de billon*; monnaies d'argent.
Morphine.
Morue sèche et poissons de la côte occidentale d'Afrique séchés dans des conditions analogues á celles de la morue, à l'exception des morues au-dessous de 1 kilog.
*Nickel[1] (minerai et métal pur ou allié).
Nitrates et nitrites.
Noix, noisettes et amandes.
Noyaux de fruits.
Œufs de volaille.
*Oléine.
Opium et préparations á base d'opium.
[3]Or.
Os.
Osmium.
Outils, emmanchés ou non, en fonte, fer, acier : bêches, cisailles, haches, delles, pioches, scies articulées, scies á main, serpes.
*Ouvrages en aluminium, autres que la bijouterie.
*Paraffine.

[1] La souscription d'un acquit-á-caution est obligatoire pour l'exportation ou la réexportation du minerai de chrome et du nickel (minerai et metal pur ou allié) des colonies et des pays de protectorat francais (autre que la Tunisie et le Maroc) á destination de l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Montènégro, la Russie, la Serbie, ou les Etats de l'Amèrique.

[2] Les gouverneurs généraux et gouverneurs des colonies et pays de protectorat, autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc, sont autorisés, s'ils le jugent opportun, à prohiber la sortie. La prohibition a été promulguée dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dépendances.

[3] L'or peut être exporté ou réeporté sans autorisation spéciale lorsque l'envoi a pour destination la France.

Peaux brutes et préparées (y compris celles de chevreau), mais à l'exception de celles d'agneau.
Peaux sèches exotiques.
Peroxyde de sodium.
*Phosphore et phosphates de chaux.
Platine.
Plaques et papiers photographiques.
Plomb, minerai.
*Plomb, métal pur ou allié tuyaux de plomb.
Potassium, potasse et sels de potasse.
Poudres et explosifs assimiles (coton-poudre, coton-nitré, nitro-glycérine fulmi-coton, etc.).
Produits phosphorés de toute nature.
Projectiles et autres munitions de guerre.
Pyramidon.
Quinine et ses sels.
Racines de chicorée, vertes ou sèches.
*Raphia.
Récipients en fer et en acier pour gaz comprimés ou liquéfiés.
Rhodium.
*Riz.[1]
*Rotins, bruts et décortiqués.
Ruthénium.
Sacs de tous genres.
Salin de betteraves.
Salols.
*Sel marin, sel de saline et sel gemme, bruts ouraffinés.
Sels ammoniacaux.
Sels de thorium, de cérium et autres sels de terres rares.
*Soie tussah, brute, tissée ou filée.
*Son.
Soude caustique; carbonate de soude.
*Soufre et pyrites.
Sucres bruts, raffinés et candis.
Sulfate de cuivre et verdets, bouillies et poudres cupriques.
Sulfonal.
Sulfure de carbone; sufure de sodium.
Teintures dérivées du goudron de houille (alizarine, aniline).
Terpine.
Terre d'infusoires.
Théobromine.
Tissus de coton écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant puls de 22 kilog. less 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus de jute écrus, armure toile; pesant plus de 30 kilog. les 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus de lin et de chanvre, écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant plus de 27 kilog 500 les 100 mètres carrés.
Tissus propres à la confection des ballons.
*Tourteaux de graines oléagineuses et drèches pouvant servir à la nourriture dubétail.
Trioxyméthylène.
Vaseline.
Ventilateurs de 50 à 250 kilog.
Verres de lunette et d'optique.
Viandes fraîches et viandes conservées par un procédé frigorifique.
Viandes salées.
*Vins.
Voitures automobiles, tracteurs de tous systèmes, pneumatiques et tous objets, bruts ou confectionnés, de matériel naval et militaire ou de transport.
*Zinc, minerai.
Zinc, métal pur ou allié.

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* La sortie des riz de l'Indo-Chine Francaise sur less Indes Néerlandaises est prohibée à titr absolu, à dater du 4 octobre, 1915.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 21st, 1915.

NOTES.

1. *Exports to Allied Countries.*—The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is permitted without special application in the case of each consignment. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, butter, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, calves stomachs, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, furskins, except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, hemp, tow (not including flax, tow and spirit).

With regard to the export of these goods direct to Allied countries in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained in the case of each consignment from the Legation in Petrograd of the neutral country under whose flag the ship sails (in agreement with the British Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e.*, *viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. *Exceptions.*—Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

A decree published on the 19th September—2nd October, 1915, authorised the free export to Mongolia of a number of articles. Information as to the articles affected by this Decree may be obtained from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

(C. 35016—15.)

3. *Total Prohibitions from certain Governments.*—The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. *Finland.*—The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *via* Finland to places abroad.

[NOTE.—The list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Finland* is practically the same as the list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Russia*.]

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.
Acetone.
Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.
NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.
Aluminium ore (see Ores); aluminium, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Anthracene (see under Benzol).
Antimony.
Arms—Fire-arms and steel weapons.
Asbestos in all forms, and manufactures thereof.
Asphalt, goudron, pitch, tar.
NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied conutries, see Note 1 above.
*Asses.
Automobiles and motor cycles.
Bacon and all other meat.
NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 above.

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Barley.
Beans and peas.
Beetroots (see Vegetables).
Benzine (including gasoline and ligroine).
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and all nitro-compounds and their salts, as also all amido-compounds of the same.
Berthollet's salts.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather).
Borax and boracic acid.
Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Brass, bronze, etc. (see under Copper).
Buckwheat.
Butter (see Dairy products).

NOTE.—As regards the export of butter direct to Allied countries, see Note 1, on page 240.

Cabbages (see Vegetables).
Calcium acetate.
Calves' stomachs; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the exportation of intestines and calves' stomachs direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

*Camels; camel hair (see under Hair).
Camphor.
Capsules and fuses.
Cartridges, projectiles, charges, etc.
Casein.
Cattle, large and small.
Caviare.

NOTE.—A decree of the Minister of Finance was published on the 29th September—12th October 1915, authorising as a general measure, the export of caviare to Allied and neutral countries.

Celluloid and manufactures thereof.
Cement.
Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barley, lentils, buckwheat and millet.
Chlorates.
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine.
Chloride of tin.
Chromic acid salts.
Coal and coke.
Coins of gold (see under Gold).
Colophany.
Conserves.
"Contract T" (a spiritous solution of naphtha sulphonic acids, prepared occordiug to the method of Mr. G. S. Petroff), and all other preparations of the same material used for separating fats for the purpose of obtaining glycerine.
Copper ore (see Ores); copper and its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); copper salts.
Cotton and cotton ends; cotton yarns (see Yarns).
Cresol (see under Benzol).
Curcuma.
Dairy products, including butter.

NOTE.—As regards the export of butter, etc., direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Dextrine and starch.
Down and wool (see under Wool).
Dyewoods (see under Plants for dying, etc.)
Dynamites (see under Explosives).
Earth, infusorial (kieselguhr.)
Ethers, acetic (see under Acetic acid); ethyl ether.

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Explosives :—Nitro-glycerine, dinitroglycerine and all dynamites; black powder and pyrotechnical substances; all smokeless powder; all patent explosive substances; pyroxylin, pyrocollodion and collodion.

Fat (animal).

Felt and leather boots and shoes; felt (see under Wool).

Fish; caviare; fish oil.

NOTE.—As regards the export of fish direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

(See also Note under Caviare).

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable textile materials, including cotton; flax and hemp yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp, and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Flour and groats of all kinds.

Fodder for live-stock (including bran and oilcake).

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses.

Furs (all kinds); sheepskins, lambskins, karakuls and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—As regards the export of furskins (except sheepskins and goatskins) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

A Russian Customs Circular of 22nd June/5th July, 1915, provided that furskins (except sheepskins, lambskins, goatskins, and karakul skins) may be exported to Allied countries through the parcel post without special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment. A further Circular (dated the 3rd/16th November) authorised, as an exception to the general prohibition, the exportation of skins of the seaotter, the Russian sable, black and dark brown fox, blue Arctic fox, American marten, sea bear, ermine, marten skunk, and karakul, and also of furs made up of the said skins. (The exportation of such furs to Allied or neutral countries by parcel post is only allowed from localities of the Empire in which there are Customs houses.)

Fusel oil, amyl alcohol; alcohol (spirit); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Fuses and capsules.

Game and poultry (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of game and poultry to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Glycerine.

Gold—wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, leaf gold, and gold dust.

Graphite.

Gum arabic.

Gunpowder (see under Explosives).

Hair (camel).

NOTE.—The Russian Government are unable to allow the export of camel hair for private firms, owing to the very large requirements of the Military Authorities. [19-10-15. C. 37783.]

Hay and straw.

Hemp, flax, and the other vegetable textile materials (including cotton); hemp and flax yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp, and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, *viz.*, ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and asses, hides, and calf and pig skins.

Horses.

Intestines; calves' stomachs.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries, of intestines and of calves' stomachs see Note 1 on page 240.

Iron ore (see Ores); iron, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Kerosene (see under Oils).
Kieselguhr (infusorial earth).
Lead ore (see Ores); lead, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); salts and combinations of lead.
Leather (see Hides, dressed); leather and felt footwear; leather manufactures.
Lentils.
Lime.
Linen sailcloth; khaki-coloured tent cloth.
Lint.
Licopodium.
Lubricating oils (see Oils).
Macaroni.
Malt.
Manganese ore (see Ores); manufactures, etc. (see Metals); salts and combinations of manganese.
Meat of all kinds, including bacon.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Medicinal plants and parts thereof.
Mercury and its combinations.
Metals (except gold and platinum, *q.v.*), their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack.
Mineral oils (see under Oils).
Millet.
Motor cars (automobiles) and motor cycles.
Naphtha (petroleum), etc. (see under Oils).
Napthalene (see under Benzol).
Nitrates.
Nitric acid.
Nitro-dextrine; nitro-starch; tetranitromethane.
Nitro-glycerine, etc. (see under Explosives); nitro-compound (see under Benzol).
Oats.
Oilcake, bran, and other fodder for live-stock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

A notice was published in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 3rd/16th October, 1915, stating that the Council of Ministers had decided to prohibit the further export of oilcake to Sweden—the exports to that country having already this year reached 1,400,000 pounds and thus exceeded the normal average annual export.

Oilseeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Oils—petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine (including gasoline and ligroine), kerosene, and other illuminating petroleum oils; petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils, oil of turpentine; vegetable oils; fish oils. (See also "Contract T."
Onions (see Vegetables).
Ores—all metal ores.
Ozokerite (mineral wax).
Paper (wood) pulp.
Paraffin.
Peas and beans.
Petroleum, petroleum residues, etc. (see under Oils).
Pepper.
Pharmaceutical products.
Phenol (see under Benzol).
Phosphorus.
Pigs.
Pitch, goudron, asphalt, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Plants for dying and tanning:—Yellow-wood, chestnut, oak, and other plants containing dying and tanning substances.
Platinum.
Potatoes.

Poultry and game (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of poultry and game to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Projectiles, cartridges, charges, etc.

Pyroxylin, pyrocollodion, and collodion (see Explosives).

Rags of all kinds.

Resins:—turpentine; colophany; gum arabic; shellac.

Rice.

Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

Rusks.

Rye.

Sacks and tarpaulins.

Sailcloth, linen; tent-cloth (khaki-coloured).

Salt, cooking.

Saltpetres (see Nitrates).

Santonin; * flower-heads and seeds of the wormseed plant (santonica) and all products of the same except the fully prepared santonin.

Scrap metals (see Metals).

Seeds:—fodder grass seeds; oilseeds; vegetable seeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds and of clover and other forage seeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Shellac.

Skins (calf and pig), dressed and undressed (see under Hides); furs of all kinds; sheepskins, lambskins, karakul, and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—See note under Furs.

Soda.

Spirit (alcohol); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Starch and dextrine.

Steel (see under Iron).

Stomachs of calves; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries, of intestines and calves' stomachs, see Note 1 on page 240.

Straw and hay.

Sugar.

Sulphur in all forms.

Sulphuric acid.

Swine.

Tanning substances. (See also under Plants for dyeing and tanning.)

Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Tar products (see under Benzol, etc.).

Tarpaulins and sacks.

Tea.

Tent cloth (khaki coloured).

Timber material of all kinds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of timber materials direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Tin ore (see Ores); tin scoriæ; tin, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); chloride of tin.

Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality).

NOTE.—As regards the export of tobacco of the best quality direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Toluol (see under Benzol).

Tomatoes.

Turpentine; oil of turpentine.

Vaseline.

* The Council of Ministers has approved this prohibition, but no Decree has as yet been promulgated to carry it into effect.

[22-11-15.]

Vegetables, dried; vegetables of all kinds, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages; vegetable oils.
Wax, mineral (ozokerite); paraffin.
Wheat.

NOTE.—The Russian Government will examine in a benevolent spirit applications of British merchants for the export of wheat to England. [9-6-15].

Wood (see Timber); wood (paper) pulp.
Wood spirit, spirit (alcohol).

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 240.

Wool and down; woollen combings; wool clippings; woolskins and rags; camel hair.
Woollen tissues, felt, and other woollen manufactures.
Woollen yarns (see Yarns).
Xylol (see under Benzol).
Yarns of textile materials.
Zinc ore (see Ores); zinc scoriæ, zinc, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

SWITZERLAND.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 29, 1915.

NOTES.

1. The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions of exportation which have been established in respect of the following goods by successive Decrees of the Federal Council.

2. Notwithstanding the prohibition of export, prohibited goods may be sent in transit through Switzerland in sealed wagons.

3. The *importation* of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, including forage meal and bran, as also of all concentrated forage necessary for the feeding of cattle, is reserved exclusively to the Confederation. *The re-exportation of such imported products is absolutely prohibited.* [*Decree of January 7, 1915*].

4. The Swiss prohibitions of exports are, in the main, based on the classification of the Swiss Customs Tariff, and the numbers quoted below are the Tariff numbers under which the prohibited goods fall. In the earlier Decrees, however, the prohibitions of export were not drawn up on the basis of the Tariff classification, so that it has not been possible to indicate in all cases the headings of the Tariff under which certain articles fall.

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ex 974*b*	Acetanilide (antifebrine).
ex 1020, ex 1027	Acetates of soda and of potash.
ex 1051, ex 1059	Acetic acid, crude or purified, having an empyreumatic odour anhydrous acetic acid monochloracetic acid.
	Acetic acid, other, containing more than 12 per cent of acetic acid (see under Vinegar).
ex 1051	Acetone.
ex 974*b*	Acetylsalicylic acid.
	Acids:—see under the respective headings—acetic, acetylsalicylic, benzoic, boric, carbolic, chlorosulphuric, chromic citric, fatty formic, gallic, hydrochloric (muriatic), lactic, molybdenic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, sulphuric, sulphurous, tannic, tartaric, titanic, tungstic, vanadic.

ex 974*b*	Adrenaline, natural or artificial and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrine, epirenine, etc).
	Aeroplanes.
	Agar-agar (see under Chemical raw materials [No. 988.])
ex 894*c*—898*b*, M 9, ex 1164	Airships.
1071	Albumen (egg and blood albumens) and yolks of eggs—for industrial purposes.
125, 1070	Alcohol (absolute), "trois-six," spirits of wine —even if denatured.
ex 1059	Alcohol, methylic (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 968	Aloes. (included under Pharmaceutical articles.).
ex 982-983, 1002	Alums; alum in blocks for toilet purposes.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1041	Alumina—acetate of, acetotartrate of (alsol), sulphate of, and hydrate of.
ex 1041	Aluminate of Soda.
	Aluminium and alloys thereof:—
862—865	Raw, or in sheets, bars, wire, pipes.
866—867	Wares of all kinds, including thermite.
1033 and ex 982—983	Ammonia in aqueous solution.
1033, ex 163, ex 1048, ex 1059	Ammonical salts (chloride, crude ammonical salts, sulphate of ammonia, and others). [See also under Gases, compressed.]
	Ammunition for portable firearms (included under explosives and pyrogenic articles, *q:v.*).
1066*a*	Aniline (also crude aniline); aniline oil; aniline salt.
1066*b*	Aniline combinations for the manufacture of colours, such as toluidene, dimethylaniline, etc.
	Anthracene (see Coal tar derivatives).
	Antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony) (see under Ores).
876	Antimony, native (sulphide of antimony), regulus of antimony.
ex 974*b*	Antipyrine.
ex 971	Apomorphine.
ex 971	Arecoline and its salts.
Various Nos.	Arms and their component parts.*
	Artificial manures (see under Fertilisers).
	Ash wood (see under Wood).
135	Asses. (See also Horses and Mules.)
ex 971	Atropines and its salts.
ex 803—809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 968, ex 981	Balsam of Peru, artificial balsam of Peru. [For other balsams, see under Pharmaceutical articles.]
1161	Bandaging and wound-dressing articles.
	Barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Bark (see Tanning woods, etc., Cinchona bark, etc.).
ex 950—951	Batteries, electric, including those for pocket lamps; electrodes combined with copper plates.
1065*b*	Benzine, and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
	Benzol, chlorobenzol, benzoic acid, etc. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
972, 1069, ex 974b, ex 1028	Benzol and napthalene derivatives (including saccharine, etc.
ex 1023a, ex 1048	Bicorbonate of soda and other alkaline bicarbonates.
ex 946	Binoculars, prismatic and lenticular.
ex 21, ex 102	Biscuits and other fine bakers' wares, with or without sugar (except individual consignments weighing 5 kilogrammes or less).
ex 878, ex 975, ex 974*b*, ex 1048	Bismuth; xeroform (tribromophenate of bismuth); unspecified salts of bismuth, such as airol, dermatol, sub-nitrate of bismuth; nitrate of bismuth (for industrial use).
ex 165	Bones, crude bone dust. (See also under Fertilisers.)
190—201	†Boots and shoes of all kinds (whether of leather, tissues, rubber, or any other material), cut out parts for boots

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of portable firearms not using Swiss Army ammunition, and in consignments of not more than fifty arms. [13-10-15].

† It is understood that only Swiss *manufacturers* will be allowed to have export licenses for boots and shoes, and that no such licenses will be granted to dealers. [*June* 10, 1915.]

	and shoes, and soles (except cork soles) to be put into boots and shoes. (See also under Made-up articles.)
1024	Borax.
1008	Boric acid ; phosphoric acid.
	Bran (see under Forage).
	Brass (see under Copper).
20	Bread, bread in slices for soup, dog biscuit, etc.
	Briquettes. (See under Fuel.)
1009, ex 1059	Bromine and salts (inorganic or organic) of bromine, not specified elsewhere.
	Bronze (see under Copper).
93—97	*Butter (including Margarine, artificial butter, cocos butter, and other butter substitutes) ; cream ; other edible fats (lard, oleomargarine, edible suet, etc.).
	Cables, electric (see under Copper) ; cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
	Calcium salts :
ex 163, ex 1020	Nitrate, crude or purified.
ex 609, ex 1041	Fluoride, crude (fluorspar) or purified.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1021	Biphosphate, glycerophosphate, lactate, permanganate, oxalate.
ex 998	Tartrate.
ex 1004	Bisulphite.
ex 1005	Peroxide.
ex 1026	Nitrite.
ex 1048	Borate, citrate, sulphide.
ex 992, 983, 999, ex 1052	Camphor, raw, and refined (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 1135—1136	Candles, tallow and wax, of all kinds, except those used for Christmas trees.
	Carbolic (phenic) acid. (See coal tar derivatives.)
ex 627	Carbon stems for electric pocket lamps.
ex 629	Carborundum, crude, also powdered.
	Cardboard see under Paper, etc.
	Cartridges and projectiles for infantry and artillery, and detached parts thereof.
1072	Caseine.
25 5 and ex 787—790	†Casks (used) for petroleum and oil—of wood or of sheet iron.
974*a*	Castor oil, colourless, purified. (For castor oil, industrial, see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 185	Catgut, in rolls, not sterilised.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier. (See under Chemical raw materials.)
136—142	Cattle (oxen, bulls, cows, heifers, young cattle).
	Cattle foods. (See under Forage.)
ex 641	Cement, ligneous (bituminous composition for roofs), and all other similar products manufactured with tar.
	‡Cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, etc.), maize, pulse :
1—10	In the grain, not crushed, not husked.
11—14	In the grain, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed ; groats, semolina.
15	Malt.
16—18	Flour (*not* including alimentary flour (farinaceous foods) for infants).
ex 224, ex 967	Charcoal (lime-tree charcoal), whole or ground.
98—99§	Cheese, soft or hard-paste ; caseine.
	Chemical raw materials (raw materials for chemical purposes) :—
985	Iceland moss, "psyllium" seeds, etc.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh butter not exceeding 2 kilog. exported in frontier traffic. [13-10-15.]

† The regulations established in regard to empty sacks [see Note † on page 158] shall also be applied to empty casks sent abroad to be filled and returned to the owners ; but in the case of casks, a period of *three* months shall be allowed for the re-importation.

‡ *See* also Note 3 on page 245.

§ Until further notice, cheese in pieces weighing at most 2 kilogs may be exported without special authorisation, provided that the same person or family may not export, each day, more than 2 kilogs [13-10-15.]

986	Catechu, kino, gambier.
987	Lemon juice.
988	Gums of all kinds; agar-agar.
989—992	Resins for industrial use, all kinds, such as:—Colophany (purified pine resin); gum copal, gum damar, gum sandarac, stick lac, shellac, mastic, gum resins, pitch, dry pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc., etc.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
995	Turpentine oil (for substitutes, see under Benzine).
996	Tar of all kinds.
999	Camphor, and other chemical raw materials not specified in the Swiss Customs Tariff. *
35	Chestnuts, fresh or dried.
	Chicory roots, fresh (see under Forage); chicory roots, dried, etc. (see under Coffee substitutes).
1011, ex 1021, 1028	Chlorates, perchlorates and persulphates.
1012, 168, ex 1028	Chloride of lime chloride of potassium, chlorate of sodium.
1013	Chlorine, liquefied by pressure or in the form of gas, in wrought iron or steel receptacles.
ex 976	Chloroform for narcosis.
1037	Chlorosulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine).
†64	Chocolate. (See also Cocoa.)
ex 1038, ex 1018a, 1019, 1025, 1041, and 1048	Chrome acid: chromate, bichromate, and other salts of chrome.
1186*a* ex 1018*a*, ex 1041, ex 1111	Chrome, oxide and hydrated oxide of chrome, even in aqueous paste; residues of chrome from the manufacture of chemical products.
	Chrome, sulphate of, and salts of, for tanning (see under Tanning substances).
ex 966—967	Cinchona bark (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
1050	Citric and tartaric acids.
Various Nos.	Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops, of whatever material composed.
	Coal and coal-dust. (See under Fuel.)
1065*a*	Coal tar derivatives and auxiliary materials for the manufacture of aniline colours, such as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, onthracene, carbolic acid (phenol), toluol; benzoic acid, etc. [See also Aniline and Aniline combinations.]
60—63†	Cocoa husks, cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa powder, chocolate paste. (See also Chocolate.)
ex 971	Cocaine and its salts and combinations codeine and its salts.
54-57	Coffee, raw or roasted; coffee substitutes of all kinds in a dry state; articles for preparing coffee substitutes —beetroots cut in slices, and similar products.
	Coke and coke dust (see under Fuel).
ex 974*b*, ex 1059	Collodion (iodated); collodion prepared with silver bromide.
989	Colophany (purified pine resin).
ex 1107, ex 1109, ex 1110	Colouring materials and colours ground in oil, or merely mixed with oil.
101	Conserves of fruit.

* Tariff No. 997 and 998 [*not prohibited*] relate to dried wineless and crude tartar.

† The chocolate factories enumerated in the list sent to the Customs houses have received a general authorisation, valid until further notice, to export to countries other than Germany and Austria and countries in the occupation thereof:—

(*a*) Cocoa in powder, in separate consignments, up to 200 kilogs for each consignee.

(*b*) Chocolate, without restriction as to quantity, but only in pieces, blocks, tablets, packets, rolls or boxes weighing not more than 500 grammes.

Special authorisation must be obtained for the exportation of chocolate in powder. Chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilogs (gross), as also chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in quantities of up to 2 kilogs. in retail frontier traffic, may be exported without special authorisation until further notice.

The specialities classed in No. 63 (such as liquid chocolate, with milk or cream added, in boxes; oatmeal cocoa; cocoa mixed with milk and oatmeal; cocoa mixed with banana flour; cocoa mixed with vegetable substances; alimentary flour for infants containing cocoa, etc.) are not, until further notice, to be regarded as covered by the prohibition of export. [13-10-15.]

103*	Conserves and articles for consumption (delicacies), other than sugared goods (sucrerie). (See also under Biscuits.)
	Copper and copper alloys:
814	Copper ores, filings, turnings and shavings of copper, scrapings of brass, etc.
	Semi-manufactured wares of copper and copper alloys:—
815	Bars, pigs, slabs, discs, etc.
816	Waste, old bell and gunmetal.
817—819	Hammered, rolled, or drawn:—Bars, plates and sheets; copper solder; washers; wire; pipes.
820	Silvered, gilt, twisted round cotton or silk thread.
821	Imitation gold wire (*fil leonique*).
822	Imitation gold and silver beaten into thin sheets.
823—828	Electric cables of all kinds (including field cables), of copper or copper alloys, whether insulated or not, including insulated electric wires.
829	Metallic tissues and brass or copper gauze.
830	Rivets, screws, pins, nails, tacks.
831—832	Bells of all kinds of copper, copper alloys, or bronze.
833—839	Wares of copper, of bronze, or of other copper alloys not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff [including specifically cartridge and shell cases (*douilles pour munitions*)].
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the Exportation of wares of copper or copper alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
1044	Copper sulphate (copper vitrol); ammoniacal sulphate of copper, "fungivore" products, steatite prepared with sulphate of copper and similar products for combating diseases of plants.
	Copra (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Cordage, old, for making paper (see under Rags); cordage, other (see under Flax (Ropes, cables, cordage, etc.); cordage (cables, etc.) of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
ex Category VII A†	Cotton:—Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
341-342	Cotton, raw or bleached, dyed, etc.
344 and ex 342 and 346	Cotton waste, even if carded or gummed.
345—346	Cotton wool (wadding) including bleached, chemically pure, cotton wool); cotton tow, carded, in layers.
347—348	Cotton yarns, unbleached, boiled, bleached, glazed, mercerised, dyed, printed—whether single or twisted; imitation vicuña yarns.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of export applies not only to yarns of pure cotton but also to yarns of mixed yarns which are assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns.‡ Further, mixed cotton yarns which are *not* assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns are also prohibited if it is suspected that the admixture was effected in order to avoid the prohibition.
360—363	§Cotton tissue, plain or twilled, 35 cm. or more broad—unbleached or gassed, subjected to a slight bleaching process or imitation dyed.

* Specialities (such as Maggi's seasonings, sauces, farinaceous foods for infants, ovomaltine, berry wines, etc.), are excepted from the prohibition. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of conserves of shellfish. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation of export has been granted in respect of articles of cotton *not* mixed with wool [13-10-15.] [The prohibition on articles coming under Nos. 360-363 was, however, imposed subsequent to this anouncement.]

‡ The *assimilation* of mixed yarns to pure cotton yarns depends upon the rates of duty leviable on the component materials. Further information on this point may be obtained, if desired, from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

§ Tissues of this kind, when exported under license, may only be exported, through the customs houses of Buchs, Romanshorn, Singen, Verrieres, Geneva, and Chiasso. [11-12-15.]

	Cottonseed (see Seeds); cottonseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 1064	Cresol and soapy solutions thereof.
ex 666	Crucibles of graphite.
ex 1019, ex 1025	Cyanide and sulphocyanide of potash, yellow and red prussiates (ferro cyanide and ferri cyanide) of potash; cyanide of sodium.
ex 974*b*	Diethylmalonyl urea (veronal, malonal) and its salts.
ex 974*b*	Dimethylamidoantipyrine (pyramidon).
	Dimethylaniline (see Aniline combinations).
ex 971	Dionine.
ex 148*a*	Dogs;—Military and police dogs.
22	Edible pastes (macaroni, vermicelli).
86; 1071	Eggs; egg albumen and egg yolks—for industrial purposes.
527	Elastic tissues of all kinds, or rubber mixed with cotton wool, silk, etc.
	Electric cables (see under Copper); electric batteries (see Batteries); electric pocket lamps (see Pocket lamps); electric transformers (see Transformers).
	Embroidering machines (see Machines for embroidering).
ex 966-967	Ergot of rye (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
1062	Ether, sulphuric (ethyl ether).
1082-1088	Explosives, and pyrogenic articles, including electric mine-exploders.
	Fats, edible (lard, oleomargarine, cocos butter, etc. (see under Butter); fats, other (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 1059	Fatty acids unspecified.
ex 878, ex 1145	Ferrocerium, even if prepared for retail sale.
	Ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten: crude (see under Iron).
	Fertilisers:—
167	Potash fertilisers, saline residues of Stassfurt salts.
169	Artificial fertilisers, bone dust, superphosphates, also phosphates and phosphorites: prepared.
	[See also under Bones, Nitrates (crude), Phosphates, Rags of wool and half-wool (for manure), Sulphuric acid (used).]
ex 964	Fieldglasses, prismatic and lenticular.
	Firewood (see under Fuel).
88-90	Fish, dried, salted, marinated, smoked, or otherwise preserved; [mussels and other shellfish, fresh*]. [For fish conserves, see under Conserves.]
	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp, and other similar textile materials:—
ex Category VII B	Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
396	Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp and other similar textile materials, and wastes thereof—raw, steeped, stripped or hackled, dressed, bleached, dyed, etc.; tow.
397-404	Yarns of the textiles enumerated in Tariff No. 396, and of their wastes:—Unbleached; boiled, lyewashed, creamed, bleached; dyed, printed; twisted; or made up for retail sale (on reels, in balls or skeins, etc.).
ex 405—413	Jute tissues for use in the manufacture of sacks.
423, ex 425	Ropes, cables, cordage and other ropemakers' wares (except nets), composed of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396 and of wastes thereof.
426	Sacks (for the transport of articles of general consumption, *not* sacks for household use, etc.) of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396.†

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh mussels and other fresh shellfish. [13-10-15.]

† See Note † on page 258.

427	Girths and halters.
	Flour. (See under Cereals.)
	Foodstuffs. (See under the respective headings, and under Conserves, etc.).
212-217	*Forage of all kinds (hay, oilcake and oil cake-meal, malt germs, cattle foods and meal thereof, bran, etc.).
ex 220	Forage (green fodder) and seeds; fresh chicory roots.
ex 974*b*, ex 1053	Formalin (formaldehyde, formic oldehyde, formol) and paraformaldehyde, liquid; formaldehyde (formic aldehyde) and paraformaldehyde in liquid solution.
ex 1051	Farmic acid.
23-30†	Fruits, edible berries, fresh,† dried or drained; juices of fruit and berries, etc.; crushed fruits, etc. (See also Grapes, Chestnuts, Southern fruits.)
101	Fruit preserves of all kinds.
	Fuel:—
ex 219	Vegetable wastes which may be used as fuel.
221-223	Firewood, brushwood, tree bark, peat, tan briquettes.
ex 224	Lime tree charcoal, whole. (For powdered lime tree charcoal, see Charcoal.)
643-646	Coal, coal dust, schist (schisty coal); petroleum residues for fuel; lignite; coke, coke dust; briquettes of all kinds, wood charcoal dust, retort carbon.
	Furs (see under Hides and skins, and also under Made-up articles).
1054	Gallic acid, tannic acid, and other similar acids; gallaminic acid.
986	Gambier, catechu, kino.
81-82	[Game (ground or winged game)‡] preserves of ground and winged game.
	Gases, compressed:
1014	Carbonic acid, liquefied by compression.
1015	Acetylene, lighting gas, oil gas—liquefied by compression.
1016	Ammonia, liquified by compression.
1017	Oxygen, hydrogen, liquid air; sulphurous acid, and other unspecified campressed gases.
	Gloves (winter gloves) of leather, for men (see under Leather) other gloves, etc., suitable for troops (see under Made-up articles).
ex 1059, 1074	Glue:—Resin glue; glue for bootmakers (Vienna gum, gluten).
ex 974*b*, ex 982-983, ex 1056	Glycerine, medicinal; glycerine, perfumed; glycerine, purified.
146	Goats.
	Gold, Silver and platinum pure or alloyed:
868	Scrap, waste, ashes, filings and dross.
869*a-c*	Unworked; (including silver in granules).
869*d*	Gold coins (including antique gold coins).
ex 870	Rolled, in plates bands, sheets, etc.
871	Gold, silver, and platinum in the form of wire and spun; metal wires surrounded with gold, silver or platinum.
872	Tissues of gold, silver, or platinum threads; gold and silver beaten into thin sheets (foil).
ex 873	Wares of metals, not specified elsewhere, plated, silvered gilt—in so far as such wares are prohibited when *not* so coated.
ex 874*a*	Wares of gold or platinum, except watches and jewellery.
ex 974*b*	Salts of gold and compounds of gold, not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of gold, double chloride of gold and radium (gold salt), etc.
ex 1048	Salts of platinum and compounds of platinum, not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of platinum, ammoniacal chloride of platinum, etc.
31-34§	Grapes (fresh grapes and raisins).

* See also Note 3 on page 245.

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh fruit not exceeding 100 kilogs., but individual proprietors (*proprietaires*) may not export more than one consignment of 100 kilogs. per day. [13-10-15.]

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of ground and winged game. [13-10-15.]

§ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh or crushed grapes. [13-10-15.]

218	Grape and fruit residue (*marcs*); liquid wine lees.
ex 1089, 1090, and 1105	Graphite, even ground, washed; pulverised, compressed, etc.
ex 666	Graphite crucibles.
	Greases for polishing (see Polishes); other greases (see Fats).
	Groats. (See under Cereals.)
ex 988, ex 1159	Gum solution; liquid gum in receptacles of 1 kilog. or more.
	Gums and gum-resins (see under Resins).
ex 808	Guncarriages. (See under Iron.)
ex 250, ex 813	Gunstocks, in the rough and finished.
149	Guts and bladders, of animal origin; calves' stomachs, fresh or dried even salted; unworked rennet (natural rennet).
ex 498, ex 501	Hair goods:—Tissues and unspecified wares of horsehair and other animal hair (except pigs' bristles) in combination with wool.
	Harness. (See under Leather.)
212	Hay. (See also under Forage.)
	Hemp and certain wares thereof. (See under Flax.)
ex 971	Heroine.
172-176*	Hides and skins (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
71	Honey.
53	Hops.
132-135	Horses, etc.:—animals of the equine kind (horses, mules, asses).
	Horseshoes and horseshoe nails and spikes. (See under Iron.)
	Hosiery (stockings, etc.) for troops (see under Clothing).
1035	Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.
ex 1028 and 1048; ex 1053	Hydrosulphite; hydrosulphite—formaldehyde of soda.
ex 1042, ex 974b	Hypochlorites and Aypophosphate (alkaline).
938	Instruments and apparatus, medical and surgical.
ex 1048	Iodates (alkaline).
ex 1009, ex 1059, ex 1048	Iodine and salts (organic or inorganic) of iodine not specified elsewhere; chloride of iodine.
ex 981	Iodine, tincture of.
ex 975	Iodoform.
ex 966-967	Ipecacuanha and rhubarb roots (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Iron:—
708, 711	Waste obtained in the manufacture of iron (filings, turnings, etc.); scrap iron, and old iron.
709, 710†	Raw iron; ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferro-tungsten: crude.
712—715	Round iron (including wire iron in coils).
716—718	Flat iron and square iron (including blocks and blooms, etc.).
719—721	Iron in special shapes (T, U, Z, oval, angle, etc., rough, not perforated.
722-724	Iron wire, drawn or cold rolled (whether rough or coated with other metals, etc.), including barbed wire.
725—732	Sheet iron:—Rough, coated with lead, zinc (galvanised), (tinplate), copper or nickel; painted, varnished, etc.—even corrugated [and also if perforated, bent, or curved].
733—741	Railway plant (rails and sleepers; rackrails; driving rods, switches and points: turntables; sliding platforms; portable tracks; axles, springs, tyres, wheels, wheelbodies; mounted axles; frames for locomotives and carriages; disc signals; loading gauges; fish-plates; axle-guards; brake levers, two-wheeled trucks, coupling screws, etc.).
742—6	Pipes and connecting pieces (joints) for pipes—whether rough or coated.
764 and 765	Ropes and cables of iron or steel wire.

* Fresh, salted, or dried skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported until further notice. [13-10-15.]

† The exportation of ferro-silicon is permitted. [6-3-15.]

775	Horseshoe nails.
ex 776	Iron nails for mountaineering shoes.
ex 787-790	*Casks, used, of sheet iron, for petroleum or oil.
802	Iron or steel manufactured in the form of horseshoes, lighting conductors, hammers, crowbars, axes, hoes, picks, shovels; iron worked in the form of anvils, carriage axletrees or plough-share; steel in the form of files, uncut.
ex 803-809	Horseshoes; spikes (*crampons à souder*) for horseshoes; unfinished; finished ice, spikes (*crampons à glace*) for horseshoes; iron spikes for mountaineering boots.
ex 803-809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 808	Gun-carriages.
ex 879, ex 881	Parts of boilers, of sheet iron.
ex 881	Recipients, of wrought iron or of steel, for the transport of gasses.
899	Iron constructions, such as bridges, girders, sheds (marquees), roofing, etc.; supporting poles for electric conducting wires; pipes of wrought iron, soldered or rivetted, having an internal diameter of 40 cm. or more, etc.; finished parts thereof.
	NOTE.—Various other manufactures of iron or steel are also prohibited to be exported, and will be found noted on this list in alphabetical order. (See, *e.g.*, Arms, etc., Machine-tools, etc., Motors, Needles, Vices.)
	Jute, jute yarns and certain jute wares (including sacks.) (See under Flax.)
ex 609	Kaolin, agalith (magnesium silicate used in the manufacture of paper in place of kaolin).
986	Kino, catechu, gambier.
ex 1057	Lactic aid.
ex 981, ex 982—983	Lanoline, pharmaceutical; lanoline, perfumed. (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Lard (see under Butter); lard oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 894—898, M 6 and 9	Lathes, of iron, new and used, even with parts of other materials; detached parts thereof. (See also under Machine tools, etc.)
840	Lead ores, galena, lead wastes.
	Lead and its alloys:
841-842	Lead, soft, in bars, pigs, slabs; type metal; scrap lead.
843	Rolled lead; lead wire; bullets, shot; lead in sheets, pipes.
844-845	Printers' type, old and new.
846-847	Wares of lead, even combined with other materials.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the exportation of wares of lead or lead alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1006, 1012, ex 1021	Lead nitrate and lead nitrite; chloride of lime; pyrolignite of lime.
	Leather and leather wares:—
174, 177-184, 186	Unworked leather (including leather waste).
ex 187	Leather cut out for military equipment and harness.
ex 188	Parts (finished) for military equipment and harness; cases for firearms; rifle straps; ordinary harness; articles of clothing of leather.
ex 189	Parts and accessories (finished), for ordinary harness, not mounted, not fitted.

* See Note † on page 247.

ex 202	Winter gloves, of leather (skin), for men.
ex 1145	Leather shoe (boot) laces; leather peaks for caps. (See also under Boots and Shoes.)
	Lignite. (See under Fuel.)
	Lime:—Nitrate of, crude or purified (see under Nitrates); pyrolignite; chloride (see Chloride of lime).
	Linen yarns and certain linen wares (see under Flax).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
211	Litter of all kinds (straw,* peat litter, chaff, etc.).
	Lubricants. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 1053	Lysoform.
	Macaroni (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 888, and ex 894*c* to 898*b*, M. 9	Machines for embroidering; threading machines; detached parts of such machines.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M, 6 and 9	Machine-tools of all kinds, new and used, for working, metals, wood, stone, etc., detached parts of such machines.
	Made-up articles:
ex 533-534	Body linen and under-clothing, of wool or of silk combined with wool.
ex 540-542	Hosiery of silk mixed with wool.
543-545	Hosiery of wool pure or mixed.
ex 547-548	Clothing for men and boys, of wool or of silk mixed with wool.
ex 550-552	Clothing for women and girls, of pure or mixed wool.
ex 554	Clothing and hosiery, ornamented with fur, for the use of troops; Clothing hosiery and knitted wares, ornamented or lined with fur or feathers, in combination with wool.
ex 558-559	Made-up articles of pure or mixed wool, winter gloves for men, cases for firearms, bags with metal eyelets (linen-bags), etc.
560	Caps of fur or trimmed with fur.
ex 561-562	Caps of wool or combined with wool.
ex 571	Fur goods: cut-out men's footwear, topboots, cloaks, collars, coverlets, rugs, made-up skins of all kinds, men's gloves, men's garments, etc.
584	Tarpaulins, tents, etc.
ex 625 and 626	Magnesite (natural carbonate of magnesia).
Various Nos.	Magnetos for automobiles.
	Malt (See under Cereals); malt germs, etc., (see under Forage).
ex 1021	Manganese (peroxide of manganese), regenerated, ground or in paste. (See also under Ores.)
ex 1003*a* and ex 1048	Manganese salts.
	Manures. (See Fertilizers.)
	Margarine and other butter substitutes. (See under Butter).
ex 981, ex 990	Mastic, pharmaceutical; mastic, other (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 9, and ex 899	Material (installations) for aerial (suspension) railways, and detached parts thereof, such as:— control mechanism, rolling stock, pulleys, aerial rails, wagons and wagon-bodies, suspension hooks, safety-wires, support poles, etc.
76-80	Meat, fresh and preserved, extracts of meet, pork butcher's goods (sausages, etc.).
938	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus.
877, ex 974*b*	Mercury; bi-iodide of mercury; salts of mercury not specified elsewhere such as:—bi-chloride (sublimate), chloramide, protochloride (calomel), iodide and iodate, nitrate, oxide, salicylate, sulphate.
	Metal-working machine-tools (see under Machine-tools).
ex 1059	Methyl alcohol (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 633	Mica, even in squares or in sheets or slabs, oval or rectangular (mica splittings): rough, not stuck together.

* The prohibition of export does not apply to common straw bands for binding sheaves, or to straw plaits for packing. [13-10-15.]

91, 92	Milk, fresh; milk, condensed, sterilised, etc. (See also under Butter).
	Mineral oils (petroleum, Petrolem products, etc.). (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Molasses (see under Sugar).
ex 1048	Molybdenic acid.
ex 971	Morphine and its salts.
ex 864*c*-898*b*, M 3 and 4	Motors (turbine) for torpedo boats.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 5	Motors (petrol) for automobiles.
	Motor cars and various component parts thereof (see under the headings for Vehicles, Motors, Magnetos, Tyres).
134	Mules. (See also Horses and Asses.)
51—52	Mustard (in seed, crushed, ground, or prepared).
	Nails (horseshoe nails and nails for mountaineering shoes). (See under Iron.)
ex 1059, ex 1065	Naphthaline. (See Coaltar derivatives.)
ex 1145	Needles for embroidering, crocheting, or knitting machines.
	Nickel and nickel alloys:
859	Nickel in cubes, sponges, or cast bars; waste and scrap nickel; German silver in crude pieces.
860	Nickel pure or alloyed, rolled, drawn, in slabs, bars, sheets, wire, and pipes.
861	Wares of nickel and nickel alloys, wares of German silver, alphenide, and alpaca.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of nickel and nickel alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1048	Nickel oxide.
	Nitrates:—
ex 163	Crude, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), lime saltpetre (nitrate of calcium), nitrate of ammonia.
1020; ex 1021; ex 1048	Pure, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium; nitrate of barium; nitrate of strontium.
ex 974*b* and 981	Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), fused in sticks, in crystals, or made up in the form of pencils.
ex 1006	Nitrate and nitrite of lead.
1034	Nitric acid; mixtures (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).
ex 1026, ex 1006	Nitrite of calcium; nitrite of soda; nitrite of lead.
ex 971	Novocain.
	Oil colours (see under Colouring materials, etc.).
	Oils, fats, waxes, etc.:—
72-75	Edible oils (olive oil, cocoanut oil, earthnut oil, cottonseed oil, etc.—when edible).
	Edible fats (see under Butter).
643*b*	Petrolium residue for fuel (see Fuel).
974*a*	Caster oil, colourless, purified.
995	Oil of turpentine.
1065*b*	Benzine and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
1113	Varnishes, lacs, and siccatives, whether or not mixed with colouring materials, including extracts for lacs and artificial turpentine; linseed oil freed from grease through exposure to the sun (*standol*).
1114	Linseed and poppyseed oil, boiled (oil varnish): fluid.
	Oils, fats, waxes, mineral oils, tar oils, resinous oils, paraffin, ceresine, vaseline—for industrial purposes:—
1115-1118	Crude vegetable oils (linseed oil, denatured olive oil, almond oil, oleic acid, castor oil, peach kernel oil, inedible earthnut oil, hemp oil, inedible

	cottonseed oil, rapeseed oil, industrial sesame oil, etc.).
1119	Crude animal oils (neat's foot oil, fish oil, lard oil, unpurified codliver oil).
1120	Solid vegetable oils, crude (inedible copra, palm oil, etc.).
1121	Solid animal oils, crude (tallow, bone fat, unrefined lanoline, etc.).
1122-1125*	Vegetable waxes; animal wax (beeswax, spermaceti, etc.).
1126-1128	Mineral oils and tar oils (petroleum, pertroleum products, etc.).
1129*-1130	Paraffin and ceresine, pure, not manufactured; vaseline.
1131	Resinous oils.
ex 1132*	Oils, fats, and waxes, prepared, for lubricating purposes; artificial vaseline, worked paraffin, purified lanoline.
1133-1134	Turkey-red oil and other sulpho-ricinates, stearin, degras.
	Fatty oils for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Oilcake and oilcake meal (see under Forage).
	Oilseeds (see Seeds).
	Oleomargarine. (See under Butter.)
ex 968, ex 981	Opium and opium powder (included under Pharmaceutical articles); extract and tincture of opium. (See also Codeine and Morphine.)
875	Ores, crude, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, such as arsenic ore, manganese, antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony), natural oxide of uranium (pitchblend) tungsten ore (wolfram), etc.†
1061	Oxalic acid; oxalate and bioxalate of potash.
	Oxalate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
	Palm oil. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 289—291	Paper making material, fibrous (wood-pulp, wood sawdust, cellulose, etc.).
	Paper, pasteboard, etc.; the following:—
292	Grey pasteboard; straw and wood pasteboard, leatherboard, etc.
293—297	Packing-paper of all kinds (including pasteboard weighing up to 400 grammes inclusive per square metre, corrugated paper, tarred papers, "patent packing," etc.).
300	Newspaper paper containing wood, weighing from 45 to 55 grammes per square metre.
ex 641	Roofing cardboard (asphalted or bituminous cardboard).
	Paraffin. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Paraformaldehyde (see under Formalin).
22	Pastes, edible.
ex 974*b*, 982/983, and 1005	Perborates.
	Permanganate of calcium, (see under Calcium, salts).
ex 1019	Parmanganate of potash.
1046, ex 974*b*, ex 981-983	Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water).
	Peroxide of manganese (see under Manganese).
ex 1005	Peroxide of sodium, of calcium, of barium, and of lead.
	Petroleum, petroleum products, petroleum residues, etc. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Pharmaceutical articles (raw materials):—
966—967	Raw materials, vegetable and animal, for pharmaceutical use whether in the rough state, or cut up, or having been subjected to any mechanical process.

* Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes falling under Tariff Nos. 1122—1125, 1129 and 1132 are prohibited, whether they are in the crude state or are blanched, dyed, or otherwise prepared. (April 24, 1915.)

† This heading does not apply to iron ore, copper ore, or lead ore. The two latter are, however, prohibited to be exported. (See under "Copper," and "Lead.")

ex 968	Products for pharmaceutical use, vegetable and animal; saps of plants, concentrated by evaporation; balsams; resins and gum-resins; fatty oils, not manufactured; grease for sabots, vaseline in boxes.
ex 981	Pharmaceutical products specified in this list as coming under 968 and 974*b*, put up in doses, solutions, tablets, sterilised ampoules prepared for retail trade, etc.
ex 974*b*	Phenacetin.
	Phenol (see Coal tar derivatives).
ex 609, ex 981	Phosphate of lime, for cattle food, with or without admixture of other substances.
ex 165, 166	Phosphates and phosphorites, not prepared; Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron). (See also under Fertilisers.)
1023*b*	Phosphate of soda.
1008	Phosphoric acid; boric acid.
1029—1030 ex 1008	Phosphorus, yellow and red (amorphous); Phosphorus, sesquisulphide of.
1067	Phthalic acid; resorcin.
143—144	Pigs.
	Pipes of iron and steel, lead, and other metals (see under the respective metals).
	Pitch of coal tar (see under Chemical raw materials); brewers' pitch, etc. (See under Resins, gums, etc.)
	Platinum, platinum wares, platinum salts (see under Gold, etc.)
ex 1151 and various Nos.	Pocket lamps, electric, and cases and other detached parts thereof. [For carbon stems of such lamps, see under Carbon.]
1143 *a* and *b*	Polishes of all kinds, including floor polishes; preparations, blacks and oils for leather; cleaning soaps and pomades; similar fatty substances not specified elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, containing turpentine, etc.
1031; ex 1048; 1000 and 1001	Potash; potassium and sodium; caustic potash and caustic soda, whether solid or liquid. [For potash salts, see under the respective headings, *viz.*:—Acetates. Bicarbonates, chlorates, etc., Chloride Cyanide, etc., Hypochlorites, etc., Nitrates, Perborates, Pyrophosphate, Oxalate, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphite, and also under Fertilisers.]
45	Potatoes.
83—85	Poultry, living or dead; preserves of poultry.
ex 981, ex 1021, ex 1048	Powders for stimulating the appetite of animals, etc., powder for tempering iron and steel, powders and plates for soldering metals.
1138—1139	Products of all kinds (powders, etc.) for use in laundry washing, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff.
	Projectiles and cartridges for infantry or artillery, and detached parts thereof.
ex 1017	Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.
	Pulse (see under Cereals.).
1112	Putties.
ex 707	Pyrites (sulphur iron).
ex 1021	Pyrolignite of lime.
ex 1028	Pyrophosphate (alkaline).
ex 971	Quinine, hydrochlorate and sulphate of.
81—82 ex, 148*b**	[Rabbits, dead, rabbits, living.]* [See also under Game.]
ex 289	Rag pulp.
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
288	Rags of all kinds (except rags—other than of wool and half-wool—for manure); old cordage and other wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, etc.; also paper clipping for packing purposes.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of live rabbits and of ground and winged game (under which heading *dead* rabbits come). [13-10-15.]

	Railway plant (see under Iron); suspension (aerial) transportations, installations and materials therefor (see Material for suspension railways).
	Raisins, (see under Grapes).
	Ramie and yarns and certain wares thereof (see under Flax).
	Rape-seed (see Seeds); rape-seed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Recipients for gases. (See under Iron.)
ex 149, 1072	Rennet, not prepared (natural rennet) and in powder; extract of rennet and other preparations of rennet.
	Resins, unmanufactured (see Chemical raw materials).
1057	Resins, manufactured, of all kinds (brewer's pitch, shoemaker's pitch, resin ethers, etc.) including powdered resins.
ex 1113	Resins, artificial (artificial turpentine).
	Resins and gum-resins for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).
1067	Resorcin; phthalic acid.
	Retort carbon. (See under Fuel).
	Rice. (See under Cereals.)
	Ropes and other ropemakers' wares (except nets) see under Flax); ropes and cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
989	Rosin (colophony—purified pine resin).
516—529*	Rubber (*caoutchouc*) and wares thereof even in combination with other materials, including tyres and covers for cycles and carriages, including elastic tissues. (See also under Boots, and shoes.)
	†Sacks, and jute tissues for making them. (See under Flax.)
ex 510—511	†Sacks of straw, bast, sorghum, esparto, cocoanut fibré, vegetable hair, etc.
ex 1154	Saddlery (see under Leather); component parts of saddlers' wares suitable for military use.
65—66	Sago and tapioca.
1068	Salicylic acid, crude, or purified.
ex 1028	Salicylate of soda.
ex 974*b*	Salol.
48—50	Salt (kitchen salt, salt for cattle, saline salt, table salt, etc.).
ex 974*b*	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
	Saltpetre, Chilé saltpetre, lime saltpetre, etc., crude or pure (see under Nitrates).
ex 971	Santonine.
ex 971	Scopolamine (hyoscine).
	Scrap metals (see under the respective metals).
Various Nos.	Searchlights.
203—205	Seeds (including forage seeds and oilseeds).
ex 966—967, ex 102	Semen-contra (flos cinae) (see Pharmaceutical articles); semen-contra) sugared.
	Semolina. (See under Cereals.)
145	Sheep.
	Sheet iron and steel (see under Iron).
ex 990, ex 1057	Shellac in sticks and shellac in scales, even if ground.
922—924	Ships and boats.
ex Category VII C	Silk:—Articles included in this category (even if mixed with wool), capable of being used for the clothing and equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
ex 445	Silk thread for surgical use.

* The prohibition of export does not apply to hardened rubber, celluloid, stabilite, galilith, and wares of such materials. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of insulating tissues and ribbons not impregnated or combined with rubber or guttapercha. [13-10-15.]

† Subject to compliance with certain regulations, empty sacks are allowed to be exported from Switzerland to foreign countries if destined to be filled with cereals, etc., and returned to Switzerland within a fixed period (as a rule, two months).

In the case of empty sacks of foreign origin which have been imported in a filled condition and which are sought to be returned empty, re-export is only allowed if satisfactory proof is produced that the sacks were in fact imported, filled, from abroad, and that the consignor is obliged, under contract, to return the sacks.

ex 974*b*	Silver bromide and silver iodide. (For silver nitrate, see under nitrate.)
	Silver and silver wares (see under Gold, etc.)
ex 270—271	Skis and snow-shoes.
172—176*	Skins and hides (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
1141—1142	Soaps of all kinds.
1039—1040	Soda, calcined or crystallised.
ex 1048; 1000—1001	Sodium and potassium; caustic soda and caustic potash, whether solid or liquid. [For sodium salts, etc., see under the respective headings, *viz*:— Acetates, Aluminate, Borax, Bicarbonates, Chlorates, etc., Chloride, Cyanide, Hydrosulphite-formaldehyde, Hypochlorites, Nitrates, Nitrite, Perborates, Peroxides, Phosphates, Pyrophosphates, Salicylate, Soluble glass, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphites, etc.]
1045	Soluble glass.
100	Soups, condensed; and articles for soup.
36—39	Southern fruits (oranges, lemons, dates, figs, almonds, bananas, etc.).
46—47†	Spices of all kinds, ground or not (including Spanish pepper [paprika]).
	Spirits of wine (see under Alcohol).
1078—1081	Starch of all kinds, raw or manufactured; starch gum, etc.
	Stassfurt salts (see under Fertilisers).
	Stockings, etc., (see Made-up articles).
149	Stomachs of calves, fresh or dried; guts and bladders; natural rennet.
	Straw. (See under Litter.)
67—70	Sugar, molasses, and syrup.
	Sulphate of alumina (see under Alumina); sulphate of copper (see under Copper sulphate); sulphate of chrome (see under Tanning substances).
ex 1025 and ex 1048	Sulphate of soda (Glaubers' salts) and other alkaline sulphates and bisulphates.
ex 1025—974*b*	Sulphide of soda and other alkaline sulphides.
ex 1023*a*, ex 1027, ex 1048	Sulphite, bisulphite, and hyposulphite of soda, and other alkaline sulphites, bisulphites, and hyposulphites.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
1036—1037	Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid in aqueous solution or compressed, also liquefied; chlorosulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).
170, ex 1036—1037	Sulphuric acid (used), for use as manure or for other uses.
	Superphosphates. (See under Fertilisers.)
938	Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus.
143-144	Swine.
	Tallow. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 948	Tachometers of all kinds.
1054	Tanic acid (tannin), gallic acid and other similar acids (gallaminic acid).
1055	Tanning extracts, liquid or solid.
Various Nos.	Tanning substances of all kinds, natural and artificial, crude and manufactured, including sulphate of chrome and solutions of sulphate of chrome. NOTE.—"Tanning substances (rhatany and septfoil roots)" [ex 966—967], and "tanning substances such as gallnuts, sumach, etc." [ex 1093—1094], had been prohibited to be exported before the decree of the 14th June, 1915, which extended the prohibition to cover tanning

* Fresh, dried, or salted skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported, until further notice. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of vanilla pods. [13-10-15.]

	substances of all kinds, *in so far as they had not already been prohibited.*
225	Tanning wood, even grated or ground, tan bark.
65-66	Tapioca and sago.
996, ex 991	Tar of all kinds; coal-tar pitch. (See Chemical raw materials.)
1064	Tar oil derivatives.
	Tarpaulins, tents, etc. (See Made-up articles.).
998, ex 1058	Tartar, crude; tartrate of potash, alkaline bitartrate, stibiated tartar.
	Tartrate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
1050	Tartaric and citric acids.
58-59	Tea.
ex 954	Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, including microphones.
ex 971	Theobromine and its salts and combinations.
ex 947; 693-694c	Thermometers, clinical; glasses for the same.
166	Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron).
	Tin and its alloys:
853	Tin in bars, pigs, slabs (including tin solder).
854	Scrap tin; filings and shavings.
855	Tin, pure or alloyed (Britannia metal), hammered or rolled, sheets, wire, or pipes.
856	Tin foil (thin sheets of tin for bottle capsules, etc.).
857-858	Wares of tin or tin alloys (wares of Britannia metal).
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of tin and tin alloys does not apply to—
	Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—
	Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff] in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
	Tinplate. (See under Iron).
1047	Tin salts.
1140	Tin ashes, oxide of tin, and stannate of soda.
ex 1048	Titanic acid.
109*a*	Tobacco leaf, unmannfactured, ribs and stalks.
	Toluol (see Coal tar derivatives); toluidene (see Aniline combinations).
ex 894-898; & various Nos.	Transformers, electric, and detached parts thereof.
ex 971	Tropacocaine and its combinations.
ex 1038	Tungstic acid.
	Turpentine and turpentine oil (see Chemical raw materials).
	Tyres of rubber (see under Rubber).
	Underclothing. (See Made-up articles).
ex 1048	Vanadic acid.
	Varnishes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 968, ex 981, ex 982-983	Vaseline, pharmaceutical, in boxes or otherwise; perfumed vaseline (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
40—44*	Vegetables (fresh or preserved). (See also Potatoes.)
	Vehicles (for carrying passengers or goods) and finished parts thereof, such as automobile chassis, axles of automobiles with mechanism, radiators of automobiles, wheels, etc.†:—
905	Country carts, vehicles not on springs; tumbrels, wheelbarrows.

* A general authorisation to export has been accorded in respect of tomato preserves, fresh artichokes, and fresh and dried truffles. [13-10-15.]

† See also under "Motors" and "Magnetos," and under "Rubber."

906*	Furniture vans.
907	"Roulottes" of all kinds.
908—910*	Sledges (including those for children); carts for children, and velocipedes for children, having at least three wheels.
911	Invalid's wheeled chairs.
	Vehicles not elsewhere specified in the Tariff † :—
912	Without mechanical motive power.
913*b*, 914*b*	With mechanical motive power (*excluding* motor bicycles and tricycles, etc.—No. 913*a* and 914*a*).
918-921	Railway vehicles:—passenger carriages, luggage and goods vans, trucks, and other railway vehicles. [For rolling-stocks, wagons, etc., for aerial transport installations, see under Materials for suspension railways].
	Vermicelli (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 757-760, ex 798-801, ex 808, and 809	Vices, new or old.
131	Vinegar, acetic acid, essence of vinegar; containing more than 12 per cent of pure acetic acid.
	Vitriol, oil of (see Sulphuric acid); copper vitriol (see Copper vitriol).
	Wadding. (See under Cotton wool and under wool.)
ex 219	Wastes (vegetable) which may be used as fuel.
1140	Wastes from soap and colour works, tin ashes, oxide of tin and stannate of soda.
	Wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, (see under Rags); cotton waste (see under Cotton).
	Waxes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
117	Wine natural, wine must, and all special qualities of non-sparkling wines (whatever be their alcoholic strength)—in casks.
	Wire (see under the respective metal); wire-iron and barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Wolfarm ore (see under Ores).
	Wood for fuel (see under Fuel); tanwood (see Tanning materials).
	Wood (for building or other purposes):—
229-232	In the rough or squared with the axe.
232-237	Sawn lengthwise or split, even if completely squared.
ex 239	Ash or walnut wood—in staves (split or sawn).
240	Fitted (*emboites*).
249	Naves spokes, and thills for vehicles, of ashwood. (See also Gunstocks, Casks, Skis).
	Woodpulp (see Paper-making materials).
	Wood-working machine-tools (see under Machine-tools.)
	Wool (pure or mixed wool):—
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
455-459	Wool, raw, washed, dyed; wool waste (flock, noils), including combed wool; wool sliver (*trait*); artificial wool; woollen wadding.
460-470	Woollen yarn (unbleached, gassed, bleached, dyed, printed, etc.); yarn of alpaca, mohair and camel hair; woollen yarns made up for retail sale.
	Woollen tissues, etc., *viz.*:—woollen tissues, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of dyed yarn [471-475‡]; worsted shag [476]; lastings and cloth

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of furniture vans (No. 906); of tank wagons (No. 919) returning empty to foreign countries, or going to foreign countries to be filled and re-imported; and also in respect of vehicles for children, and finished parts thereof. [13-10-15.]

† *Cycles* (No. 915—917), and *motor cycles*, etc. (Nos. 913*a* and 914*a*), and finished parts thereof, do not fall within the scope of the prohibition.

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of:—

(1) unbleached tissues of yarn of combed wool [Tariff No. 472];

(2) bleached, dyed, printed, etc., tissues weighing 300 grammes or less per square metre (except Zanella and serge for lining, 138-142 cm. long), and shawls, scarves, ties, etc., woven thereof [ex Tariff No. 475 and ex Tariff No. 483]; and

(3) hat-shapes of hair felt or wool felt [Tariff Nos. 490 and 491]. [13-10-15.]

list [477-478]; bordered coverings (bed covers and table covers, etc.) [479-480]; carpets and rugs [481-482]; woven shawls, scarves, ties, etc., [483*]; ribbons, trimmings, embroidery and lace [484-487], felted woollen tissues and felt stuffs [488-489]; and manufactures of felt, without needlework [490-493*].

Woollen and mixed woollen made-up wares (see Made-up articles).

Yarns. (See under the respective textile materials).

105-106 Yeasts of beer, and pressed yeast.

Zinc and its alloys.

848 Zinc in bars, pigs, slabs, scrap; zinc filings and shavings.

849-850 Zinc rolled or drawn—bar, sheets, pipes, and wire.

851-852 Zinc wares.

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of zinc and zinc alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff].

in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

December 13, 1915.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the* 24*th April*, 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14,460).

Acetylsalicylic acid.

Acids :—Acetylsalic, formic, oxalic, salicylic.

Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).

Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.

Aluminium, and aluminium alloys; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.

Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.

Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.

Antimony and antimony alloys.

Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]

Antipyrine.

Aristol.

Aspirine.

Atropine and its salt.

Bauxite or aluminium ore.

Beans (white and coloured kidney-beans).

Beef, tinned.

Beetroot seed.

Benzonaphthol; betanaphthol.

See Note ‡ on page 261.

Birds, living or dead.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Bromurol.
Cattle.
Charcoal.
Chickpeas *(garbanzos)*.*
Chrome.
Coal.†
Coconuts.‡
Coin (gold and silver).
Colours :—Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured; scrap metals.
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw; cottan wastes (including linters).
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Eggs.
Emetic (tartar emetic).
§ Fats :—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).
Fibres, *viz.* :—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.
Flax tow; flax yarns.
Flour (wheat).
Oormic acid.
Glycerine (see Note to Lubricants).
Gold and silver coin.
‖ Graphite, manufactured.
Greases (see Fats).
Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Hosiery needles.
Indigo.
Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].
Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Lentils.
Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).
§ Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, lubricating substances comprise :—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;
(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils, and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

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* The exportation of chickpeas up to a quantity of 10,000 tons was authorised by a Royal Decree published in the "Gaceta de Madrid" of the 15th Aprli 1915. The prohibition was to be re-imposed when the limit was reached.

† According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

‡ It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

§ According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibition of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

‖ The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

Luminal.
Lythol.
Maize.
Manganese (metal).
Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof. (See Oleaginous products.)
Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Meat, fresh; tinned beef; meat extract.
Medicaments, chemicals, etc.:—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of brotargol, stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.).
Metals (iron, steel and other metals) in scrap.
Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants.)
Molybdenum.
Needles, hosiery.
Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.
Nitrate of soda.
Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products).
*Oils:—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products).
Oilseeds:—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products).
Oleaginous products.
NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—
Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.
Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Oxalic and formic acid.
Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
Phenacetin.
Potash and its salts (except bromide).
NOTE.—The following salts of potash have been *specifically* prohibited, *viz*:—
Bichromate, carborate, cyanide, metabisulphite, oxalate, and sulphate.
Potatoes (except new potatoes or forced potatoes).
Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-exportation prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
Salicylic acid and salicylates.
Salophenol.
Scrap metal (iron, steel and other metals in scrap).
Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
Silver and gold coin.
Sisal fibre. (See under Fibres.)
Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Sleepers (wooden) for railways.
Soda, nitrate of hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
Sulphur.
Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
Tanning extracts.
Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
Tartar emetic.
Thiocarbon, thiocal.

* See Note ‖ on page 263.

Tin and tin alloys.
Tinplates.
Tungsten or wolfram.
Vanadium.
Wastes of wool, wastes of cotton (including linters).
Wax (paraffin in the lump). (See Oleaginous products.)
Wheat and wheat flour.
Wolfram or tungsten.
Wooden railway sleepers.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.
Zinc and zinc alloys, in cakes.

Export duties have been imposed on oats, bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat. These articles had previously been prohibited to be exported by Royal Decrees of the 3rd and 6th August 1914.

PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

January 3, 1916.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise indicated, the prohibition applies not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transhipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order", or when there is inscribed on these documents (at the port of departure) no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods. [5-6-15.]

Alcohol (not including spirituous beverages).
Alum.
Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Ammonia sulphate.
Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Bauxite.
Beans (*grao e feijao*).
Beetroot and beetroot seed.
This prohibition was imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, to last for a period of two years.
Brass wares. (See Copper.)
Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds.
Carbons for electric light.
†Cattle (*gado bovino*), and comestible products derived therefrom.
NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.
Cereals. Included under Foodstuffs.
Chrome.
Codfish (*bacalau*). (See under Foodstuffs.)
Copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured.
Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodao para tratamento de feridas*); cotton yarns of all kinds.
Eggs.
The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters [12-10-15.]

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* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [8-7-15.].

† The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

Fats suitable for making margarine.
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
*Foodstuffs (except wine).
NOTE.—As an exception to this prohibition, cheese, fresh fish, dried fish, pressed fish, or fish prepared in any other way (including fish preserved in comestible oil and fish powder) and poultry are allowed to be exported. Such exportations, however, unless destined for the Portuguese oversea Provinces are only permitted subject to the payment of the respective export duties and of special surtaxes.

In addition to the general prohibition of the export of foodstuffs, Decrees have been issued specifically prohibiting the export of comestible products derived from cattle and pigs (Decree No. 1948), and of maize and rye and of other substances regarded as necessary for Portuguese consumption (Decree No. 2009).
*Fuel.
Gold, in bars or in coin.
The prohibition does not apply to gold exported or the State, or under special licences granted by the Government. Further, travellers may take with them for their personal requirements money up to 40*l.* (sterling) per person, or the equivalent in any other gold coin.
Hides and skins, green or dry, weighing less than 25 kilog.; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather.)
Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Leather (tanned hides and skins).
Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters). (See under Cotton.)
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils, ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).
Manganese.
Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil).
Meat (see under headings for Cattle and Pigs).
Medicaments.*
Molybdenum.
Motor accessories. (See under Tyres.)
Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Oilcakes. (See under Cakes.)
Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil); lubricating oils. (See under Lubricating oils.)
Paraffin.
†Pigs (adult pigs of any weight, and young pigs weighing more than 70 kilogs. gross), and comestible products derived therefrom.
NOTE.—Young pigs weighing 70 kilogs. or less are allowed to be exported subject to payment of a surtax of 10 escudos per head, payable in addition to the ordinary export duty.
Pulse (included under Foodstuffs).
Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).
Rice (included under Foodstuffs).
Sugar (included under Foodstuffs).
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphur.
Tanning materials.
Tin and tin ore;‡ tin wares.
Tungsten.
Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.§
Vanadium.
Wolfram ore.
Wool (raw), washed, or waste.
NOTE.—An export supertax of 15 escudos per 100 kilogs. is levied on unwashed wool exported from Portugal.

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* The *re-exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been specifically prohibited.

† The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

‡ Licenses may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra European destinations.

[23-6-15.]

§ The prohibition does not apply to the export and re-export of such articles from Portugal and the adjacent islands to Portuguese oversea provinces or from such oversea provinces to Portugal and the adjacent islands.

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PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PROHIBITED AS UNDER.

(A)—The exportation of the following goods is prohibited to all destinations:—

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, and balloons, and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft, including:—non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile, steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs revolution indicators); aeroplane turnbuckles; steel stamping; aeroplane engines and parts;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable or which may become suitable for use in war;

Cannon and other ordnance and mechine guns, and parts thereof;

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Celluloid;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye-stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely :—

Acetic either ;
Aceto-celluloses ;
Acetone ;
Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) ;
Alcohol, methylic ;
Ammonium nitrate, percholorate and sulphocyanide ;
Amyl acetate ;
Anthracene oil and green oil ;
Antipyrine (phenazone) and its derivatives ;
Anti tetanus serum ;
Belladonna, its alkaloids and preparations, including belladonna plaster ;
Benzol ;
Caffeine and its salts ;
Calcium acetate and all other matallic acetates ;
Cantharides and its preparations ;
Carbolic acid ;
Carbon disulphide ;
Chloral and its proparations, including chloramid ;
Chlorates, perchlorates and nitrates, all metallic ;
Coal tar distillation products, being the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol ;
Coal tar products for use in dye munufacture including aniline oil and aniline salt ;
Colladion ;
Cresol, and all preparations of cresol (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol) ;
Cyanamide ;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium ;
Dimethylaniline ;
Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products ;
Emetin, and its salts ;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot.
Ether ;
Eucaine hydrochlor ;
Fusel oil (amyl alcohol) ;
Gentian and its preparations ;
Glycerine, crude and refined ;
Henbane and its preparations ;
Hydroquinone ;
Indigo, natural ;
Ipecaiuanha root ;
Manganese, peroxide of ;
Methylaniline ;
Neo-salvarsan ;
Nitric acid ;
Nitrotoluol ;
Novocain ;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids ;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal ;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene ;
Paraldehyde ;
"Peptone Witte" ;
Phenacetin ;
Phosgene (carbonyl chloride) ;
Picric acid and its components ;
Platinum ;
Potash, caustic ;
Potassium cyanide ;

Potassium permanganate;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
Pyridine;
Saccharin (including "saxin");
Salicylic acid, methyl salicylate, sodium salicylate, and theobromine sodiem salicylate;
Salol;
Salvarsan;
Santonin and its preparations;
Sulphonal;
Sulphur, and spent oxide of sulphur;
Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
Sulphuric acid;
Tanning, extracts for use in the following:—
Chestnut extract;
Oakwood extract;
Thorium, oxide and salts of;
Thymol and its preparations;
Toluol and mixtures containing toluol;
Trephenyl phosphate;
Trional;
Valonia;
Coal tar, crude;
Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
Copper and brass solid drawn tubes;
Cotton rags;
Cotton wadding;
Cotton waste of all descriptions;
Cotton wool;
Diamonds rough; suitable for industrial purposes, including Brazilian carbon;
Explosives of all kinds;
Field glasses and telescopes;
Firearms, rifled of all kinds, and their component parts;
Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
Flax, raw;
Forage and food which may be used for animals namely:—
Hay;
Offals of corn and grain, including:—
Bran and pollard;
Sharps and middings;
Straw;
Glass for optical instruments;
Gold beaters' skin;
Hæmatite pig iron;
Harness and saddlery, including metal fittings for such harness or saddlery;
Heliographs;
Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;
Iron pyrites;
Iron ore of all descriptions;
Iron and steel smelting scrap;
Iron ore, Cumberland hæmatite;
Jute piece goods, jute webbing, and bags and sacks made of jute;
Jute yarns;
Khaki woollen cloth;
Leather, undressed, or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;
Linen rags;
Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
Magnesite and magnesite bricks;
Magnesium and its alloys;
Magnetos;

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
Mercury;
Oats;
Periscopes;
Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Range finders and parts thereof;
Sheepgut;
Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
Silk noils;
Silk, Shantung, in the piece;
Spirits, methylated;
Spirits, of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;
Tarpaulins and waggon covers;
Waste paper;
Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
Wood namely:—
- Ash;
- Ash three-ply wood;
- Spruce;
- Walnut wood;

Zinc (including zinc ashes, zinc rods, zinc sheets, spelter dross).

(B) THE EXPORTATION OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS IS PROHIBITED TO ALL DESTINATIONS ABROAD OTHER THAN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND PROTECTORATES:—

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal epuipment suitable for military purposes;
Aluite;
Beeswax;
Bladders, casings and sausage skins;
Bone for manure; dissolved bones, bone-flour, bone meal and bone ash;
Boots, heavy for men;
Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, wooden huts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;
Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over and their componet parts;
Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, namely:—
- Acetanilide;
- Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
- Ammonia, liquefied;
- Ammonia liquor;
- Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
- Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
- Bichromate of soda;
- Bromine and alkaline bromides;
- Calcium carbides;
- Carbon tetrachloride;
- Caustic soda;
- Chlorides of sulphur;
- Chloride of tin;
- Chlorine (including liquefied chlorine);
- Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;
- Colchicum and its preparations;
- Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings, such as binnacles;
- Copper iodide;
- Copper, suboxide of;
- Copper sulphate;
- Copper wire, insulated, electric light wires and cables, and power cables;

Cresol (saponified);
Formic aldehyde;
Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
Hydrobromic acid;
Hydrochloric acid;
Magnesium chloride and sulphate;
Mercury, compounds and preparations of (other than nitrate of mercury);
Oxalic acid;
Oxides and salts (other than chlorates, perchlorates, and nitrates) of the following metals:—
Cobalt;
Nickel;
Tungsten;
Phosphorus and its compounds;
Potash salts [except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate, and permanganate];
Prussiate of soda;
Sodium;
Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate);
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, alkaline tartrates;
Urea and its compounds;
Zinc chloride and sulphate;

Chromium, compounds of, except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations) and bichromate of soda [the exportation of which is and remains only prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia, (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal]

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Coal, all kinds, and coke but not includiug coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.

Coal sacks;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein;

Electros for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony, and copper;

Ferro alloys, including:—
Ferro-chrome;
Ferro-manganese;
Ferro-molybdenum;
Ferro-nickel;
Ferro-titanium;
Ferro-tungsten;
Ferro-vanadium;
Spiegeleisen;

Ferro-silicon;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, *viz*:—
Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;
Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cotton seed meal;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
Lentils;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize;
Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;

Forges, portable;

Fustic (chips and extract) and logwood (chips and extract, including hæmatine crystals and other logwood preparations);

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating;
Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
- Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
- Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;
- Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
- Lasting tacks or rivets, including iron shoe rivets, for use by hand and machine;
- Steel bills, for use by hand and machine;
- Heel tips;
- Heel tip nails;
- Hobnails of all descriptions;
- Protector studs;
- Screwing wire;

Guanos;
Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils, and yarns of animal hair;
Hemp the following manufactures of:—
- Cloth;
- Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Horse shoes;
Hosiery needles;
Jute, raw and carded;
Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather, and picking bands;
Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for military clothing;
Lubricants;
Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
Metals and ores, namely:—
- Aluminium, manufactures of aluminium, and alloys of aluminium;
- Antimony and alloys of antimony, including anti-friction metal;
- Bauxite;
- Chrome ore;
- Cobalt;
- Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass, and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods, and plates, and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipe sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
- Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe (including solder containing lead);
- Lead ore;
- Manganese and manganese ore;
- Molybdenum and molybdenite;
- Nickel and nickel ore;
- Scheelite;
- Selenium;
- Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
- Tin and tin ore;
- Tungsten;
- Vanadium;
- Wolframite;
- Wulfenite;
- Zinc ore;

Mica (including mica splittings and mica chimneys and micanite;
Mineral jellies;
Mines and parts thereof;

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);
Oil, fuel, shale;
Oil fuel, but not including any such fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs Excise to be shipped for use on board the Exporting Ship;
Oils and fats, all animal and vegetable, including fatty acids, but not including essential oils;
Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures or compounds of any of the foregoing;
Oleaginous nuts, seeds, and products, namely:—
- Castor beans;
- Cocoanuts;
- Copra;
- Cotton seed;
- Ground nuts, earthnuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
- Hempseed;
- Linseed;
- Palm nuts and palm kernels;
- Poppy seeds;
- Rape or colza seed;
- Sesame seed;
- Soya beans;
- Sunflower seed;

Paraffin wax, wax candles, and waxed paper;
Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);
Petroleum gas oil;
Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
Phosphate rock, *viz*:—
- Apatites;
- Phosphates of lime and alumina;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
- Animals, living, for food;
- Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
- Butter;
- Cheese;
- Eggs in shell;
- Lard and imitation lard;
- Malt;
- Margarine;
- Milk condensed or preserved, whether sweetened or not;
- Oatmeal and rolled oats;
- Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles;
- Sugar, refined, and candy;
- Sugar, unrefined;

Railway wagons and their component parts;
Rope (steel wire), and hawsers;
Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber, and also including balata gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz*:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac and all other substances containing caoutchouc), and goods made wholly or partly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the Manufacture or repair of tyres.
Search-lights;
Sheepskins, woolled;
Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code and component parts of such lamps;
Skins of sheep and goats, undressed or dressed, other than those the exportation of which is specifically prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain, and Portugal;

Solid drawn steel tubes;
Soft soap;
Stearine pitch and other pitches derived from fatty oils and acids;
Submarine sound signalling apparatus;
Surgical bandages and dressings (including buttercloth, but not including cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);
Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning), except chestnut extract, oakwood extract, and valonia;
Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;
Torpedo nets;
Torpedo tubes;
Torpedoes and parts thereof;
Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
Turpentine (oil and spirit);
Uniform clothing and military equipment;
Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their component parts;
Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their component parts;
Wax, mineral and vegetable, except carnauba wax;
Whale meal;
Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanised wire netting);
Wire, steel, of all kinds;
Wireless telegraphs, material for;
Wood, tar, and wood tar oil;
Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');
Wool tops;
Wool noils;
Wool waste;
Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
Woollen and worsted yarns;
Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C)—THE EXPORTATION OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS IS PROHIBITED TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEAS, OTHER THAN FRANCE, RUSSIA (EXCEPT THROUGH BALTIC PORTS), ITALY, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL:—

All articles which are wholly or mainly manufactured of copper or its alloys and which are not at present prohibited to be exported to any destination;
All manufactures and products of cotton, except cotton lace, cotton wadding, cotton waste and cotton wool;
All such vegetable fibres and yarans made therefrom (not including linen thread) as are not at present prohibited to be expored to any destination;
Anchors and chain cables;
Antimony, compounds of, except sulphides and oxides of antimony (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.
Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
Asbesots;
Bags and sacks of all kinds (except bags and sacks made of jute and paper bags);
Bicycles, and their component parts;
Binder twine;
Black plates and black sheets under one-eighth inch in thickness;
Blankets, of all descriptions;
Bookbinding leathers;

Borax, boric acid, and other boron compounds;
Camphor;
Canes and sticks, unmounted, whether for basket making or not;
Canvas of all kinds;
Canvas hose of all kinds;
Carnauba wax;
Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, rons and seal leather;
Charcoal and peat;
Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—
- Arsenical ore;
- Acetic acid;
- Arsenic and its compounds;
- Aluminium, salts of (other than alunite, ammonium, alum and nitrate of aluminium, the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
- Bismuth and its salts (except bishmuth nitrate);
- Calcium sulphide;
- Formic acid;
- Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
- Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;
- Silica bricks;
- Sodium cyanide;
- Sodium sulphide;
- Sodium carbonate (including soda ash, soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda);
- Tin, compounds of, other than chloride of tin and tin ore;

China clay (including China stone, ball clay and potter's clay);
Cocoanut, desiccated;
Copper, compounds of, except copper nitrate (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations), and copper iodide, copper sulphate and suboxide of copper (the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Cordage, and twine of manila hemp;
Cotton, raw;
Deerskins and pigskins, undressed or dressed;
Drills, woven, of all kinds;
Ducks, woven of all kinds;
Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
Emery, corundum, natural or artificial such as alundrum) carborundum and crystolon, and manufactures thereof (including wheels, discs, paper, cloth, stones, and powder);
Europhen;
Files;
Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—
- Brewers' and distiller's grains;
- Brewers' dried yeast;
- Buckwheat:
- Green forage;
- Lupin seeds;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—
- Biscuit meal;
- Calf meal;
- Cocoanut and poonac cake;
- Fish meal and concentrated fish;
- ground nut or earthnut cake and meal;
- Gluten meal or gluten feed;
- Hempseed cake and meal;
- Husk meal;
- Locust bean meal;
- Meat meal;
- Maize germs and maize germ meal;
- Maize meal and flour;

Palmnut cake and meal;
Poppyseed cake and meal;
Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol;
Dari;
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
Millet;

Furs, dressed or undressed, and manufactures thereof;

Grindstone;

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contain caoutchouc;

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, *viz.*:—

Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gas Carbon;
Gauges for shells or cartridges;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire winding machines;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;

Kapok hempen fibre;

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lacs, but not including lac dye;

Leather, suitable for textile machinery, except picking bands;

Lignum vitæ;

Linen, *viz.*:—

Linen yarns (not including linen thread);
Linen piece goods, unbleached or not bleached in the piece;
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent. or upwards;

Machinery, metal-working;

Mahogany;

Mess tins, and water-bottles for military use;

Metals and ores, namely:—

Copper ore;
Iron ore (except Cumberland hæmatite iron ore, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations).

Monazite sand;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);

Pepper;

Ply-wood of all kinds, except ash three-ply wood (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Pocket lamp cases and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Bacon, ham and pork;
Cessava powder and tapioca;
Cocoa, powder;
Cocoa, raw, of all kinds and all preparations of cocoa, including cocoa husks, cocoa shells, and chocolate Coffee;
Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;

Mandioca or tapioca flour;
Onions;
Potatoes;
Bean flour and meal;
Biscuits, bread and cakes, all kinds of;
Corn flour;
Corn grits;
Hominy;
Lentil flour and meal;
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli;
Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations);
Pea flour and meal;
Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
Rice and rice flour;
Rye, rye flour and meal;
Sago and Sago meal and flour;
Semolina;
Soups, compressed and dessicated;
Tinned and potted meats and extract of meat;
Vegetables, fresh except peas;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons the exportation of which is prohibited to all distinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates);
Ramie;
Rattans;
Rum and imitation rum;
Seeds, clover and grass;
Shipbuilding materials, namely:—
Boiler tubes;
Condenser tubes;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuildings;
Kapok hempen fibre;
Marine engines, and parts thereof;
Ship's auxiliary machinery;
Silica bricks;
Sounding machines and gear;
Telegraphs (other than wireless) and telephones, materials for;
Terneplates and all receptacles made from terneplates;
Tin plates, and all receptacles made from tinplates;

N. B.—List revised up to and inclusive of the Order in Council of the 28th January 1916.

B.

THE EXPORT FROM BRITISH INDIA OF THE ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN COLUMN I BELOW IS PROHIBITED SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN COLUMN II.

Provided that these prohibitions do not apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portugese possessions in India;

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*c*) Ceylon;

(*d*) The Straits Settlements;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

Column I. Prohibited goods.	Column II. Exceptions.
Accoutrements.	
Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	
Armour plates.	
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	
Baloons, kites, air ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Bullocks	Except exports by land.
Camels	Except exports by land.
Chrome, iron ore (chromite)	Except to the United Kingdom.
Coal Welsh	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Coal (other then Welsh coal) and Coke ...	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates. Proviso (*iii*) referred to above does not apply.
Dyes and Dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products.	
Entrenching tools.	
Fuses and detonators.	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	
Hemp and Flax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Hides and skins,* raw	Except to the United Kingdom, France Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Horses	Except exports by land.
Jute goods	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lead, pig	Except to the United Kingdom.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow) ...	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese ore.	
Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre.	
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.	
Materials used in ship construction	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.

* The export of cowhides weight less than 8 lbs. a piece is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom.

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than (1) nux vomica, (2) castor seed, mustard seed, linseed and oils extracted therefrom and (3) senna, magnesium sulphate, ajowan seed, chiretta roots, euphorbia, pilulifera, fennelseed, dillseed and gums.	Except exports by land; exports of cinchona bark to the United Kingdom; and exports of sandalwood and colombo (Columba) roots to the United Kingdom or a British Possession, France, Italy and the United States of America.
Mica	Except to the United Kingdom, Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mining cables.	
Monazite sand	Except to the United Kingdom, Provisos (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mules	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	
Paraffin wax (including candles made therefrom)...	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Pepper and capsicum	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Rubber, raw or manufactured	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Saltpetre	Except to the United Kingdom, Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply, but under executive orders exports of saltpetre are permitted in limited quantities to Australia on applications received from the Commonwealth Government and passed by the Government of India.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats	Except exports by land.
Silk noils	Except to the United Kingdom.
Slaughter cattle	Except exports by land.
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Tanning materials of all kinds	Except to the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	
Wolfram and Tunsten or any Tungsten Ore ...	Except to the United Kingdom under permits granted by Collectors of Customs.
Wool, raw.	

The export of the following articles from British India has been restricted as indicated :—

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Coffee ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and the Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Italy, Spain and Portugal,
Coir, rhea, palmyra fibres and kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom.	Provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) referred to above do not apply to exports of coffee, cotton yarn and threads, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds.
Cotton, raw ...	
Cotton, yarn and thread, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds.	
Forage and food for animals, namely :—	
Beans (not including haricot beans) ...	
Brewers' and distillers' grains ...	
Brewers' dried yeast ...	
Buckwheat ...	
Cakes and meals, the following namely :—	
Biscuit meal ...	
Calf meal ...	
Cocoanut or poonac cake ...	
Compound cakes and meal ...	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ...	
Gluten meal or gluten feed ...	
Groundnut cake and meal ...	
Husk meal ...	
Linseed cake and meal ...	
Locust bean meal ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Mahua or Mhowra cake ...	
Maize germ meal ...	
Maize meal ...	
Meat meal ...	
Niger cake ...	
Palmnut cake and meal ...	
Poppyseed cake ...	
Rapeseed cake and meal ...	
Safflower cake ...	
Sesamum cake ...	
Soya bean cake and meal ...	
Dari ...	
Hay ...	
Hempseed ...	
Lentils ...	
Maize ...	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ...	
Millet ...	
Offals of corn and grain, including :—	
Bran and Pollard ...	
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds ...	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust ...	
Sharps and middlings ...	

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all Kinds	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Peas and (except split, tinned and bottled peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).	
Straw	
Guts and bladders	Export is prohibited to Scandanavian countries, Holland and Switzerland.
Jute, raw	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and Portugal.
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, stick lac, but not lac dye.	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal.
Oils, all vegetable (not including essential oils) ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—	
Castor beans	
Cocoanuts	
Copra...	
Cottonseed	
Groundnuts (Archides)	
Linseed	
Mahua or mhowra seed	
Niger seed	
Palm kernels	
Poppyseed	
Rapeseed	
Safflower seed	
Sesame seed	
Soya beans	
Rattans and bamboos	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia, (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal. Provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) referred to above do not apply.
Rice	Export is prohibited to (*a*) all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Portugal, Egypt, and (*b*) Holland and her Colonies. Provisos (*ii*) and (*iii*) referred to above do not apply.
Wheat	Export, except on Government account, is prohibited up to 31st March 1916.
Wheat flour	Export, except under a permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer, is prohibited up to 31st March 1916.

NOTE—Export of *all goods* is prohibited to Holland.
N.B.—List revised up to and including the 6th March 1916.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter No. 2147—W., dated the 20th March 1916, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of my letter No. 1430—W., dated the 23rd February 1916, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chambers/Associations, and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles, the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France (and Algeria), the French Colonies, Russia, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal and the adjacent Islands.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.
Sweden.	France (and Algeria).	Greece.*	Egypt.†
Denmark.	The French Colonies.	Roumania.†	Japan.‡
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 18, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

A Circular was issued on the 1st December, 1915, by the Norwegian Customs Department impressing on the Customs officials the necessity for carefully watching coasting trade vessels in order to prevent "prohibited" goods nominally shipped from one Norwegian port to another being carried out of the country. (Circ. No. 117—1915.)

(2) *Transit.*—As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) *Parcel Post.*—The Norwegian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has decided that goods the exportation of which is prohibited shall not (so far as concerns prohibitions administered by the Ministry) be allowed to be exported from Norway by parcel post without special licence. [21-12-15.]

[This decision appears to cover all Goods on the prohibited list, except those which are under the control of the Department of Agriculture, *viz*:—apatite and other raw phosphates; Thomas phosphate; superphosphate; aspen timber; bones, tallows, and fats of ruminants; bone dust; fish and whale guano: foodstuffs; forage; goats horses, cattle, reindeer, pigs; gold and silver; jute, raw, and jute products and jute waste; jute sacking; empty sacks; potash salts; caseine; firewood; coal, coke, peat, and charcoal; margarine and raw materials for making the same; herrings; stearine.]

(4) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to an official Norwegian notice of the 21st September 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Boracic acid, Citric acid, Fatty acids, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Stearine, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid, and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

† These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 945-97—W., dated the 17th December 1915.

‡ This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916.

Alcohol (absolute).
* Alloys of antimony; * alloys of copper (see under Copper) * alloys of lead (see under Lead).
Alum; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium; aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.
Ammunition.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July 1915, *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Amyl alcohol.
Aniline (see under Dyes).
Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.
Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap; * alloys of antimony; sulphides and oxides of antimony.
Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.
Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.
Arms and parts of arms.
Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Asbestos goods, even if mixed or in combination with other material.
Ash, kelp.
Aspen timber.
Automobiles and tyres therefor.
Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Balsam of Peru.
Barbed wire.
Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.
Benzol (see under Dyes).
Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.
Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").
Boracic acid; borax and other borates.
Bottles, empty.
Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).
Camphor, purified.
Candles of all kinds.
Caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.
Casein.
Castor oil.
Cattle (living).
Ceresine, mineral wax (ozokerite).
Charcoal.
Cheese.
Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).
Citric acid and its salts.
Clothing (articles of) manufactured from woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber.
Coal and coke; peat.
Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).
Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.
Collodion.

* A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling however, only, applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals :—
Copper, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; alloys* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys (brass, etc.)*
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz* :—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods) ; hoops
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation ; fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured ; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire gauze.
Castings (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper sulphate.
Copra ; cocos-oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw ; cotton waste ; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread ; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods, cotton and woollen goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).
Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs (see Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic bye-products for producing tar-dyes [such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations, (including creolin and lysol), salicylic acid, etc.].
Dynamite percussion caps.
Egg albumen : egg yolks, dried, salted, or preserved with boracic acid.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Fats :—fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; greases containing resin ; wool-fat ; (all kinds) ; palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow).
Fatty acids, animal and vegetable.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers :—potash fertilisers and saltpetre (see under Potassium salts) ; fish guano and whale guano ; superphosphate ; sulphuric and other bone-dust ; Thomas phosphate ; apatite, and other raw phosphates ; Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).
Firewood.
†Foodstuffs [except butter, fish (*but see Herring*) and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, game, poultry, eggs, (*but see Egg albumen, etc.*,) coffee, spices].

A Customs Circular of the 16th December 1915 provided that sardines preserved in lard cannot be exported without special permission from the Department of Agriculture.

†Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915 provided that fish fodder meal (powdered fish) and fish guano cannot be exported from Norway to countries at war with the United Kingdom unless

* See Note * on page 284.
† The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

it is proved that the packing used for containing the products was not imported from the United Kingdom and was not manufactured of materials imported therefrom.

According to the Norwegian press of the middle of November 1915 the Norwegian Department of Agriculture has given notice that no more licenses will be issued for the export of hay and straw fodder. [T. C. H. 164.]

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations.
Fuel :—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.
Fusel oil
Glue containing resin.
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats (living).
Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats).
Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.) ; ground-nut or arachides oil.
Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof.
Guano (fish guano and whale guano).

[See Note under Forage.]

Hemp, raw and hackled ; hemp waste and hemp tow, hemp spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).
Hempseed oil.
Herring, salted.

A Resolution of the 8th November 1915, provided that dispensations from this prohibition would be granted subject to the payment of 4 kroner for each barrel (weighing up to 100 kilog. net) of salted herrings exported.

A subsequent Resolution (19th November) amended this by fixing the export duty on salted large herrings at 1·50 kroner and on salted spring herrings at 1 kroner per 100 kilog. net, and by repealing the export duty on salted Iceland herrings.

Hides and skins, and their products.
Horses (living) ; horseshoes.
Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
Iodine.
Jute, raw ; jute products and jute waste.
Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

[See Note to heading for Forage].

Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
Kelp ash.
Lactose (sugar of milk).
Lard (see Margarine, etc.) ; lard oil (see under Oils).
Lead, unworked ; lead alloys,* unworked ; scrap of lead and lead alloys.*
Lead and lead alloys,* worked :—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods ; lead wool.
Leather and products thereof.
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds.
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Magnetos (see Electromagnetic ignition apparatus).
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oil.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on page 288.

Mercury.

* See Note * on page 284.

Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)
Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.
Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)
Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).
Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a Customs Circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.
Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts); Chile Saltpetre (nitrate of soda).

The prohibition of export of nitrate of soda only applies to nitrate imported from Chile, and *not* to nitrate of soda manufactured in Norway. [31-12-15.]

Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or coco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only *animal* oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*,:—linseed, copra, arachides.
Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).
Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).
Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.
Palm oil, palm kernel fat.
Paraffin wax.
Peat, coal, coke.
Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).
Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).
Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.
Pigs (living).
Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 288.]
Printers' (typefounders') material.
Rapeseed oil.
Reindeer (living).
Resin; resin glue; resinous greases; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin."

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste; rubber solution (*gummicement*); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

[For rubber tyres, see Tyres.]

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

[See also Note to heading Forage.]

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).
Saltpetre (see under Potash salts); Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Sesame oil.
Sheep (living).
Shellac.

Other kinds of lac (*e.g.*, varnish or sealing-wax) are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.
Skis and ski sledges.
Soaps of all kinds.
Soda nitrate (see under nitrate); borax.
Soya oil.
Spelter (see Zinc).
Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915, states that fatty acids are included under the prohibition relating to stearine.

Steel—tool steel and tools (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin.)
Sulphate of copper; sulphate of nickle; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).
Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.
Superphosphate.
Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Suture materials.
Tallow, animal.
Tanning materials.
Tar (coal tar); tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes); wood tar oil.
Tartaric acid and its salts.
Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).
Tin chloride.
Tin ore; tin, unmanufactured; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.
Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of places of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see note underheading for Sacks above).

Tools and tool steel (except such as is produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Type founders materials.
Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
Vanadium, unwrought or crude.
Vaseline and vaseline oil.
Vegetable oils (see under Oils).
Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Wax:—paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Wire, barbed.. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, aluminium, see under the respective metal.)
Wolfram, unwrought or crude.
Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Wood—aspen timber; firewood.
Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Wool-fat (all kinds).
Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists: It includes *poisons*, *arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1; when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medical purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs):

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castorium, lapis cancrorum.)
2. Præparata chemica:

   [A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituosus, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.]
3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:

   [A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species;

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Antimony trichloride; butter of antimony; oxide of antimony; tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Bromine.
Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Carbon disulphide.
Chromic acid.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Cobalt chloride.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Iodine.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; lead nitrate.
Oxalic acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate; caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.;) [See also under Potassium salts on page 287.]
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).

Pyridine.
Sodium bromide; sodium-iodide; sodium oxalate; caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog).
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Liver of sulphur.
Zinc chloride.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pages 284-288, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil.]

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 20, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May 1915, a decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) *As from the 22nd April 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.*

(3) Goods of which the exportation is prohibited may be shipped between Swedish ports subject to the observance of certain regulations established by a Proclamation of the 16th February 1915 (as amended by Proclamations of the 14th May, 14th June, and 9th July).

(4) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258	Acetylsalicylic acid. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric and (for fatty acids) under headings for Oils, vegetable, fatty and Olein, etc.
ex 1258	Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250	Agar-agar.
1253 A	Albumen. (See also under Eggs.)
1296	Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, Synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published in 1912 by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).

114 A and B	Almonds, whether shelled or not.
ex 1258	Aloes. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953*	Aluminium and certain wares thereof (see under copper).
ex 1258	Alypin. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1152; 1153 C	Ammonium nitrate; ammonium sulphate.
1196	Aniline and alizarine dyes, and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo Synthetic.)
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof.
73 B and C	Animal products, *viz.*:—blood, and parts of animals, not specially mentioned (but not including intestines), even if salted, and animal wastes not specially mentioned; feeding stuffs made from animal wastes, even if mixed with vegetable substances. [For edible animal products see under Meat, etc.]
	Animals, living (see under Cattle, Horses, Pigs).
ex 1258	Antifebrine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1176, E	Anthracene oil.
ex 953*	Antimony, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1258	Antipyrine (phenyldimethylic pyrazolone). [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arachides and arachides cake (see under Oilcake); arachides oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1258	Arecoline and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arms (see under War Materials and Weapons).
	Articles of sheet iron (see iron sheets).
12 A—C	Asbestos, unworked; manufactures of asbestos, not specially mentioned, with or without admixture of other substances, and even if in combination with other materials. (See also under Compositions and Engine packing.)
ex 1258	Atropine and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 56 B	Bacon, pork, etc. (*flask*), American, salted.
	Balata (see under Rubber).
	Balsam of Peru (see under Resins).
	Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof.
ex 764½	Barbed wire.
ex 232 A, ex 232 C†	Bark—spruce bark, and other bark, not specially mentioned, used for tanning. (See also Chinchona bark and Sagrada bark.)
	Barley, barley meal, etc. (see under Cereals).
1068	Battaries, galvanic.
ex 168 F, 168 E	Beans and peas, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Beans and peas; other—see under Cereals, unground.]
	Beetroot seeds (see under Seeds).
1176 A	Benzol (*bensololjor*).
ex 426	Binder twine (*skōdegarn*).
ex 1265 A and B	‡Binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Biscuits (see under Bread).
ex 953, ex 1258§ and ex 1259	Bismuth and bismuth compounds (pharmaceutical, etc.).
	Blankets (woollen), (see woollen blankets).
ex 287	Bone, unwrought or sawn splintered, split and rasped.
	Bone-fat (see under Fats, animal).
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 209-211; 213½	Boots and shoes (men's) of greased leather; sewn uppers for boots.
	Boots and shoes of rubber (see under Rubber).
1134 B	Borax, raw or purified.

* See Note ‡ on page 292.

† 232 *B.* [*not prohibited*] relates to cork bark.

‡ Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

§ *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

84 A-F	Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye and other kinds).
	Brandy (see under Spirits).
	Brass, bronze, and other copper alloys (see under copper).
148 A-B	Bread, etc.—small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, gingerbread, and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves.
149 A-B	Bread, not specially mentioned (including dog biscuits).
	Briquettes (see under Coal).
	Britannia metal (see under copper).
1145 H, ex 1258* ex 1259	Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and other inorganic bromides, also bromates; organic bromide compounds.
ex 1258	Bromural and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 964	Bronze coins.†
1190-1191	Bronze powder and bronze tinsel (brocade bronze).
138—139	Butter, natural or butter, artificial (margarine).
ex 1258	Caffeine and salts, combinations and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 51 D	Calves.
	Calves' stomachs (included under Animal products [73 B]).
ex 1216	Camphor, refined.
1121	Candles (stearine and other).
	Cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc., (see under War Materials).
ex 1176	Carbolic acid, cresol, metacresol, carbolineum and creosote oil.
ex 1073	Carbon electrodes.
ex 1172 A	Carbon sulphide.
ex 1114	Carnauba wax.
	Carriages and vehicles, and parts thereof, *viz*:—
1098 F	Carriages and vehicles, without motors, for carrying goods.
1098 G, H	Carriages and vehicles, with motors, for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 I	Frames for carriages and vehicles (without motors), for carrying goods; frames for carriages and vehicles (with motors), for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 K	Wheels for automobiles. [NOTE.—The prohibition of export of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles.]
	Cartridges, etc., (see under Gunpowder).
	Castor oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty, and under Turkey red oil).
ex 1325, ex 1298	Catgut; cords of catgut.
51 A-D	‡ Cattle:—cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, calves. (See also under Meat, etc., and Sausages.)
	Cattle foods (see under the headings for Animal products, Oil-cake, and Feeding stuffs): cattle hides (see Hides).
ex 374 F	Cattle hair.
ex 1143	Caustic potash (see under Potassium salts).
74; 75; 76; 77; 78;	Cereals unground:—Rye, wheat, barley, peas and beans (including soya beans), oats, vetches, malt, (even if crushed), maize, and other cereals, unground.
79 A-K	Cereals, ground:—Flour (meal) and groats of oats, wheat, barley, maize, rye, and other cereals, including flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not specified under any other heading of the Statistical Index.
ex 156 B	Cereals, baked or roasted (coffee substitutes).
1099 L and K	Ceresine and ozokerite.
137	Cheese.
99; ex 156 B	Chicory root, even if dried; coffee substitute made of chicory root.
ex 1258	Chloral hydrate. [See under Druggists' wares.]

* *See* under heading for Druggist's wares.

† Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

‡ The object of this prohibition (which was established on the 30th August, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

1147 A, ex 1259	Chlorate and perchlorate of potash. (See Potassium salts.)
	Chlorides:—
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 D; 1146	Chloride of potassium; chloride of lime.
	Chloride of sodium, (see under Salt).
ex 1128 C	Chlorine gas, condensed.
ex 1258	Chloroform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1159	Chromate and bichromate of potash.
ex 953*	Chrome, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1285-1286	Chronometer watches.
1290	Chronometers, ships'.
ex 1258	Cinchona bark. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1140	Citric acid and tartaric acid.
	Clover seeds (see under seeds).
	Cleaning substances (see under Soaps).
41 A—K †	Coal—anthracite, gas-coal and coke-coal, steam-coal, and other coal; peat; coke; wood charcoal; briquettes (of coal or peat); other fuel not specially mentioned [not including unmanufactured retort carbon]. (See also firewood.)
1174	Coal-tar and other tar produced from fossil substances.
1175	Coal-tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos, or other mineral substances) for covering roofs, etc.
ex 1119	Coal-tar which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish.
	Coal-tar distillation products (see under Anthracene oil, Benzol, Carbolic acid, etc.); coal-tar dyes (see under Tar colours).
ex 1258	Coca leaves; cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
152 A and B	Cocoa beans and shells.
	Cocoa butter; and coconut oil or cocos oil (see under Fats, vegetable).
	Codeine, etc. (see under Opium).
ex 156 B	Coffee substitute made of chicory roof; baked or roasted cereals (coffee substitute).
	Coins (see Copper coins, Gold coins, Silver coins).
ex 1258	Colchicine; colchicum seeds (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Colophany (see Resin).
1202	Colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing, not specially mentioned. (See also Printers' Ink.)
1203	Colours prepared with oil, not specially mentioned.
ex 47; ex 48	Compositions for insulating (*i.e.*, for protection against heat or cold), dry or liquid, consisting of two or more mineral substances (one of which is asbestos), with or without admixture of cotton fibres, animal hair, or the like, or else consisting of asbestos with admixture of the nature mentioned; also manufactures of such compositions, such as slabs, segments and other shapped pieces.
ex 1325	Condensed milk.
	Conserves:—of beans and peas (see under beans) of meat (see under Meat) of milk and cream (see under Milk).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-903, 905-910 and 924 (*i.e.*, woven wire *other* than so-called wire gauze (endless) and other than wire tissue more than 1 metre wide) are prohibited; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in scrap.

† 41 L [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured retort carbon.

ex 953*	metal, etc.; also aluminium, nickel, chrome, and antimony:—
ex 897 A-F	Unmanufactured or in the rough [*including refined copper produced from raw material (not from scrap) at a Swedish refinery*†.]
ex 897 G	Anodes of copper, copper alloys and nickel, cast, even if with ears, with or without holes.
897 H	Scrap.
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc., also aluminium, and nickel*—Manufactures, *viz.*:—Sheets and hoops:
	Of a thickness of at least 0·2 mm.
898 and 899	Rolled or pressed, even if with sheared edges (rectangular, and other kinds).
900	Hammered, bent, bell-shaped, with turned-up edges, including cup-shaped materials for making cartridges, etc., provided with holes, polished or otherwise worked, and not falling under No. 901.
901	Less than 0·2 mm. thick; also perforated sheets, including so-called strainer plates.
902 and 903	Rods (even if in bundles or coils), rolled, drawn, hammered or profile pressed, but not further worked, whatever be the shape of the section.
904	Solder, moulded, crushed, or granulated.
905	Nails and rivets; also bolts, wormed or not.
906 and 907	Pipes and tubes, whatever be the shape of the section, even if turned on the exterior and interior.
908—910‡	Wire, rolled or drawn, whatever be the shape of the section including so-called trolley wire (contact wire).
923 and 924	Woven wire (gauze, wire tissue, etc.).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, and other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.:—
912	Wire twisted into cords or cables, not insulated.
913-914	Wire furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables or lines with similar sheaths, with or without armouring.
915-918	Wire insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, etc., even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
919-920	Wire insulated with textile materials, paper, asbestos, or varnish, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.
921	Wire, electric cables, lines, and cords, insulated in any other way.
ex 964	Copper (bronze) coins.§
1164	Copper sulphate (copper vitriol).
	Cotton and cotton wares:

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-903, 905-910, and 924 (*i.e.*, woven wire *other* than so-called wire gauze (endless) and other than wire tissue more than 1 metre wide) are prohibited; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in the scrap.

† This includes copper imported into Sweden from Norway and refined at Helsingborg (except that produced at Helsingborg from scrap). (The quantity refined at Helsingborg in 1913 was about 7,000 tons, and the quantity exported about 1,300 tons.)

‡ No. 911 [*not prohibited*] relates to gilt or silvered wire.

§ Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

474*	Cotton, uncarded (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned).
476,* 477	Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*); cotton wool.
478—495	Cotton yarn, single or twisted, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed; cotton yarns put up for retail sale; loop or fancy yarns.
496—498	Cotton sewing thread, even if put up for retail sale.
	Tissues of cotton, even if in combination with jute:
499	Engine felt for factory use, even if endless; also canvas (sail-cloth), unbleached and undyed, not more than 65 cm. broad, weighing at least 650 grammes per square metre, and containing not more than 36 warp and weft threads in a surface of 1 centimetre square. (See also No. 552 H below.)
510—518	Tissues, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index † having their whole surface uniformly woven—weighing 100 grammes or more per square metre. (See also No. 552 H below.)
ex 525—527	Other kinds, not specially mentioned in the Satistical Index,† including those woven with designs, but not including those finished of—weighing 100 grammes or more per square metre. (See also No. 552 H. below.)
541	Fishing nets, and nets for industrial use, as well as hammocks, cordage and lines, even if in combination with other materials.
ex 552 H	Tissues of the kinds specified above under Nos. 499, 510-518, and ex Nos. 525-527 [*but, in this case, not including handkerchiefs*], cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
ex 553, ex 554	Sails of cotton; tarpaulins of cotton.
	Cotton sacks (see under Sacks).
	Cotton-seed cake (see under Oilcake); cotton-seed oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Cream and conserves thereof (see under Milk).
	Cresol, metacresol, and creosote oil (see under Carbolic acid); cresol soap solution (see Lysol).
ex 660	Crucibles of graphite composition.
	Degras (see under Fats, animal).
1245	Dextrine in solid or liquid form.
ex 1258	Diethylmalonylurea (veronal) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin and digitotal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Drills (see under Tools).
140	Dripping (rendered fat).
1258	Druggists' wares, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, simple or compound, including saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.
	[NOTE.—Certain druggists' wares coming under No. 1258 were prohibited by Royal Decrees of October 22, 1914, and March 3, 1915, and the wares so prohibited are indicated specifically in alphabetical order in this List. On August 3, 1915, the prohibition of export was extended to *all* druggists' wares classified under No. 1258.]
ex 1258	Duboisin and its salts and combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Dyes (coal-tar) (see under Aniline, Indigo, Tar colours).
1195	Dyewoods and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not falling under any other heading in the Statistical

* No. 475 [*not prohibited*] relates to carded cotton.

† The following tissues are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from this prohibition, *viz*:—bookbinders' cloth, seized, and label cloth (500); shag, plush, and velvet, and tissue similar thereto, also finished off articles of the same material (501—505); handkerchief tissues [506—507]; and other finished off tissues (such as tablecloths, kerchiefs, curtains, etc.), the surface of which is uniformly woven [508—509].

	Index, whole, or in pieces, grated, ground, or otherwise divided; extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid.
	Dynamite and other explosives (see under Gunpowder).
	Earthnuts and earthnut cake (see under Oilcake); earthnut oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
142 A and B	Eggs; egg yolk, even if dried and powdered, and liquid white of eggs, with or without addition of preservative. (See also under Albumen.)
ex 1073	Electrodes, carbon.
ex 1087 D	Electro-magnetic igniting apparatus for motor ignition, detached.
ex 1160	Emetic salt [tartras stibico-kalicus].
1100 C	Engine and cart grease.
	Engine packing (see footnotes to headings for Rubber manufactures.)
ex 1258	Epinephrine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Epirenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Eucaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Explosives [See under Gunpowder.]
1109 F-I	Fats:—Animal fats * not specified elsewhere in the Statistical Index, such as spermaceti, blubber of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degras (tanners' fat). (See also under Dripping, Tallow, Oleomargarine, Margarine.)
1108 A-D	Fats:—Vegetable fats, such as palm oil, palm-kernel oil, cocos oil or coco-nut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which at ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.
105 A-D	Feeding stuffs (cattle foods), not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize, cakes and of other oil-cakes and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances. (See also under the headings for Animal products and Oil-cake.)
707 B, C, ex D	Ferrochrome; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen; ferrotungsten (ferrowolfram) and ferrovanadium.
708—709	Ferrosillicon and ferro-sillico-manganese.
	Fertilisers, artificial:
1227 A	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
1227 G	Norwegian saltpetre (nitrate of lime).
1229	Superphosphate.
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meals.
ex 1265 A and C	†Field glasses, telescopes, and binoculars (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
ex 821-823	Files.
	Firearms (see Weapons.)
231 A and B	Firewood (pine, spruce, and other kinds.)
417 A-B, ex G, H	Flax, hackled or not; flax waste; flax tow.
	Flax seed (see under Seeds).
	Flour of cereals and of arrowroot, etc. (see under Cereals, ground); rice flour (see Rice).
1184	Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde).
	Fruits, etc., (see Almonds, Lemons, Oranges).
	Fuel (see under Firewood and under Coal.)

* It is understood that the prohibitions of export now in force apply to *all* animal fats, without exception. [*April* 10, 1915.]

† Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, field glasses, binoculars, or telescopes which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

	Furriers' goods, *viz.* :—
ex 222	Not dressed—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 223	Dressed, loose—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 226	Dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings—of dogs, reindeer, wolves or common sheep.
ex 228	Finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons—of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.
1068	Galvanic batteries.
ex 1249	Gelatine for bacteriological use.
	Gloves, woollen, (see under Woollen hosiery.)
	Glucose (see under Sugar).
	Glue (resin glue and tanner's glue) (see under Resin glue).
1246—1247	Glue and gum, liquid, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index, with or without addition of other substances.
1112 A and B	Glycerine, raw or purified.
966	Gold, unmanufactured also scrap.
967, 968†	Gold manufactured into sheets and wire ; gold coin.*
34 C, ex 660	Graphite, unmanufactured, ground or washed graphite crucibles.
	Grass seeds (see under Seeds).
1100 C	Grease (engine and cart grease). [For other greases, see Fats.]
	Groats of cereals (see under Cereals, ground) ; rice groats (see Rice).
82 A and B	Groats, not specially mentioned (sago and other groats).
1231-1238	Gunpowder, common (1231) ; gun-cotton (1232) ; smokeless powder (1233) ; dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned (1234) ; detonating caps (ignition caps) (1235) ; igniting material not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion and precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers (1236) ; cartridges, not specially mentioned (loaded or not) (1237) ; safety fuse and blasting fuse (1238).
	Gutta-percha (see under Rubber.)
ex 314, ex 1258†	Gutta-percha paper ; gutta-percha plasters (mercurial and mercurial-carbolic).
ex 374 F	Hair of cattle.
	Harness (see Saddlers' goods).
91 A and B	Hay and straw.
417 C-D, ex G, I	Hemp, hackled or not ; hemp waste ; hemp tow.
	Hemp oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty) ; hemp-seed (see under Seeds) ; hemp-seed cake (see under Oilcake).
64 T, U, D	Herring (*sill*), whether fresh (or merely salted for preservation during transport), or salted or pickled.
ex 64 E	Herring, small [Baltic herring] (*strömming*), salted.
ex 1258	Hexamethylineteramin (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods :—
	Not dressed :—
ex 198 E	Cattle hides, fresh or salted—*not cut* (*trimmed*) weighing more than 14 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
ex 198 F and ex 198 G	Cattle hides, dried or limed—*not cut* (*trimmed*), weighing more than 3 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
	Dressed and partly dressed, *viz.* :—
	Sole and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus hide :
199 A-D	Butts, cut (trimmed); and leather for machine beltings.
200 A-D	Whole or half hides, and pieces thereof, not coming under No. 199.

* Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

	Other kinds:
201 A-C	In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. net per article (even if coloured or varnished).
ex 203 C	In pieces weighing per article less than 1 kilog. net —other than gold and silver leather, and other than coloured or varnished—cut (trimmed) or divided.
49 and 50	Horses (including foals, stallions, etc.).
ex 1258	Hydrastis root and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 999-1001	Hydraulic presses.
ex 1259	Hydrobromic and hydro-iodic acids.
1169	Hydrogen, peroxide of.
1194 B	Indigo, synthetic.
1201-1202	Ink, printers' and other colours for typographic, lithographic, or copper-plate printing.
1260 E	Instruments, nautical, of all kinds. [For other instruments of which the export is prohibited, see under the respective heading, *e.g.*, Chronometers, Range-finders, Telescopes, Thermometers.]
	Insulating compositions (see Compositions for insulating).
1145, ex I, 1258*, ex 1259	Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide, and other inorganic iodide salts; also organic iodide compounds.
ex 1258	Iodoform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ipecacuanha root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
741	Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead.
754 B	Iron plates or sheets, articles of, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index—other kinds†, weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article.
874	Iron scrap (scrap of pig iron and of malleable iron).
ex 764½	Iron wire, barbed.
	Iron tools and parts thereof (see Tools, etc.).
	Jerseys, Iceland and jerseys of hosiery tissue (see Woollen hosiery).
417 E, ex G	Jute and jute waste.
	Jute sacks (see under Sacks).
	Jute tissues, without admixture of any other textile :—
446 and 447	Sacking and pack cloth, unbleached and undyed.
448	Other kinds.
421-425	Jute yarn, without admixture of any other textile (unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed) :—single, or of two or more strands.
	Kainite (see under Potassium salts [Stassfurt salts]).
	Lanoline (see under Fats, animal).
57 A and B	Lard, natural or artificial.
	Lard oil (see under Oils, animal).
ex 1006-1011	Lathes for working metals. (For chucks for lathes, see under Tools.)
ex 2 F	Lead ore.
932 A and B	Lead, unmanufactured, or scrap.
	Lead, manufactured :—
933 A-C	Sheets; pipes and parts of pipes; wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.
934	Shot and bullets.
	Leather (dressed hides). (See under Hides.)
	Leather and skin (pieces), stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned :—
206 A and B	Of sole or insole leather, also backs of horsehides and parts thereof.
	Other kinds :—
207 A and B	Lacquered, or of gold or silver leather.

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† *I.e.*, other than gilt or silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, or bronze, or lacquered, and other than parts of machines.

208 A and B	Other [*viz.*, uppers for boots, and other kinds, with the exception of welts (*rander*)].
	Leather manufactures (see Boots, etc., and Saddlers' goods.)
107 C and A	Lemons and oranges.
1146	Lime, chloride of. [For nitrate of lime, see under Fertilisers.]
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed cake (see under Oilcake); linseed oil and linseed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); bleached linseed oil (see under Varnish).
ex 1206	Litmus.
1100 D and E	Lubricants:—Lubricating oils consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned containing fat or oil. [See also Vaseline, Oils (mineral), and Grease.]
ex 1258	Luminal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1125	Lysol (cresol soap solution).
82 C	Macaroni and vermicelli.
ex 3 H 650 C	Magnesite; magnesite bricks.
	Maize, maize meal, etc., (see under Cereals); maize oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Malt, even if crushed. (See under Cereals, unground.)
21 G	Manganese (peroxide of manganese).
	Manures, artificial (see Fertilisers).
138-139	Margarine (artificial butter); and natural butter.
ex 1117, ex 1119	Mastic preparations. [For mastic, see under Resins.]
	Meal:—of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); of rice (see under Rice); of oilcake (see under Feeding stuffs).
59 A-N	*Meat, except pig-meat [*but see under pork*] and fowl-meat:—mutton, horseflesh, cattle flesh, and flesh of other animals, [except pigs], fresh, smoked, or salted; also unspecified edible portions of animals, such as liver, kidneys, etc. (See also Sausages.)
147 A and C	*Meat preparations:—articles not specified in the Statistical Index, of animal flesh or other parts of animals, boiled or preserved against decomposition otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking, not classifiable as conserves, including also extract of meat and concentrated soup.
167, ex 168 K	*Meat conserves:—conserves of beef or mutton, and of other animal flesh. Medicaments (see Druggists' wares).
ex 1167, ex 1258†, ex 1959	Mercury and salts thereof; preparations thereof for medicinal use, *e.g.*, mercurial and mercurial-carbolic, gutta-percha plasters.
ex 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes.
ex 1258	Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
135 A and B 168 I	Milk and cream; conserves of milk and cream; condensed.
ex 1625	Milk.
	Mineral oils. (See Oils, mineral.)
1099 K and L	Mineral wax (ozokerite) and ceresine.
	Molasses (see under Sugar.)
	Marphine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Motor-cars. (See under Carriages.)
1092 and 1093	Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.‡
	Naphthol, nophthylamine, paranitranilin and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
1260 E	Nautical instruments of all kinds.
ex 1258	Neosalvarsan and salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953§	Nickel and certain wares thereof (see under Copper).

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on August 30, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

‡ Unspecified rubber parts of motor cycles come under No. 642, and are prohibited under that number (See under the heading for Rubber manufactures).

§ See Note * on page 294.

	Nitrate of ammonia (see Ammonium nitrate); nitrate of potash (see Potassium salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) and nitrate of lime (Norwgeian saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Novocaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
417 K	Oakum.
	Oats, oatmeal, etc. (see under Cereals).
ex 1181	Oil of turpentine.
104 A-L	Oilcake (cotton seed cake, hemp seed cake, earthnut cake, linseed cake, rape and turnip seed cake, soya-bean cake, sunflower seed cake, and other oilcake); cakes made of maize flour pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthnuts. (For other cattle foods see under headings for Animal products and Feeding stuffs.)
	Oil colours (see under Colours); oil varnish (see under Varnish).
	Oil seeds (see under Seeds).
1109 B-E	Oils:—Animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, lard oil and other kinds).
	Oils, lubricating. (See under Lubricants.)
1099 A-G.	Oils:—Mineral oils, native or crude [petroleum waste (massut) and other kinds]; mineral oils, purified (illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light or dark, petroleum benzine, and gasolene, and other kinds).
1101	Oils, resinous.
	Oil, Turkey red (see under Soap).
	Oils:—Vegetable fatty oils:—
1102 and 1103	Linseed oil, raw or boiled, also linseed oil acid. [For bleached linseed oil, see under Varnish.]
1104	Turnip and rape-seed oil, also turnip and rape-seed oil acids.
1105 A-D and 1106 A, B	Olive oil, earthnut or arachides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil.
1107 A-C	Other kinds of vegetable fatty oil (not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index), such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil and soya-bean oil. [For solid vegetable oils (palm oil, etc.) see under Fats.]
1110	Olein and other fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index*. (See also under oils, vegetable, fatty [Nos. 1103 and 1104].)
61	Oleomargarine.
ex 1324 and ex 1258†	Opium; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., novocaine, opium tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes.
107 A and C	Oranges and lemons.
51 B	Oxen. [See also under Cattle.]
1099 K and L	Ozokerite (mineral wax) and ceresine.
	Palm oil, palm kernel oil (see under Fats, vegetable.)
ex 303 D to I	Paper pulp, wet or dry, produced from wood, chemical.
1099 H and I	Paraffin, crude or purified.
1184	Paraformaldehyde (formolin in solid form).
ex 1258	Paranephrin and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
168 E, ex 168 F	Peas and beans, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Peas and beans, other—see under Cereals.]
ex 147	Peptone for bacteriological use.
1169	Peroxide of hydrogen.
ex 698	Petridishes (*s. k. Petriskâlar*).
	Petrol and petroleum. (See under Oils, mineral.)
ex 1258	Phenacetin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
4 E	Phosphates, crude, other than apatite.
1227 F	Phosphate, Thomas, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground. [See also Superphosphate.]

* This does not include stearic acid (stearine), which comes under No. 1111, and is not prohibited.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

ex 1258	Physostigmin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
53 A and B	Pigs.
ex 830-833	Pincers and shears for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Pit-props (see under Wood).
	Polishing substances (see under soap).
ex 56 B	Pork, bacon, etc. (*fläsk*), American, salted.
	Potassium salts, etc., *viz.* :—
ex 1143	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash).
ex 1145 D, ex H ex I	Potassium chloride; potassium bromide and potassium iodide.
1147 A; 1151	Potassium chlorate; Potassium nitrate (saltpetre).
ex 1159	Chromate and bichromate of potash.
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
ex 1259	Potassium perchlorate; permanganate of potash.
94-96	Potatoes (even if cut and dried).
	Potato spirit (included under spirits).
83 C	Potato starch (potato meal).
	Premier jus. (See under Tallow).
ex 999—1001	Presses, hydraulic.
1201-1202	Printers' ink, and other colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing.
	Projectiles. (See under War material.)
ex 1258	Proponal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1120	Putty made from oil and solid mineral substances.
ex 1258	Pyramidon (dimetylamino-antipyrine). [See under Druggsits' wares.]
	Quicksilver and salts thereof. (See under Mercury.)
ex 1258	Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1323 A	Rags.
	Range-finders and recognizable parts thereof.
	Rape-seed (see under Seeds); rape-seed cake (see under Oil-cake); rape-seed oil and rape-seed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1178	Resins—Colophany; common turpentine resin, mastic, and Balsam of Peru, also styrax, pure or refined; shellac.
1179	Resin soap*, or so-called resin glue, solid or liquid; also so-called tanners' glue.
1101	Resinous oils.
ex 1258	Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root). [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
80	†Rice, unhusked, or with the outer husk only removed.
81 A and B	†Rice, ground (groats and flour).
ex 545	Rubbered plaster (*kautschukshäfta*).
	Rubber articles for medical or hygienic use.
631	Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw; also so-called reclaimed rubber.
632	Rubber, in solution or in the form of paste (but not rolled into sheets or further manufactured), with or without

* Should doubt arise as to whether an article intended for export is to be regarded as resin soap or as liquid resin) No. 1178 D) the article may nevertheless, be exported if a written declaration is made, under oath, to the effect that the article is made from wood by boiling cellulose sulphate.

† His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm reports that all rice is included in the export prohibitions [April 29, 1915]. (For *rice bran*, see under Bran; *rice starch* is not prohibited.)

	admixture of other substances such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber.
	Rubber manufactures:
633-639, 641-643	* Manufactures of soft rubber, except driving and transmission belts, (Nos. 640).
644-647	† Manufactures of hard rubber (ebonite, etc.), even if in combination with other materials;
948	Rubber waste and worn-out articles of rubber.
ex 1300	Rubber toys, and parts thereof.
	Rye, Rye flour, etc., (see under Cereals).
1258½	Saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.
	Sacks.
ex 555	Evidently used and worn out—of jute tissue or of cotton tissue.
ex 556	Other kinds of cotton or jute tissue (except so-called dropping sacks of jute.
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures not specially mentioned in the Statistical ‡ Index, of leather or skin, even if in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.
ex 1258	Sagrada bark (cascara sagrada) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1141, ex 1258 § and ex 1259	Salicylic acid and salicylic acid salts.
ex 1258	Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate). [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 A—C	Salt, common (chloride of sodium):—rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt), and table salt.
	Saltpetre (see Potassium salts); Chile saltpetre and Norwegian saltpetre (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Santonin and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
146	‖ Sausages.

* The articles included under Nos. 633-639 and 641-643 are as follows:—Rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic tissues, ribbon, and cord [633]; sheets not more than 10 millim. thick (rubber cloth) having layers of textile material or metal within or around them: other engine packing and insulating material and packings of soft rubber in combination with textile materials, asbestos, or metal, or of textile or other material in combination with rubber; also sheets and other pakings of asbestos in combination with textile material or of textile material or asbestos in combination with stearine, tallow, talc, or similar substances [634]; hoof and other pads (buffers), sheets, and engine packing, not specially mentioned [635]; mats, stoppers, solid tyres, even if in lengths rings for sewing machines, valves, balls for valves and rubber articles, not specially mentioned, for industrial purposes, all combined or not with other materials, cords [636]; hose and pipes, even if cut into lengths and finished off, not specially mentioned (including, *inter alia*, spiral piping and protected piping, even if provided with couplings or other fittings; hose consisting externally of round woven cotton, hemp, or linen, impregnated or not, and coated internally with a thinnish layer of rubber, not more than 2 millim, thick; and so-called inner tubes, unfitted or not joined, without valve patches and valves) [637-639]; rubber boots and shoes [641]; rubber parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not specially mentioned, even if in combination with other substances, such as outer covers or parts thereof, and rubber parts of pedals and brakes [642]; other articles (excluding driving and transmission belts of soft rubber alone or in combination with other materials, such as tyres for motor-cars, gloves, pails, teats, ice-bladders, surgical appliances, and erasers [643].

† The articles included under Nos. 644-647 are as follows:—Blocks and sheets, even if in pieces, cut out and finished off [644]; rods, cord (threads), and pipes, even if in pieces cut out and finished off, also engine packing [645]; knife handles and material therefor [646]; other articles, not specially mentioned, of hard rubber, even if in combination with other substances, such as surgical appliances, combs and the like [647].

‡ The following leather wares (*inter alia*) are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*:— Boots and shoes (*other than men's boots and shoes which are prohibited*) [209-213]; gloves (*other than fencing and boxing gloves*) [214]; driving and transmission belts and other technical articles [215]; cap peaks [216]; small bags, portfolios, pocket books, purses [217]; cases belts, bandoliers, etc., [218]; large bags, trunks portmenteaux, hat boxes, etc., [219]; and articles of clothing, not specified elsewhere [220].

§ See under heading for Druggists' wares.

‖ See note * on page 299.

ex 1258	Scopolamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Scrap iron (see under Iron); scrap tin (see under Tin); lead scrap (see under Lead); Gold scrap (see under Gold); silver in scrap (see under Silver); scrap of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, chrome or antimony (see under Copper); scrap zinc (see under Zinc); scrap rubber (see under Rubber).
	Seeds:
88	Timothy grass seed.
89	Red clover seed.
90 A—L	Other kinds not specially mentioned *(excluding canary seed, pine seed, and pine cones, and fir seeds and fir cones), even if pulverised.
ex 1258	Senega root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Senna pods (*foculi sennæ*), senna leaves. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Serums and vaccine for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Scopalamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Sesame oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Sheepskins (see under Furriers' goods).
	Shellac (see under Resins).
374 A and B	Shoddy and mungo (artificial wool), dyed and undyed.
ex 355	Silk for surgical use.
	Silk and wool mixed tissues (see under wool—ex 365, ex552 B.
970	Silver, unmanufactured, also scrap.
971—974	Silver manufactured into rods (shaped or not), wire (shaped or not) or sheets; silver coin.†
	Skins—of cattle (see Hides); of dogs, reindeer,‡ wolves, or common sheep (see Furriers' goods).
ex 273	Ski staves, of cane.
ex 251 and ex 257-262	Skis and ski staves, of wood.
	Soap, etc:
1122 A—D, 1123	Scented soap; other soap in shaped pieces for use, in balls, moulded into shapes, etc.; liquid or semi-solid soaps in tubes, jars, etc.; transparent soap; and other kinds of soap.
1124 A and B	Soft soap, Turkey red oil.
1124 C and 1125C	Liquid or solid substances for dressing textiles, containing soap or soft soap but not containing dextrine or starch.
1125 B and 1125½	Detergent, cleaning or polishing substances (whether solid, in powder form, or liquid), produced from soap, fat, or oil with addition of other substances.
	(See also Resin Soap, etc.).
ex 1125	Soap solution of cresol (lysol).
ex 1145 H and I	Sodium bromide and sodium iodide.
	Sodium chloride (see under Salt); sodium nitrate (chile saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
147 A	Soup (concentrated). (See also under Meat, etc.)
	Soya-beans (see under Cereals); soya-bean cake (see under Oilcake); soya-bean oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Sperm oil. (See under Oils, animal.)
	Spermaceti. (See under Fats, animal.)
707 B and C	Spiegeleisen and ferromanganese; ferrochrome.
	Spirit varnish (see under Varnish).
ex 183 ex 184	Spirits and brandy (with the exception of whisky, fusel oil, arrack and rum).

* This heading ("other kinds, not specially mentioned") applies to:—alsike or white clover seeds; seeds of cocks' foot grass; lupin sends; rye-grass seed, heme-seed; flax (lin) seed; rape seed and other oleaginous seeds, carrot seed, cabbage seed and beetroot seed; garden seeds (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, etc.).

† Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

‡ Until further notice, undressed reindeer skins and dressed (loose) reindeer skins may be exported [*April* 30, 1915].

83 C	Starch (potato).
1927 B-E	Stassfurt salts. (See under Potassium salts.)
ex 755-758	Steel tubes for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.
ex 885-896	Steel, turned, for shells.
	Stockings and socks, woollen. (See under Woollen hosiery.)
	Stomachs of calves. [included under Animal products (73 B).]
91 A and B	Straw and hay.
	Styrax, crude or refined. (See under Resins.)
ex 1258	Sublimate pastilles. [See under Druggists' wares.]
158-162	Sugar, refined and unrefined; syrup and molasses; grape sugar, glucose, and starch syrup.
1150 C; 1164	Sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
	Sulphite spirit (included under Spirits).
1129 A	Sulphur.
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride.
1229	Superphosphate.
ex 1258	Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1260	Suture needles.
53 A and B	Swine.
	Syrup (see under Sugar).
60 A-C	Tallow, including premier jus and compressed tallow.
ex 1243	Tannic acid.
1242 A-M	Tanning materials, vegetable, such as oak-bark, myrobalans, and quebracho wood, whole, or in pieces, grated ground, or otherwise divided, and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gallnuts. (See also under Bark.)
	Tar (coal tar) and certain coal tar distillation products—benzol, etc., (see under Coal tar); tar colours. (see under Aniline, and Indigo, synthetic).
1198-1199	Tar colours and dyesten extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt.
ex 1140	Tartaric acid and citric acid.
ex 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus (emetic salt).
ex 1265 A and C	*Telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars, (*kikare*) and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Theobromine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1267	Thermometers (clinical).
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
	Timber, unmanufactured. (see wood.)
939	Tin, unmanufactured, also serop.
940	Tin, manufactured—pipes and parts thereof (except pipes, of the dimensions of wire, containing soldering paste), sheets, wire, and rods.
	Tinplates and certain articles thereof. (See under Iron plates.)
	Tools and parts thereof—the following:—
ex 818	Blades for bow-files, for hand or machine use.
ex 821—823	Files.
828—A	Twist-drills for metal working also drill sockets.
ex 893—896	Chucks for metal-working lathes.
	Torpedoes. (See War materials.)
417 H. I. K	Tow of flax and hemp; oakum.
ex 1300	Toys of rubber, and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 755-758	Tubes (steel) for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Tubes (steel) for rifle-barrels.
	[For tubes (pipes) of copper, lead, tin, etc., see under the respective metal.]
	Turpentine resin, common (see Resins).
1181	Turpentine oil.

* Travellers are allowed to take them, on leaving the country, telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

ex 426	Twine, binder (*sködegarn*).
	Tyres (rubber). (See under Rubber.)
	Underclothing, woollen (see under Woollen hosiery).
ex 1258	Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 897 and ex 953	Vanadium.
	Varnish:—
1117	Spirit varnish, with or without addition of colouring matter.
1118	Oil varnish, including bleached linseed oil and so-called "standolja."
ex 1119	Other kinds, with the exception of asphalt lac and "zapon" lac.
1100 A and B	Vaseline (even if artificial).
82 C	Vermicelli and macaroni.
ex 1258	Veronal (diethylmalonylurea) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
872, 873 A-G	War material, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases (empty, or filled with ammunition, ready for use); gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons; torpedoes; and other war material. [See also Steel tubes for shrapnel shells, and Steel, turned, for shells.]
ex 1285-1286	Watches, chronometer.
	Waxes (See Ozokerite, Carnauba wax, Ceresine, Fats, vegetable and Paraffin).
	Weapons:—
837 and 838	Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them), also parts thereof—even gilt, silvered, nickelled, or etched.
871 B,* D, E.	Revolvers and pistols; machine-guns and battery guns without carriages; and other firearms of all kinds [except sporting firearms and air and spring guns]; also finished parts of such arms. [See also Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.]
	Wheat, wheat flour, etc. (See under Cereals.)
ex 764½	Wire barbed. [For wire of copper, tin, lead, etc., see under the respective metals.]
ex 830-833	Wire-cutting shears and pincers.
ex 897 and ex 953	Wolfram.
230 A—G	Wood, unmanufactured:—pine (fir) and spruce timber, masts, and spars [A and B]; telegraph and telephone poles [C]; pit-props, [D]; paperpulp wood [E]; and other [F]; aspen [G].
231 A and B	Wood (firewood)—pine, fir and other kinds.
	Wool and Woollen wares, namely:—
374 A-D	Wool (sheep and lambs')†, undyed and dyed (combed and other).
375 A and B	Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed and dyed.
375 C	Wool, waste, including so-called wool dust, undyed or dyed.
376	Woollen wadding.
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Woollen blankets, in the piece, or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed and bordered.
ex 411 A	Bands of wool.
ex 412 ex 413, 413½	Woollen hosiery, and other woollen goods produced by knitting, crochet, or net-work, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index [including stockings and socks (*strumpor*); gloves; underclothing; jerseys of hosiery tissue; and so-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not.]

* 871 A [*not prohibited*] relates to sporting firearms, and 871 C *not* [*prohibited*] to air and spring guns.

† 374 E [*not prohibited*] relates to wool of other animals than sheep and lambs; 374 F relates to animal hair other than wool (*cattle hair is prohibited out of this heading*); and 374 G [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured human hair.

ex 414	Woollen webbing.
403	Dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, provided the silk does not exceed 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue (see also No. 552 G below).
404 and 405	Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,* weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre (see also No. 552 G. below).
ex 552 C	Woollen tissues, of the kinds specified under Nos. 403, 404 and 405 above, cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
ex 365, ex 552 B	Tissues of wool weighing 200 grammes or more per square metre, containing silk but in a proportion of less than 25 per cent; also such tissues cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
381-390	Woollen yarns:—single, or of two or more strands, not specially mentioned; loop or fancy yarns.
ex 391	Woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale—containing at least 10 per cent of wool.
	[NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of "woollen" yarn applies to yarns made from the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and from the wool of other animals.]
	Wool-fat (see under Fats, animal).
	Yarns of cotton (see under Cotton); yarns of jute (see Jute yarns); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns); harvest yarn (*sködegarn*) (see Binder twine).
	Zinc:
ex 946 A; 946 B	Unmanufactured (*with the exception of zinc made at Swedish works from crude zinc imported from abroad*); also scrap.
947 A	Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.
ex 947 B	Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.
947 C	Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).
948	Rods.

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 24, 1916.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one

* The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402].

originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, licenses to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which the license was issued, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

Acids, organic, together with their compounds; all fatty acids. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts; aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc. (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygroscopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.
Butter, cream, and all kinds of milk.

The exportation of these articles may only take place through the recognised channels of export and under conditions laid down to safeguard the needs of Danish consumption. [22-11-15.]

Butter casks (empty) made of beech; finished or unfinished beech staves and bottoms for butter casks.

[NOTE.—This restriction was imposed in order to maintain, as far as possible, normal exports to the United Kingdom.]

Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin and stearine).
Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Casein, fresh (see under Cheese); casein a dried state.
Casks (see Butter casks).
Cattle-foods (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese (including fresh casein).

Cheese-producing dairies are allowed to export a quantity of cheese equal to 15 per cent of their production, but the export of any cheese with a cream content of less than 20 per cent (23 per cent fat) is totally prohibited. Export may only be effected through the recognised channels. [4-11-15.]

According to the "National Tidende" of the 23rd November 1915, the export prohibition of cheese does not extend to postal parcels under 5 kilog. [T.C.H. 173.]

China clay (kaolin) (see Note to heading Drugs, below).
Chrome ore; ferrochrome.
Cloth composed of hemp and flax or of a mixture of flax and cotton yarns.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).

Clover seed.
Coal and coke ; coal tar.
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coins of gold or silver (see under Gold).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).

The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [4-12-14].

Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.

No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Cork, cork waste, wares of cork.

The prohibition does not apply to corks used for closing receptacles (such as bottles, glass and other jars, etc.) which are exported.

Corn ; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn ; cotton waste ; hygroscopic cotton, empty cotton sacks ; cotton goods of all kinds. (See also under heading for Cloth).
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.) ; cresol preparations.
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles ; cycle tyres (see under Rubber).
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.
Drugs of all kinds (all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries, with the exception of soap perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).

One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049) ; and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368 W. O. 2).

China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." [4-10-15.]

Dyes (tar dyes) and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
Fatty acids.
Fats [see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard.].

The Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs states that practically all animal fats are now prohibited to be exported, but animal fats, such as horse fat, goose fat, and ducks' fat can still be exported and also herring and whale oil (in so far as not covered by the terms Lubricants and Medicinal oils). The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats. [29-7-15.]

Ferrochrome ; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum ; ferronickel ; ferrosilicon ; ferrotitanium ; ferrotungsten ; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Manures).
Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).
Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, and carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding cake, cooking and fodder peas, even in hermetically sealed receptacles, beans, lentils, sunflower seeds, [for certain other fodder seeds, see under seeds], mast (beech nuts and acorns).
Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).

All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit," distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914.]

Gas cleaning material, used.
Glycerine [see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Gold and silver coin or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, silver in plates and gold in leaves).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Graphite and graphite crucibles.
Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).
Gums, resins, and balsams.
Gunpowder (see Explosives).
Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Hair yarn.
Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).
Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof. (See also under heading for Cloth.)

[See Note to Cordage.]

Hides:—raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each. (See also Skins.)

The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

According to statements in the Danish press towards the end of October, 1915, the Danish Government has granted licenses for the export of two-thirds of the existing stock of hides, which total about 200,000 in all. [T. C. H. 144.]

Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.
Horses, including foals and colts.
Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.
Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).
Iron ore (haematite), pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw); railway wheels (see Wheels).
Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).
Kainite (see Potash salts).
Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.
Lamb and sheepskins, prepared and unprepared; including prepared sheepskin pelts.
Lard (pigs' fat); including fat for industrial use; compound lard.

This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.), packed in a special manner and marked "inedible," etc.

According to a notice in the "Politiken" for the 31st October 1915, the proportion of lard reserved for home (Danish) consumption has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent. [T. C. H. 149.]

Lead of all kinds, old and new, scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.
Leather.
Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together including leather aprons); leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

"No new licenses have recently been granted for the exportation of leather waste." [19-11-15.]

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).
Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish.
Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bonegrease and bone-oil).
Macaroni.
Magnesium and its compounds.
Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).
Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).
Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.
Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture

of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

Margarine.

Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new; tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use; copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new; gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire; seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes); tin of all kinds, old and new; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets; metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead).

Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).

Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Medical specialities such as atophan (and hydroquinone); medical hand syringes and thermometers.

Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).

Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).

Milk (see under Butter, etc.)

Mineral oils, etc. (see Fuel stuffs).

Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).

Mustard, ground.

Needles—knitting-machine needles.

Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickel and nickel wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.

Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Nitric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].

Oats including rolled oats (included under Cereals).

Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).

Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.

Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine, (also compound lard).

Oils, volatile.

Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesame seed, cottonseed, rapeseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.

Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo, oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)

Onions, edible.

Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom; haematite iron ore; manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, wolfram ore.

Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Paper, old (paper waste).

Paraffin; paraffin candles.

The prohibition of 'paraffin' covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Peas (cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Fodder-stuffs).

Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.

Pig iron (haematite).

Pigs, live.

Pigskins.

Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.

Potassium and its compounds.

Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).

Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)

Pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy.

Railway wheels (see Wheels).

Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).

Resins, gums, and balsams.

Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).

Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.

Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.

Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers and other goods principally made of rubber.

The prohibition does not apply to cycles brought by travellers for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre [see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)].
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds); sunflower seeds (see Fodder-stuffs); beetseed (including seeds of mangold, red-beet and sugar beet), navew seed and turnip seeds, cabbage seeds of all kinds, mustard seeds of all kinds, rapeseed, chicory seed, spurrey seed.

The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to authorize the exportation of cabbage seed on certain conditions.

Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin or bullion (including foreign coins), silver in plates.

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Skins:—lamb and sheepskins, prepared or not prepared (including prepared sheepskin pelts), pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Soap of all kinds.
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Stearine candles.
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar.

Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the 1915 harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid [see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)]; sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.
Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); turpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).
Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw); waste paper (old paper).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) for one-metre gauge railways, 145 cm. in diameter at the tread.

Wire, barbed.
Wolfram ore (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards. (See also under Butter casks.)
Wool (sheep and lambs).
Woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for personal use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 27, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce was published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, laying down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

(2) *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

(3) *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles or of the raw materials used in their manufacture. [It is understood that on the 8th January 1916, this requirement apply to rubber, candles, and fatty acids. The export of fatty acids was prohibited on the 13th January 1916, and the export of rubber and wares thereof was prohibited on the 26th January 1916.]

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which are printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acetylene gas; calcium carbide.
Acids—nitric, oxalic, sulphuric. (See also Fatty acids and under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines.)

Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which aluminium does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, imposing this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide (if necessary) whether aluminium or aluminium alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).
Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.
Antimony; regulus of antimony.
Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Arms, except sporting arms.
Automobiles and parts thereof (including tyres), and motor cycles and parts thereof. [See Notes to heading Motor cars, etc.; for worn-out motor tyres see under Rubber waste.]
Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).
Barbed wire (see Wire).
Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)
Beans (see Pulse).
Beef (cattle flesh).

According to a decree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 29th October 1915, beef and mutton may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging.

[The maximum quantity of beef which might be exported in the period 8th November—4th December, 1915, was fixed at 1,500,000 kilog., and the maximum quantity of mutton at 900,000 kilog.]

The export of offal of pigs, cattle and sheep (livers, tongues) is also regulated by Rijkscommissie referred to above, in virtue of a Decree of the 10th January 1916.

Beets (sugar and other beets including fodder beets)—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; beetroot seed (see under Seeds).
Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, cement lime, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).
Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).
Bones, bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).
Boots and shoes (included under Leather, etc.).
Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins (Dutch).
Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).
Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)
Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).
Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved. [See Note to Vegetables, salted.]
Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers) calcium carbide and acetylene gas.
Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.
Carrots of all kinds (including horse carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved; carrot seeds. [See Note under Seeds.]
Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited. [See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living; cattle flesh (see Beef).

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle, and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Venlo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cement.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat was to apply to the 1915, harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal, rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour) and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, oats, maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits), cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, triscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

According to a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce dated the 17th November, 1915, cheese may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the "Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de beschikbaarstelling en den uitvoer van kaas 7." The Decree establishes the regulations governing the issue of such licences.

[As from the 1st January, 1916, 20 per cent. of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands must be retained for home consumption.]

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent. of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Chloride of lime.

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).

Cloverseed.

Coal and coke; coal-tar; coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quantity sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump; cocoa butter (see Fats).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*]; and to roasted cocoa beans. [As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils).

Coffee roasted; coffee extract; coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Coins of nickel or bronze (Dutch). (See also under Gold.)

Coke.

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured unless (used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins (Dutch).

A Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper, and lacquered on neckelled copper ("*drukknoopen*"), also fall under the prohibition. Coarset shoes (*klompen*) and skates, mounted with leather, copper, or nickel fall under the respective expor prohibition.

Copper sulphate ; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw ; cotton waste ; cotton yarn ; cotton rags (see under Rags).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste, but candle wicking plaited from cotton yarns does not come under prohibition of cotton yarns.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Diuretine (see Medicaments).

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal ; almond substitute made from earthnuts : earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).

Eggs, yolks and whites of eggs whether fresh or dried, and products thereof.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only component parts (such as cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries) come under the prohibition of "parts." As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fats :—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute. (See also under Vegetable Oils.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tallow candles, consisting of cattle and/or sheep fat, fall under the prohibition, as does also cocoa butter. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fatty acids (stearine and other), paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.

Fecula and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 11th November, 1915, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, (ground), tapioca roots, etc. Parts of plants containing fecula, whether or not ground, are also included under the prohibition, so that tapioca roots and katella-tapioca roots, whether whole or cut into pieces, are prohibited. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers :—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates ; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax.

Flax seed, etc., (see Linseed) ; flax waste of all kinds ; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes ; all linen rags.

A Notice of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 25th November, 1915, states that permission will be given (to recognised exporters and cultivators) to export a limited quantity of flaxseed (linseed) for sowing. [N. S. 26-11-15.]

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize ; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cakes (see also those specially mentioned in the list), and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo-meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), caraway seed chaff, and chaff of other oilseeds, linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be

regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of export of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Coal, Coal-tar, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Peat, Petroleum, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Glycerine.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom, whether as raw materials or worked, unless used as part of an article of which graphite is not the chief component.

The Royal Decree of the 10th December, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether graphite forms the main component part of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, "kachelglanspasta," consisting of a mixture of graphite with soap or other substances, fall under the prohibition, but pencils (*potlooden*) do not.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder (see under Ammunition).

Guttapercha (see under Rubber).

Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods (see under Wool).

Hay.

Hemp; hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving.

Herring in any form.

Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.

Honey.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, beehives containing the honey comb, are covered by this prohibition.

Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

Horses, living; horse-flesh.

Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten," of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sickroom, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or width, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap. The prohibition of square bar iron and steel applies also to rectangular bar iron or steel, provided the smallest side is larger than 40 mm.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).

Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.

Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Lard (see Fats).

Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.

Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrate of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers); chloride of lime.

Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes; all linen rags.

Linseed (see Oilseeds); linseed-cake, linseed-meal; linseed oil (see Vegetable oils).

[See Note under Flaxseed.]

Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar. [Coal tar is, however, specifically prohibited.]

Litter from peat.

[See Note to Peat.]

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), mawseed oil or poppy oil, or palm-kernel oil. Solid fat (*consistentvet* and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.

Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate of magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, maize oil is prohibited under this head.

Mangold wurzels even if dried or otherwise preserved; seeds of mangold wurzels.

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork); meat preparations and provision containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meat extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of theobromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, (not being a sodium salt), sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom of Arnhiem, and by other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition :—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, ammonia (liquid, or essence of salammoniac), turpined, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid ;

Opium and its derivatives : morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc. ;

Salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline ;

Further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them :—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubber also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom ; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, casein (in powder form), milk albumen and milk sugar may for the present be exported without special licenses. Milk bacteria cultures do not fall under the prohibition.

Molasses and syrups ; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof, including tyres ; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars. "Autowheels" do not come under the prohibition attaching to motor cycles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

[See note under Beef.]

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part) ; nickel coins. (Dutch).

A Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, (which imposed the prohibition of Nickel), authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers) ; nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).

Nitric acid.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January 1916, aqua regia (a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids) is also prohibited.

Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).

Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)

Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.), (see Force feeding cake).

Oilseeds :—linseed, rape-seed, and other oilseeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Degree issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds :—anacardi nuts, beechnuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpitten*), cocoanuts, whether or not ground, rasped, or in pieces including copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpitten*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels (the seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), acorns, hazel nuts, Brazil nuts, myrrha beana (the seeds of *pineal.*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpa*) are also exempt from prohibition.

[See also Note under Flaxseed.]

Oils :—see under Benzine; Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oils; Petroleum: Liquid fuel; Turkey red oil, etc.; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.

Onions (except silver onions)—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; onion seed.

[See Note under seeds.]

Optical and medical instruments.

Oxalic acid.

Paper, old; felt paper and asphalt paper.

Parafin (see under Fatty acids).

Peas (see under Pulse).

Peat and peat litter.

The prohibition of the export of pest litter, etc., was decreed to obtain control of the export, and not to prevent it. Export is allowed if the exporters satisfy their regular Dutch customers at a fixed price. (C. 951—13-12-15.)

Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Pigs, living: pigs' meat (see Bacon and Pork).

Pitrops (timber for mines).

Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

Varkensvleesch (including offal, *e.g.*, livers) may only be exported in virtue of licenses issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging. (See note to heading Beef.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except bristles, etc.

Export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and that they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

[For the period 29th November —24th December 1915, export permits may be issued for a maximum quantity of 3,500,000 kilogs, of pork, and 1,500,000 kilogs, of sausages partly consisting of pork. N. S. 29-11-15.]

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), saltpetre, potassium salts.

Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour and potato starch (see under Fecula).

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead even frozen.

A Degree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 29th December, 1915, provides that after the 31st December no permits shall be granted for the export of cockerels and old hens. Licenses will be granted (subject to the conditions prescribed in the Decree) for the export of frozen cockerels and frozen old hens.

A further Decree, dated the 20th January, 1916, provides, however, that licenses to export poultry (alive or dead) may be granted during the period from the 21st to the 30th January, 1916. (27252.)

Pulp, of all kinds (including sugar pulp.)

Pulse and pulse-meal; all runner beans, French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

NOTE—According to notice in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of the 7th—8th November, 1915, the prohibition is to be maintained in force for small green peas, brown and white beans, and marrow fat peas (of the 1915 harvest). Notices have been published in the "Staatscourant" laying down the conditions under which export permits would be granted for other peas and beans.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, peas more than a year old fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen; all linen rags; new and old white cotton rags of all kinds (with the exception of curtains, "house-flannels," and knitted white cotton rags).

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape cake, rape-cake meal; rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).
Regulus of antimony.
Rennet preparations.
Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not. Further, fire-lighters consisting of wood shavings, pieces of cork, etc., covered with resin fall under the prohibition.

Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).
Rubber, gutta percha, and articles manufactured therefrom; rubber waste; rubber tyres (see under Tyres).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) and waste of gutta purcha fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rubber solution is covered by the prohibition of the export of benzine. [26-1-16.]

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)
Sacks, empty.

The export of empty sacks to be filled and re-imported is allowed under certain conditions (as to security, etc.). Sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt and raw German rock salt (*mijnzout*) in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).
Sauerkraut (see Vegetables salted).
Scythes.
Seeds:—grass seed; clover seed; seed of vetches and of lupines; spinach seed: carrot seed purslain seed, onion seed, and leek seed; seeds of sugar-beets and of fodder-beeds, seeds of mangold wurzel; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 14th December, 1915, stated that permits would be granted (subject to certain conditions) in respect of carrot seed; and a Decree of the 21st December, 1915, stated that permits would be granted for limited quantities of onion seed and leek seed.

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).
[Sheep, living]; sheep fleeces; sheep flesh (see Mutton).

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.
Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).
Soap—In all forms.
Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); sodium salts; sodium lye.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, borax, bicarbonate of soda, Glauber's salt and soda are, *inter alia*, covered by the prohibition of sodium salts.

Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).
Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only iron spades come under this prohibition; wooden spades may be exported freely.

Spelt (see Wheat).
Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).
Stearine and other fatty acids, paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.
Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).

Stomachs of calves.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, salted calf tripe (*kalfspensen*) does not fall under this prohibition.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per wagon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Sugar: sugar pulp (included under Pulp); molasses and syrups; sugar beets; seeds of sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.

Tallow (see Fats).

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark or fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Timber for mines.

Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (except tinfoil and capsules) (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, which imposed this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) if tin or tin alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); waste of tin plate; empty tins.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, untinned sheet iron and receptacles made thereof may be freely exported.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.

Toluol.

Tool steel.

Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).

Turkey red oil and other preparations consisting of sulphated oils, whether saponified or not.

Turpentine.

Tyres for motors (as parts of automobiles); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.

Vegetables:—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carrots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; vegetables, salted; sauerkraut.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to salted gherkins, and cucumbers, but it does apply to runner beans, Princess beans, and endives prepared with salt. (See also Beans.)

In virtue of Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th December, 1915, and the 13th January, 1916, the State Commission for Supervision of the "Vegetable Central" Association may, issue permits for the exportation of the following articles, subject to keeping for home consumption the requisite quantities:—

Sauerkraut (20 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted runner beans and salted French beans (45 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted endives (100 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Danish white cabbage (20 kilogs, to be retained for every 100 kilogs, to be exported);

Vegetable oils :—coconut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, putty and other pigment prepared with linseed oil (including colouring for butter and cheese) are included under the prohibition of export of linseed oil. Butter oil (consisting of refind rape seed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages and for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.

Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

According to Decrees of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 27th November and the 4th December, 1915, the prohibition of export does not apply to walnut trees of which the boughs and trunk together do not exceed 3 metres in length.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste of all kinds; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see Rubber); old paper; waste of tinplate.

Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.

Weapons (except sporting weapons).

Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)

Wire :—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.

Wood (walnut); timber for mines.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijten*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns :—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

The Royal Decree of the 25th January, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, zinc ashes, which as a rule contain a considerable percentage of metallic zinc, fall under the prohibition.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 4, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) A Royal Decree of the 1st August 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 15th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) (*a*) *Exportation to Italian Colonies.*—According to an official communique published in the Italian press on the 14th December 1915, the Ministry of Finance has empowered Italian Customs authorities to allow the exportation of all goods (except naphthalene and building wood) to Italian Colonies, without special Ministerial sanction. The same applies to oils in general, subject to the necessary *nulla osta* being obtained from the competent maritime authorities. The transit of all such goods may only be effected on vessels of the Italian subventioned lines.

(*b*) *Exportation to Switzerland.*—By a special agreement with Switzerland, dated the 8th May 1915, the Italian Government permit the exportation to Switzerland, for consumption therein of the following articles, *viz.*:—(a) *slaughtered livestock*, 400 head per month; (b) *pigs*, 1,200 per month; (c) *salt meat* (*salami*), *including hams*, up to 110,000 kilog. per month; (d) *geese, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, poultry, woodcocks, game*, up to 100,000 kilog. per month; (e) *fresh fish* (to any quantity); (f) *preserved fish*, 10,000 kilog. per month; (g) *preserves of fruit and vegetables* 10,000 kilog. per month; (h) *preserves of tomatoes* (to any quantity); (i) *herbs and kitchen-garden plants* (to any quantity); (j) *tanning extracts*, 50,000 kilog. per month; (k) *oakbark*, up to 10,000 kilog. per month; (l) *iron pyrites*, 3,000 metric tons per month; (m) *eggs*, 200,000 kilog. per month; (n) *coffee* (to any quantity); (o) *rice chaff*, 100,000 kilog. per month; (p) *hemp* (in quantities to be fixed).

(5) A Royal Decree of the 10th June, 1915, prohibited the exportation of *articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited or from the products of such materials.* His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 4th July that the Italian Minister of Finance had issued to the Italian Customs authorities explanatory instructions with regard to this Decree, from which it appears that, while the absolute prohibition of exportation of all products and manufactures which can serve for military equipment (imposed by the Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914) still remains in force, the Customs authorities are on their own initiative to apply the regulations contained in the Decree of the 10th June to the products or manufactures which come under the following categories:—

1. Goods of all kinds manufactured with *metals* of which the export is prohibited (*e.g.*, copper, tin, zinc., etc.);
2. Articles made with *gutta-percha* and *indiarubber*;
3. Newspaper paper in rolls;
4. *Medicines and chemical products* any of the ingredients of which are materials of which the export is prohibited, or such products which are in any way prepared by the use of prohibited materials;

5. Products made from *mineral oils, fats, soaps, and fatty and lubricating materials*;
6. *Colouring material* containing aniline colours and salts.

As necessity arises, the Ministry of Finance will issue instructions to the Customs in regard to goods which are not comprised in the above-mentioned categories, but in regard to which it is considered necessary to apply the principles of the Decree of the 10th June.

(6) *Liquid fuels: Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibited until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export had been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4—7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Acetic acid and acetates. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Acetone. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*, Acetic, Carbolic, Nitric, Picric, Salicylic, Sulphuric, and also under the heading Medicines. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Acorns (see Fodder).
Aeroplanes, and parts thereof (see Vehicles).
Alcohol (see Spirit, pure).
Alums (chrome and potash alums). [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Aluminium; sulphate of aluminium. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Aniline dyes. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Antimony. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Arachides (groundnuts) and their products.
Arms (see Munitions of war).
Articles made wholly or in part from raw material of which the exportation is prohibited, or from the products of such materials. [See Note 5 on page 323.]
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos and articles thereof.
Bacon.
Barley.
Beetroot pulp.
Benzine (petrol); benzol. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323, 324.]
Bone, horn, and other similar materials, raw.
Bone-fat. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Bran.
Brass and bronze. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Bread and ships' biscuits.
Cables, steel, of high tensile strength.
Calcium carbide, calcium cyanamide. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Camphor of all kinds. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Candles.
Carbolic acid. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Carbonate of Sodium. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Carob beans.
Carriages (see Vehicles).
Cast-iron (scrap); cast-iron, even in castings. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Castor oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323, 324.]
Cattle
Cellulose. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Cements.

Cereals, not named. [See also barley, maize, oats, rice, rye, and wheat.]
Ceresin. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Chaff (see Fodder).

[As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.]

Cheese, hard-paste. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Chestnuts.

No further licenses can at present be granted for the exportation of chestnuts. [30-10-15.]

Chlorate of potash; potash salts. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Chrome and potash alums; chrome salts. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Clothing and equipment for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths, and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles.

This prohibition was imposed by Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914. According to a Customs Circular of the 8th August, 1914, it does not apply to tissues of all kinds for women's clothing, fancy stuffs for men's clothing; silk tissues, velvets, plushes, printed cotton tissues, and such coloured cotton tissues as cannot be used for military clothing. On the other hand, bleached or unbleached cotton tissues suitable for the manufacture of men's body linen or bed linen, cloths for military uniforms, tissues for tents, sacks, and tissues for making them, packing cloth of all kinds, and articles of body linen and knitted wares which can be used for military purposes are prohibited to be exported.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 23rd August, 1915, that the Italian Government have issued instructions to the competent authorities to prohibit the exportation of all woollen manufactures other than light woollen cloths weighing less than 400 grammes per square metre, tissues for embroidery, and fine hosiery of combed wool. The exportation of these goods is permitted only to Allied countries and to countries situated beyond the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal.

According to a notice published on the 6th September, 1915, the exportation from Italy of cotton yarns of all kinds and of cotton tissues which are non-waterproof and not used for military purposes, may be sanctioned by the Italian Customs authorities if the goods are destined for Allied countries, America, or the countries beyond the Suez Canal. The exportation of waterproof tissues and tissues adopted for military purposes may, in exceptional cases, be allowed by the competent Ministry upon presentation of a formal application, subject to the restrictions laid down with regard to the place of destination.

Coal.
Cocoa in the bean. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Cocoanut oil, and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Coffee.

The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorised up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

As regards the exportation of coffee to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Coin.
Colophany and other resins.
Copper; copper sulphate. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Copra. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Cotton and cotton waste, bleached and unbleached. [As regards cotton yarns and certain cotton tissues, see Note to Clothing and equipment for troops—above.]
Cylinders for compressed gas.
Dirigibles and spare parts thereof. (See Vehicles.)
Donkeys.
Dyes, aniline. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Edible pastes, such as macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]
Eggs.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 9th October, 1915, that the Italian Government have agreed to allow, in principle, the export of eggs to the United Kingdom, subject to local (Italian) requirements. Applications from Italian exporters for export licenses, which are supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Rome, will therefore be favourably considered by the Italian Government.

As regards the exportation of eggs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Equipment and clothing for troops, as well as prepared hides, cloths and, generally, all materials required for the manufacture of such articles. [See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.]
Explosives (included under Munitions of war, *q. v.*).
Feculæ.
Ferro-alloys (see under Iron).
Fertilisers (manures), chemical.
Fish, fresh, in brine, or preserved in any way.

As regards the exportation of fresh and preserved fish to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Fish oils and fish grease.
Flour and meal.
Fodder :—Acorns, olive-husks and all other products suitable for feeding animals (including offals of cereals, chaff, rice husks and grape kernels).

As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Food preserves prepared with or containing any proportion of articles of which the export is prohibited. (See also Foodstuffs.)
Foodstuffs—all fresh or preserved foodstuffs.

[NOTE.—The various foodstuffs specified in this list, *e.g.*, bacon, eggs, flour, meat, etc., have been definitively prohibited by Royal Decrees. On the 10th June, 1915, the prohibition was extended to cover all fresh or preserved foodstuffs which had not previously been prohibited.]

As regards the exportation of certain foodstuffs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Glycerine. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Gold bullion and coin.
Grape kernels (see Fodder).
Graphite. (See also Note 5 on page 323.]

The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

Groundnuts (arachides) and their products.
Gutta-percha (raw). [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Hæmatite and other iron ore. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Hay.
Hemp, raw.

A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October 1915 (page 22).

As regards the exportation of hemp to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Hides, prepared (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Hides and skins, raw (but excluding goat and lamb skins, whether raw or tanned, for glove making).

It is understood that 1,500 heavy hides will be allowed to be exported each week to the United Kingdom (in exchange for light hides.) [29-10-15.]

The Italian Government are unable to allow the exportation of fresh light hides. [25-5-15.]

No restriction is imposed on the exportation of fur skins or furriers' work. [20-7-15.]

Horn, bone, and other similar materials, raw.
Horses.
Indiarubber (see Rubber).
Iron and steel plates coated with tin or zinc. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Iron ores (hæmatite and other); iron pyrites; iron metallic alloys; cast-iron even in castings; scrap iron and steel. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]

According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Jute, raw; jute sacks, etc. (See Note to clothing and equipment for troops.)
Lard.
Lead. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Leather (prepared hides) (see Clothing and equipment for troops).
Lubricating materials. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Macaroni and vermicelli. [See note to Pastes, edible.]
Machine tools.
Maize.
Manganese and manganese ore. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Manures, chemical.
Margarine (included under Tallow, vegetable and animal).
Materials, lubricating. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Materials for the manufacture of clothing and equipment for troops. [See Note to clothing and equipment of troops.]
Materials, rubber-lined. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]

Material, sanitary, in general. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Meal and flour.
Meat, fresh (including frozen); salted meat, and meat of all kinds in whatever way preserved (including tinned meat).

[As regards the exportation of certain kinds of meat to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.]

Medicines and sanitary material in general. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Medicinal instruments and articles.
Mica, raw, in sheets or worked in any form.
Motor-boats (see Ships): motor-cars (see Vehicles).
Mules.
Munitions of war, namely: guns, rifles, carbines, revolvers, pistols, swords and other arms (fire-arms or side-arms) of all kinds, munitions of war, military equipment of every sort, and, in general, everything which, without further manipulation, can be of immediate use for military or naval armaments.
Naphthalene and its nitro-derivatives. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Nickel and its alloys. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Nitrate of ammonia; nitrate of potassium; nitrate of sodium. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Nitric acid. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Oats.
Offals of cereals (see Fodder).
Oils:—Fish oils, Lubricating materials, Petroleum and petrol, Turpentine oil, Vegetable oils (including *inter alia* castor oil, cocoanut oil, and palm oil). [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Oilcake from nuts and other materials.
Oilseeds; oilseed cakes.
Ores, metallic.
Palm oil and other vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Paraffin. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]

It is understood that the prohibition applies to all refined paraffin, including paraffin wax.

Pastes, edible, such as vermicelli and macaroni.

The Customs authorities have received instructions to grant export licenses for macaroni and other edible pastes for all Allied countries, the continent of America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal. Applications for licenses to export to countries bordering on the Central Empires must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. [31-10-15.]

Peroxides, metallic. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Petroleum; petrol. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Picric acid. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Pigs.
Pigeons, live.
Potatoes.
Potassium nitrate; chlorate of potash; potash salts; potash alums. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Poultry.
Pulse.
Pyrites.

As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Rags of all kinds.
Railways, portable (including both rails and cars).
Rattans (prohibited under heading "Timber").
Resins (colophony and other).
Rice; rice husks (see Fodder).

The Italian Government have agreed to the exportation of rice up to an amount of 50,000 tons during the three remaining months of the year. [11-10-15.]

As regards the exportation of rice chaff to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Rubber (raw indiarubber); rubber-lined materials. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Rye.
Sacks and sack-cloth. (See Note to Clothing and equipment for troops.)
Salicylic acid. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Sanitary materials in general. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Scrap-iron (fragments of wrought or cast iron and steel). [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Semolina.

Sheep.
Ships of all kinds of the Italian register; vessels, boats, and craft of all kinds for use in harbours and for coast traffic, and fishing boats, tugs, salvage ships, etc.; pleasure boats, motor-boats for uses other than those indicated above.
Ships' biscuits.
Silicon. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Silk waste used for envelopes of artillery ammunition.

[NOTE.—This is the only kind of silk which is at present prohibited to be exported from Italy.] [20-12-15.]

Skins (see under Hides).
Soap, ordinary, saponaceous fats, and any substances derived from or mixed with them. [See Note 5 on page 323.]
Sodium carbonate; sodium nitrate. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Spiegeleisen (see under Iron metallic alloys).
Spirit, pure. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Stearine. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Steel plates, scrap steel, (see under Iron). [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Steel cables of high tensile strength.
Straw.
Sugar.
Sulphate of ammonia, and ammoniacal salts in general; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Sulphur. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]

In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom. [12-8-15.]

Sulphuric acid: sulphuric anhydride. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Talc.

No applications to export talc to Allied countries have been refused, and the Genoa Customs authorities have been instructed to allow direct exportation of this material, in any quantity, to France the United Kingdom and her Colonies, for a period of three months from the 4th October. [29-11-15.]

Tallow, vegetable and animal. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Tanning extracts; tanning materials of all kinds.

It is possible that the Italian Government may shortly be able to allow a little tanning extract to be exported to Allied countries. [13-11-15].

As regards the export of oakbark and tanning extracts to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 323.

Tar. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Timber (including timber specially adapted for æronautic construction).

A notice has been published to the effect that no exceptions will in future be allowed from the prohibition of the exportation of wood (in general) and of combustible material of all sorts. [3-12-15.]

Tin (including salts and other preparations of tin). [See also Note 4 on page 323.]
Tinplates (see Iron and steel plates).
Turpentine oil (*acqua da ragia*). [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Tyres (see Vehicles).
Valonia.
Vaseline. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]
Vegetable oils. [See also Notes 5 and 6 on pages 323 and 324.]
Vegetables, dry (see Pulse); vegetables, fresh.
Vehicles of all kinds, including æroplanes and dirigibles, as well as separate motors and spare parts belonging to them (including tyres), rubber-lined materials, cylinders for compressed gas, steel cables of high tensile strength, and timber specially adapted for æronautic construction.

Motor bicycles and their parts do not fall under the prohibition of exportation of vehicles.

Vermicelli and macaroni. [See Note to Pastes, edible.]
Weapons. (See Munitions of war.)
Wheat.
Wood (See Timber).
Wool:—merino wool and all other kinds of wool.
Woollen goods (see Note to Clothing and equipment for troops).
Woollen waste; woollen rags (see under Rags).
Zinc. [See also Note 5 on page 323.]

FRANCE (and Algeria).

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 19, 1916.

By a series of Presidential Decrees,* the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) from France of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 2-13 has been prohibited. The prohibitions so imposed are also applicable in Algeria. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle dés dérogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia,† Serbia,† or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgian Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified without special authorisation are printed in italic type in the list on pages* 330—343.

Decision of the 13th October, the 30th November, and the 6th December, 1915, provide that consignments of war material (as specified), and of optical instruments and helmets, destined for Allied countries may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation, subject to the production of a certificate from the competent military authority.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited, may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—(a) *Switzerland.*—An arrangement has been concluded between the French and British Governments (and came into force on the 4th October 1915), whereby goods, sent from the United Kingdom, under license, to Switzerland are allowed to pass freely in transit through France to their Swiss destination, provided that the French authorities have no special ground for suspecting an enemy destination. Particulars respecting this arrangement are given on pages 34—35 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915.

Certain articles from Switzerland to the United Kingdom are allowed to pass through France without enquiry as to their origin. These goods include knitting needles, atropine and its salts, iron casks, "épointe," belladonna leaves and roots, henbane leaves, tricresol, Hernst laryngological electric, lamps, carbonate of potash caustic potash (in specified quantities), technical, etc., books (Decision of the 17th November 1915).

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915, and modified in May, 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons) may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or, if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

*The dates of these Decrees are as follows: December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd and 31st, August 5th, 20th and 25th, September 3rd and 21st, October 13th, November 11th, 18th, 22nd and 29th, and December 7th, 1915. The Presidential Decrees prohibiting the exportation of (1) *tobacco* and (2) *palm shoots* from Algeria (see pages 12 and 9) were dated the 10th September and the 31st December, 1915.

† Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within a period of five months.

(b) *Italy.*—In virtue of a decision of the 24th September 1915, linen yarns sent from the United Kingdom to Italy are allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation; and a decision of the 6th October states that military equipment from England to Italy may also be allowed to pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, subject to the production of a document from the British authorities certifying that the goods are actually intended for the Italian Government.

According to a decision of the 15th November 1915, goods sent from the United Kingdom, under license, to Italy may be sent in transit through France, to the amount of one truckload (of 10 tons) per day and per forwarding agent through Dieppe, Harve, and Rouen.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

(c) *Spain.*—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, postal parcels from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality; and according to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom,* be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 13th December 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy, Spain or American countries,* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisations, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the port of departure to the countries mentioned. In the case of consignments to the United States, a certificate from the American Consul at the port of departure, attesting that the skins are intended for the United States, will be accepted.

According to a decision of the 21st December 1915, goods shipped from any Allied or neutral country to *Belgian Congo* may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery).
Accumulators and accumulator plates.
Acetates:
Acetate or pyrolignite of lime, and medicinal acetates.
Other acetates.
Acetic acid and its medicinal salts; acetic ether.
Acetone.
Acetyl-cellulose.
Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Olein, Salicylic, Stearic, Sulphuric, Tartaric).
Aconite (preparations and alkaloids).
Acorns.
Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)
Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.
Alizarine (see Tar dyes).
Alkaloids, vegetable, *other than those specially mentioned in this list.*
Almonds, nuts, and walnuts.
Alumina, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina; oxides of aluminium; alums. (See also Corundum.)
Aluminium, ore.
Aluminium, (metal), pure or alloyed.
Aluminium wares (manufactures of aluminium).

Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.
Aniline (see Tar dyes).
Antifriction metal.
Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.
Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

[See note to Telegraphic apparatus.]

Arms of war, of all kinds; *firearms (other than arms of war), and detached parts thereof*; sidearms and detached parts thereof.

[See note on page 1 "*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*]

Arsenic and its salts.
Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.
Aspirine.
Asses, mules, horses.

[See note to Horses.]

Atropine.
Balata (see under Rubber).
Bamboos.
Bandaging articles (Fr: objets de pansement).
Barks:—*Cinchona bark*; tanbarks (see Tanning materials).
Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline.
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.
Bicycles and detached parts thereof.
Bismuth and bismuth salts.
Bladders, casings, and skins (Fr: vessies, enveloppes et membranes) for preparing pork-butchers' wares.
Blankets, woollen, (see Wool).
Boats, river (see under Vessels).
Bones.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather wares); boot and shoemaking material (see under Grindery and Tools).
Bran and other milling refuse.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.
Cables and wires, insulated for electricity.
Caffeine.
Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Candles of tallow (Fr: chandelles).
Cantharides and preparations thereof.
Caoutchouc (see Rubber).
Carbide of calcium.
Carbon sulphide; silicide of carbon (carborundum.)
Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicide of carbon). (See also under Emery.)
Carob beans.
Casein.

This prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein. (Decison of the 28th June, 1915.)

The denaturation of casein may be effected by means of sulphate of baryta, on condition that this substance is to be present to the extent of 2 per cent and is to be intimately mixed in the casein. (Decision of the 13th December 1915.)

Catechu, crude (Fr: en masse).
Cattle (Fr: bestiaux).
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Cellulose.

Cement.
Ceresine.
Charcoal (wood charcoal).
Charts and maps (geographical or marine).

[See Note to heading, Maps, etc.]

Cheese.
Chemical products for pharmaceutical use, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.
Chicory roots, green or dry.
Chloral; *chloramide and preparations with a chloral basis.*
Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime; *chlorides of tin, of magnesium, of zinc.*
Chlorine, liquified.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.

[See Note to heading Cocoa.]

Chrome ore; *chromium in all forms*; *chromium salts.*
Chronometers, ships'.
Cinchona bark; quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Cloth (Fr: drap); clothing, military (see Military clothing, etc).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal); *peat.*

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Cobalt in all forms:
Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Coca and its preparations; cocaine.

According to a decision of the 28th June 1915, the term "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon; (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)
Coffee.
Collodion.
Colophany, resins (see Resins), pitch of resin, (Fr: brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 16th November 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Condenced milk, with or without sugar added.
Copper ore; *copper pure or alloyed in all forms*; filings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)
Copper sulphate, etc. (see Sulphate of Copper); *copper salts.*
Cordage, nets, and other cordage wares; *hemp twine.*
Cork, unworked or worked.
Corundum, natural, in grains or powder; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*
Cotton yarns; *cotton rags* (see under Rags.)

According to a decision of the 17th September 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercury," *i.e.*, of yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other cotton tissues, made-up or not.*
Creosote (wood creosote).
Cyanamide of calcium; cyanides, ferricyanides and ferrocyanides of potassium and of sodium.
Cycles (see Bycycles).
Detonators.
Diamond dyes, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim. and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat; *diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.*
Digitaline.

Dyes derived from coal tar.
Dynamo-electric machines.
Earths, infusorial.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric wires and cables, insulated; electric apparatus for fire control.
Electrodes electric batteries and their elements.
Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels, stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).
Emetic.
Emetine.
Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Ergot of rye.
Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
Eucaine hydrochlor.
Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited); to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard, lanoline, margarine, oleomargarine, and similar substances).
Fats, alimentary, vegetable.
Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.
Fertilizers chemical.
Field-glasses (Fr: lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearl or tortoise shell.

Figs, dried.
Fish fresh or in brine, dried, or salted; *preserves of fish*; roes of cod and of mackerel.
Filings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.
Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under linen).
Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and their flours, of gluten bread, *millet, chestnuts and flours thereof.*

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs" (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt, ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

By a decision of the 3rd April 1915, the maximum weight of small boxes of seed potatoes which may be exported without special permission is fixed at 50 kilogs. gross weight. According to decisions of the 2nd and 24th September and the 3rd November 1915, the exception from the prohibition, decreed in favour of seed potatoes in small boxes, is until the 1st March 1916, to apply only to such potatoes intended for Spain, Portugal, Egypt, America and the Union of South Africa. The Decree of the 7th December 1915, prohibited the export of "Potatoes of all kinds." It is not clear whether or not this cancels the decisions here noted.)

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Forges portable.
Formol.
Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; fruit-stones. (See also under Figs, Grapes, and Nuts).

According to a decision of the 20th October 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.
Gases, asphyxiating (products for the manufacture of).
Gentian and its preparations.
Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.
Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles), also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports, effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers of allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation. This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

According to a Ministerial decision of the 30th November, 1195, gold in powder obtained by the pulverisation of gold in sheets may be exported to neutral or Allied nations without previous authorisation.

Grapes refuse (Fr.: *raisins de vendange*); *grape residue* (Fr.: *marcs de raisins.*)
Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (see Fats).
Grindery :—material (Fr.: furnitures) for the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as brass rivets, studs, heel-attaching pins, tacks or rivets for use by hand or machine.
Grindstones:
Of emery (see under emery).
Other.
Gums of all kinds;
Gum lacs.
Other kinds.
Gunstocks.
Guts, fresh, dry, or salted. (See also Bladders.)
Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).
Gunpowder and similar explosives (pyroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, etc.).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

Hair and horsehair; yarns of alpaca, mohair or hair.
Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.
Handles for tools.
Harness, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed; hemp yarns; *hemp twine.*
Hemp armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metres.
Hemp tissues, other.
Henbane and its preparations.
Hides and skins:—
Raw and dressed hides and skins, (including kidskins and lambskins).
Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris reported on the 30th November, 1915, that he had learnt from the Ministry for foreign Affairs that the export is free from France to all destinations of calfskins weighing less than 5 kilogs. without the head or less than 5½ kilogs. with the head.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy, Spain, and American countries, *see* Note on p. 330 ["*Transhipment in French ports*"].

Horn and other similar materials, raw.
Horses, asses, mules, *horsehair.*

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October, 1915, provided that English thoroughbred horses born in 1914-1916 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Woollen hosiery).

Hydrobromic acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Indigo, natural.
Infusorial earths.
Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber); instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments; *nautical instruments.*
Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.
Ipecacuanha root.
Iridium.
Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, etc.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate and wire.

Jute yarns and sacks.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consigners, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the waybill or other documents.

Jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other jute tissues.*
Knitting needles.
Lacs (gum-lacs).
Lactic acid.
Lanoline (see Fats, animal).
Lard (see Fats, animal).
Lead ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April, 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slabs, and hammered and rolled metal.

Leather (see Hides and skins).
Leather wares:—
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness.
Other leather wares.
Lime—acetate or pyrolignite of; chloride of; *phosphates of.*

See Note to Phosphates of lime).
Linen yarns.

As regards the transit on linen yarns from the United Kingdom to Italy *via* France, *see* the Note on p. 329 ["*Relaxations of prohibitions of Transit*"].

Linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached weighing more than 27½ kilog. per square metres: *other linen tissues.*
Live stock (Fr: bestiaux).
Lubricating materials:
With base of mineral oil.
Other.
Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and of military arms.
Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.
Machines, dynamo-electric.
Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]
Machine tools, and detached parts thereof.
Magnesium; *magnesium chloride.*
Magnetos.
Manganese (metal) in all forms; manganese ore.
Manures, chemical.
Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, etc.), may be exported without previous authorisation.

Margarine (see Fats, animal).
Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted or smoked; extract of meat and meat preserves (see under preserves). (See also Hams, Pork-butcher's wares and Soups).

Medicaments, other than those specified by name in this list.
Mercury, ore and metal, fulminate of mercury: *compounds and preparations of mercury; mercury salts.*
Mica in leaves or sheets, and micanite, mica worked.
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.
Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Molasses.
Molybdenum (metal *molybdenum ore*); *salts of molybdenum.*
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pneumatic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H.P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscopes, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other); munitions for firearms other than arms of war.

[See Note on page 329—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*]

Nautical instruments.
Naval and military material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, etc.).
Needles knitting.
Nickel, ore Nickel pure or alloyed in any form. (See also Coins.)
Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Novocain.
Nuts, walnuts and almonds.
Nuxvomica and its alkoloids or preparations.
Oilcakes and other products for feeding cattle.
Oils mineral: Crude, refined, spirit and heavy.
Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable:—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Other vegetable oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March, 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oil, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June, 1915, oleic acid is covered by the terms "olein:

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal).
Olive residues (*Fr*: *marcs*).
Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.
Ores of chrome, manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium; of aluminum; of antimony; *of copper; iron ore*; lead ore; *mercury ore; nickel ore*; platinum ore; *tin ore; zinc ore.*
Osmium.
Packing (engine and boiler) including slag wool.
Palmshoots ("djebars").*

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Paraffin wax.
Paraldehyde.
Peat.
Pepper.
Peptone.
Peroxide of hydrozen (oxygenised water); peroxide of sodium; *other metallic peroxides.*
Petrol, petroleum, etc. (See Oils, mineral.)
Pharmaceutical chemical products, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.
Phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or precipitated phosphate, and also to supherposphates.

Phosphorus.
Phosphuretted products of all kinds.
Photographic plates and papers.
Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de rèsine), resins (see Resins) colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Platinum (metal), ore, and salts.

The heading "Platinum" in the French Customs Tariff, covers, ore, crude metal in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, broken articles, and drawn, rolled, or spun metal.

Porkbutcher's wares, manufactured.
Potassium, potash, and potash salts; cyanide, ferrocyanide, and ferricyanide of potassium.
Potatoes of all kinds; *potato fecula.*
Poultry, live; poultry, dead, whether fresh or preserved by any process; eggs of poultry.
Preserves, *viz*:—
Tomato preserves; fish preserves; vegetable preserves.
Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products.
Other alimentary preserves, with a meat basis, and extracts of meat.
Other alimentary preserves.
Projectiles (see Munitions).
[See Note on page 329—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*"]
Protargol.
Pyramidon (amidopyrine).
Pyrites.
Pyrolignite or acetate of lime.
Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Rabbits.
Rags of all kinds.
Ramie: ramie yarns, ramie tissues.
Rattans, rough and decorticated.
Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquified gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September, 1915, such receptacles used (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr: marcs) of apples, of grapes of olives.
Resins (pine and fir; *other kinds*), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de résine), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Rhodium.
Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite; vulcanised sheets of rubber; *other manufactures of rubber.*
Ruthenium.
Saccharine and products assimilated thereto.
Sacks of jute and all other kinds of sacks.

[See note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid; *sodium salicylate*; methyl salicylate.
Salol.
Salt—sea salt, salina salt, and rock salt, crude or refined.

Salts of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths; *salts of copper, chromium, tin and mercury.*

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan (hydrochlorate of dioxidiamido-arsenobenzol).

Sanitary materials:

Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Other (including articles for dressing wounds).

Santonin and its preparations.

Sausages (see Porkbutchers' wares); *sausage skins* (see Bladders, etc.).

Scrap and waste iron or steel.

Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; seeds for sowing (vegetable and kitchen garden seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).

According to a decision of the 17th April, 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs. may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Selenium.

Serums.

Ships (see under Vessels).

Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et apparaux de navires): *ships chronometers.*

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silicon.

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and silk noils,—raw or combed (for tussah see below); yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed, silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.

Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles); silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).

Slow matches (Fr. meches de mineurs.)

Soap.

Soda (sodium carbonate); caustic soda; sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; *bichromate of soda*; cyanide, ferro-cyanide and ferricyanide of sodium; *sodium hyposulphite*; *sulphate of soda*; *sodium salicylate.*

(See also under Acetates, Bromides, Chlorates, etc., Iodides, Nitrates, Salt.)

Soaps compressed or desiccated.

Sprayers, other than for toilet, medicinal, or demostic use.

Starch.

Stearic acid.

Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.

Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.

Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March, 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphate of Soda; sulphate of zinc.

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.

Sulphonal.

Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

Tallow (see Fats, animal).

Tanning materials:—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acron cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June, 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tapiocas.
Tar, mineral, and chemical products derived therefrom.
Tar, vegetable and oil therefrom.
Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar).
Tarpaulins (wagon and cart tilts—Fr: baches).
Tartar.
Tartaric acid.
Tartrates, alkaline.
Tartrate of potash.
Other.
Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.
Theobromine.
Thymol and its preparations.
Timber (see Wood).
Tin, ore; tin pure or alloyed; in all forms; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed; *tin chloride and tin salts.*
Tinned meats (see under Preserves).
Tinplate boxes for packing alimentary preserves.
Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading includes :—

(1) Rubbered tissues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes per square metre.

(For tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, ramie and silk, see under the respective textile material).

Titanium (metal); *titanium ore, titanium salts.*
[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.] *

According to a decision of the 10th December, 1915, this prohibition also applies to such Algerian tobacco sent to entrepôts in France.]

Tomato preserves (see Preserves).
Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*:—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.
Tools (Fr.: outillage) for the manufacture of boots and shoes:
Machine tools (included under Machine tools).
Others.
Tools for farriers, carpenters, wheelwrights and saddlers.
Tools and implements for pioneers, and handles therefor; grubbers.
Tool handles.
Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tungsten (metal) in all forms; tungsten ore (wolfram).
Turpentine (see under Resins); terpine; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).
Urea and its compounds.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Urotropin hexamethylenetetramine and its preparations.
Vaccines.
Vanadium (metal); *vanadium ore*; *vanadium salts.*
Vaseline.
Vegetables, fresh:
Leaks, onions, cabbages, carrots, garlic, and turnips.

According to a decision of the 15th November, 1915, cauliflours may be exported to England without special authorisation.

Other fresh vegetables.
Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.
Veronal (diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium.
Vessels:—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).
Volvic stone (Volvic lava).
Walnuts, nuts, and almonds; Walnut wood (see under Wood).
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).
Weapons (see Arms).
Whale oil.
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September, 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wolfram.
Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October, 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, "okoumé," and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, *cuttings of new rags and shoddy.*
Wool, combed or corded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.
Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing, of a uniform colour, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre; *other woollen tissues*; woollen yarns.
Woollen hosiery;
Gloves, hosiery, tissues in the piece, embroidered or ornamented articles, and articles other than for men's use.
Other articles.
Yarns (see under the respective textile meterial).
Yeasts.
Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February, 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

Zinc wares
Zinc chloride; *zinc sulphate.*
Zinc ore; fillings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC; POUR L'ALGERIE, *voir* LISTE POUR LA FRANCE.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

January 31, 1916.

SONT prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objets ciaprès énumérés :

Accumulateurs et plaques d'accumulateurs.
Acétate ou pyrolignite de chaux ; autres acétates.
*Acétone.
Acétyl-cellulose.
Acide acétique et ses sels médicamenteux ; acide bromhydrique ; acide chlorhydrique ; acide lactique ; acide nitrique ; acid salicylique ; acide stéarique ; acid sulfurique ; acide tartrique et tartrates alcalins.
Aciers de toutes sortes.
Aconit (préparations et alcaloïdes).
Aéroplanes et aéronefs et pièces détachées.
Agrès et apparaux d'aéronefs.
Agrès et apparaux de navires.
Aiguilles à tricoter.
Alcaloïdes végetaux.
Alcools amylique, méthylique et éthylique.
*Alumine anhydre et hydratée et sels d'alumine.
*Aluminium, minerai.
Aluminium (métal) pur ou allié ; oxyde d'aluminium ; *ouvages en aluminium, autres que la bijouterie.
Alun.
*Amiante, brut ou travaillé.
*Amidon.
Ammoniaque.
Antifriction (metal).
Antimoine, mineral et métal pur ou allié.
Antipyrine.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Appareils électriques pour la mise de feu.
Appareils et instruments de chirurgie (y compris les drains, tubes, gants en caoutchouc).
Argent brut en masses, lingots, barres, poudres objets détruits.
Armes de guerre de toutes sortes ; arms á feu autres que de guerre, pieces detachees et munitions ; armes blanches et pieces detachees.
Arsenic et ses sels.
Aspirinc.
Atropine.
Bâches.
*Bambous.
Bateaux de rivière.
Bâtiments à voiles, à vapeur ou à moteur à explosion.
Belladone et ses prèparations ou alcaloïdes.
Betteraves destinées à la facrication du sucre.
*Bestiaux.
Beurre.
Bicyclettes et pieces dètachèes.
Bismuth et sels de bismuth.
Bois de construction.
Bois de fusil.

Les produits marqués ainsi* peuvent être exportés ou réexportés sans autorisation spéciale des colonies et protectorats (français autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc), lorsque l'envoi a pour destination l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoirte non envahi), le Japon, le Monténégro, la Russie (*a*) la Serbie (*a*). ou les Etats de l'Amérique.

(*a*) Sous réserve, en ce qui concerne la Russie et la Serbie, de la souscription d'un acquit-à-caution à décharger par la douane russe ou serbe.

Bois de noyer brut, équarri ou scié; bois d'acajou, d'okoumé, de platane, de hêtre, de bouleau, de tilleul, de frêne.
Boites metalliques en fer blanc pour l'emballage des conserves alimentaires.
Bonneterie de laine (voir Laine).
*Bourre, bourrette de soie en masse ou peignée et blousses de soie en masse ou peignées (à l'exception des tussahs), fils de bourrette et de blousses de soie non teints, tissus de bourrettes et de blousses de soie pure, non teints, ni imprimés, ni apprêtés.
*Boyaux frais, secs ou salés.
*Brais de résines, résines de pin et de sapin, colophane, essence de térébenthine.
Brome et bromures.
*Cacao, chocolat.
Cachou en masse.
*Café.
Caféines.
*Camphre.
Cantharides et leurs préparations.
Caoutchouc, balata, gutta-percha, bruts ou refondus en masse, y compris les déchets de caoutchouc et l'ébonite; feuilles de caoutchouc vulcanisé; autres ouvrages en caoutchouc.
Carborandum (siliciure de carbon).
*Carbure de calcium.
Caroubes
Cartes géographiques ou marines.
*Caséine.
Celluloïd brut en masses, plaques, feuilles, joncs, tubes, bâtons, rognures, déchets.
Cellulose.
Ceresine.
Chandelles.
Chanvre broyé ou teillé, en étoupes ou peigné, chanvre en fils; ficelles de chanvre.
Charbon de bois.
*Charbons pour l'électricité.
Charcuterie fabriquée; vessies, enveloppes et membranes pour charcuterie.
Chevaux, ânes et ânesses, mules et mulets.
Chiffons de tout genre.
Chloral; Chloramid et préparations à base de chloral.
Chlorates et perchlorates.
Chlore liquefié.
Chloroforme.
Chlorure de chaux, d'étain, de magnesium, de zinc.
Chrome sous toutes ses formes; sels de chrome.
*Chronomètres de bord.
Chutes, ferrailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de fonte, de fer ou d'acier.
Ciment.
Cobalt sous toutes ses formes.
Coca et préparations; cocaine.
Codéina.
Collodion.
Conserves de viande en boîtes, à l'exception des abats et des mélanges de viandes et d'autres produits; conserves de tomates et autres conserves alimentaires; extraits de viande; soupes comprimeès et dessèchées.
Cordages, filets, et autres ouvrages de cordes.
Corne et autres matiéres analogues brutes.
Corindon naturel en grains ou en poudre; corindon artificiel ou alundum (alumine fondue).
*Cotons et déchets de coton; *fils de coton *drilles de coton; tissus (voir Tissus).
Couvertures de laine (voir Laine).
Créosote de bois.
Crin et poils.
Cuir (ouvrages en).
*Cuivre, minerais ou métal pur ou allié, chaudronnerie et tubes en cuivre.
Cuivre pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes; sels de cuivre.
Cyanamide calcique.
Cyanures, ferricyanures et ferrocyanures de potassium et de sodium.
*Déchets de fils de coton.
*Déchets de soie.

Détonateurs.
Diamants bruts utilisables dans un but industriel.
Digitaline.
Drap.
Eau oxygénée.
Ecorces à tan et autres matières tannantes de toutes sortes ; extraits tannants et sucs tannins.
*Ecorces de quinquina.
Effets d'habillement, de campement, d'équipement et de harnachement militaires.
Electrodes, piles et leurs éléments.
Emeries appliquès sur papiers et sur tissus, agglomorés en meules, pierres ou toutes autres formes quelconques (y compris carborandum, corindon et alundum).
Emeris pulverisés.
Emétine.
Emétique.
Engrais chimiques.
Ergot de seigle.
*Etain, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Etain pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes ; sels d'étain.
Ethers sulfurique et acétique.
Eucaïne (hydrochlorure).
*Extraits de quinquina.
Farineux alimentaires de toutes sortes, y compris le millet, les marrons, châtaignes et leurs farines, et les pommes de terre de toutes sortes mais à l'exception du pain de gluten.
*Fécules de pommes de terre, maïs et autres.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel et tous alliages ferro-métalliques.
Fers and fontes.
Figues séches.
Filières-diamant de 15/100e de millimètre et au-dessus et dont le poids du diamant excède un quart de carat.
Fils d'alpaca, de mohair et de poils.
Fils et câbles isolés pour l'électricité.
Forges portatives.
Formol.
Fourniture pour la fabrication des chaussures, telles que rivets en cuivre, boutons, agrafes, chevilles à talons, clous ou rivets pour pose mécanique ou à la main.
Fourrages, foin, paille.
Formages.
*Fruits, à noyaux ; *fruits et graines oléagineux.
Fulminate de mercure.
Garnitures de machines et de chaudieres, y compris la laine de laitier.
Gaz asphyxiants (produits pour la fabrication des).
Gentiane et ses préparations.
Glands.
Glycérine.
Gommes-laques ; gommes de tous genres.
Goudron minéral et produits chimiques dérivés ; goudron végétal et huile de goudron végétal.
*Graines à ensemencer (légumineuses, graminées, fourragères et autres, y compris la jarosse).
*Graisses animales, autres que de poisson (suif, saindoux, lanoline, margarine, oléomargarine et substances similaires).
*Graisses de poisson.
*Graisses végétales alimentaires.
Graphite.
Houes (voir aussi Outils pour pionniers).
Houille crue, houille carbonisée (coke).
Huiles minérales : brutes, raffinées, essences et lourdes (benzine, benzol, toluène, etc).
Huiles résiduelles de la distillation de l'alcohol.
Huiles de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huiles végétales autres que de ricin et de pulghère.
*Huile de baleine.
Indigo naturel.
Instruments d'observation, de géodésie at d'optique.
*Instruments nautiques divers.
Iode, iodures et iodoforme.

Ipecacuanha (racine d').
Iridium.
*Jambons désossés en roulés, jambons cuits.
Jusquiame et ses preparations.
Jute, fils et sacs.
Laines de toute nature, y compris les rognures de chiffons neufs et les laines d'effilochage.
Laines peignées ou cardées, teintes ou non ; déchets de laines ; tissus de laine pour habillement (draperies et autres) ; couvertures de laine ; bonneterie de laine (objets autres que la ganterie, que les tissus en pièces et que les articles brodés ou ornés) ; fils de laine, tissu de laine.
Lait concentré pur ou additionné de sucre.
Lapins.
Lave de Volvic.
Lègumes frais.
Levures.
Liège brut ou ouvre.
*Limailles et débris de vieu ouvrages de cuivre, d'étain, de zinc, purs ou alliés.
Lin brut, teillé, en étoupes et peigné, lin en fils.
Lorgnettes, autres que de luxe.
Machines et parties de machines exclusivement propres à la fabrication des munitions et des armes de guerre.
Machines et parties de machines propres á la navigation, á l'aérostation et á l'aviation.
Machines dynamo-électriques.
Machines et appareils frigorifiques.
Machines-outils et leurs pièces détachées.
Magnésium.
Magnetos (machines).
Manches ou poignées d'outils.
Manganese (mètal), sous toutes ses formes.
*Marc de pommes ; marc d'olives.
Matèriél sanitaire.
Matieres lubrifiantes.
Mèches de mineurs.
Médicaments.
Mélasses.
*Mercure (minerai et métal) ; composés et préparations de mercure ; sels de mercure.
Meules.
*Mica en feuilles ou plaques et micanite.
Mica travaillè.
*Minerais de chrome[1], de manganèse, de molybdéne, de titane, de tungsténe, de vanadium.
*Minerai de fer.
Molybdéne (métal, minerai, et sels de).
[2]*Monnaies de nickel, de cuivre et de billon*; monnaies d'argent.
Morphine.
Morue sèche et poissons de la côte occidentale d'Afrique séchés dans des conditions analogues á celles de la morue, à l'exception des morues au-dessous de 1 kilog.
*Nickel[1] (minerai et métal pur ou allié).
Nickel pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes.
Nitrates et nitrites.
*Noix, noisettes et amandes.
*Noix vomique et ses alcaloïdes ou préparations.
*Novocaine.
*Noyaux de fruits.
Œufs de volaille.
*Oléine.

[1] La souscription d'un acquit-à-caution est obligatoire pour l'exportation ou la réexportation du minerai de chrome et du nickel (minerai et metal pur ou allié) des colonies et des pays de protectorat francais (autre que la Tunisie et le Maroc) á destination de l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanmques, la Belgiques (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Montènègro, la Russie, la Serbie, ou les Etats de l'Amèrique.

[2] Les gouverneurs génèraux et gouverneurs des colonies et pays de protectorat, autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc, sont autorisés, s'ils le jugent opportun, à prohiber la sortie. La prohibition á été promulguèe dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dépendances.

Opium et préparations à base d'opium.
[1]Or.
*Os.
Osmium.
Outillage pour la fabrication des chaussures.
Outils, emmanchés ou non, en fonte, fer, acier : bêches, cisailles, haches, pelles, pioches, scies articulées, scies à main, serpes.
Outils pour marechaux ferrants, charpentiers, charrons et selliers ; outils et appareils pour pionniers, leurs manches ou poignées détachées.
Pansement (objets de).
*Paraffine.
Paraldéhyde.
Peaux brutes et préparées (y compris celles de chevreau et d'ageneau) ; peaux sèches exotiques.
Peptone.
Peroxyde de sodium ; peroxydes métalliques.
*Phosphore et phosphates de chaux.
Piles éléctriques.
Platine (métal, minerai et sels).
Plaques et papiers photographiques.
Plomb, minerai.
*Plomb, métal pur ou allié tuyaux de plomb.
Poissons frais ou en saumère, secs, salés ou conservés ; rogues de morue et de maquereau.
Poivre.
Pommes de terre de toutes sortes.
Potassium, potasse et sels de potasse.
Poudres et explosifs assimilés (coton-poudre, coton-nitré, nitro-glycérine fulmicoton, etc.).
Produits phosphorés de toute nature ; produits chimiques pour usage pharmaceutique.
Projectiles et autres munitions de guerre.
Protargol,
Pulvérisateurs autres que pour la toilette, la médecine et les usages domestiques.
Pyramidon.
Quinine et ses sels.
Racines de chicorée, vertes ou sèches.
Ramine ; fils de ramie ; tissues de ramie.
*Raphia.
Récipients en fer et en acier pour gaz comprimés ou liquéfiés.
Résines.
Rhodium.
*Riz.[2]
*Rotins, bruts et décortiqués.
Ruthénium.
Saccharine et produits assimilés.
Sacs de tous genres.
Salicylate de soude et methylsalicylate.
Salin de betteraves.
Salols.
Salvarsan et neosalvarsan (chlorhydrate de dioxydiamidoarsenobenzol).
Santonine et ses preparations.
Savons.
*Sel marin, sel de saline et sel gemme, bruts ou raffinés.
Selenium.
Sels ammoniacaux.
Sels de thorium, de cèrium et autres sels de terres rares.
Serums.
Silicium.
*Soie tussah, brute, tissée ou filée.
*Son ; autres issues de mouture.
Soude caustique ; carbonate de soude ; bichromate de soude ; hyposulfite de soude ; salicylate de soude ; sulfate de soude.

[1] L'or peut être exporté ou réexporté sans autorisation spéciale lorsque l'envoi a pour destination la France.

[2] La sortie des viz de l'Indo-Chine Francaise sur les Indes Neerlandaises est prohibee a titre absolu, a dater du 4 octobre, 1915.

*Soufre et pyrites.
Sucres bruts, raffinés et candis.
Sulfate de cuivre et verdets, bouillies et poudres cupriques; sulfate de zinc.
Sulfonal.
Sulfure de carbone; sufure de sodium.
Tapiocas.
Tartre; acide tartrique et tartrates alcalins.
Teintures dérivées du goudron de houille.
Terpine.
Terre d'infusoires.
Théobromine.
Thymol et ses préparations.
Tissus de coton écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant puls de 22 kilog. less 100 mètres carrés; autres tissus de coton, confectionnes ou non.
Tissus de jute écrus, armure toile, pesant plus de 30 kilog. les 100 métres carrés; autres tissus de jute.
Tissus de lin et de chanvre, écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant plus de 27 kilog. 500 les 100 mètres carrés; tissus de lin et de chanvre, autres.
Tissus propres à la confection des ballons.
Titane (metal, minerai et sels).
Tourbe.
Tourteaux et autre produits propres à la nourriture du bétail.
Trional.
Trioxyméthylène.
Tungsténe (métal et minerai—wolfram) sous toutes ses formes.
Uree et ses composes.
Urotropin (hexamethylene tetramine) et ses preparations.
Vaccins.
Vanadium (metal, minerai et sels de).
Vaseline.
Ventilateurs de 50 à 250 kilog.
Veronal (acide diethylbarbiturique) et veronal sodique.
Verres de lunette et d'optique.
Vessies, enveloppes et membranes pour charcuterie.
Viandes fraîches et viandes conservées par un procédé frigorifique.
Viandes salées; viandes fumees.
*Vins.
Voitures automobiles, tracteurs de tous systèmes, pneumatiques et tous objets, bruts ou confectionnès, de matériel naval et militaire ou de transport.
*Volailles mortes, soit á l'etat frais, soit conservees par un procede quelconque.
*Zinc, minerai.
Zinc, métal pur ou allié, sous toutes ses formes.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 17, 1916.

NOTES.

1. *Exports to Allied Countries.*—The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is permitted without special application in the case of each consignment. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, calves stomachs, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, (except beetroot seed), furskins, (except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, hemp, tow (not including flax tow), santonin, and spirit).

With regard to the export of these goods direct to Allied countries in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained in the case of each consignment from the Legation in Petrograd of the neutral country under whose flag the ship sails (in agreement with the British

Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e.*, *viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. *Exceptions.*—Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

A decree published on the 19th September—2nd October, 1915, authorised the free export to Mongolia of a number of articles. Information as to the articles affected by this Decree may be obtained from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

(C. 35016—15.)

3. *Total Prohibitions from certain Governments.*—The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. *Finland.*—The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *viâ* Finland to places abroad.

[NOTE.—The list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Finland* is practically the same as the list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Russia.*]

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.
Acetone.
Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Aluminium ore (see Ores); aluminium, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Anthracene (see under Benzol).
Antimony.
Arms—Fire-arms and steel weapons.
Asbestos in all forms, and manufactures thereof.
Asphalt, goudron, pitch, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied conutries, see Note 1 on page 346.

*Asses.
Automobiles and motor cycles.
Bacon and all other meat.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Barley.
Beans and peas.
Beetroots (see Vegetables).
Benzine (including gasoline and ligroine).
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and all nitro-compounds and their salts, as also all amido-compounds of the same.
Berthollet's salts.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather).
Borax and boracic acid.
Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Brass, bronze, etc. (see under Copper).
Buckwheat.

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Butter (see Dairy products).

His Majesty's Commercial Attache at Petrograd reported on the 5th December, 1915, that the export of all butter in Siberia had been prohibited during the winter months by the Special Commission for Supplying the Russian Army with Provisions, as the Military authorities require all available butter for the use of the troops.

Cabbages (see Vegetables).
Calcium acetate.
Calves' stomach; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the exportation of intestines and calves' stomachs direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

*Camels; camel hair (see under Hair).
Camphor.
Capsules and fuses.
Cartridges, projectiles, charges, etc.
Casein.
Cattle, large and small.
Caviare.

NOTE.—A decree of the Minister of Finance was published on the 29th September—12th October 1915, authorising as a general measure, the export of caviare to Allied and natural countries.

Celluloid and manufactures thereof.
Cement.
Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barley, entils, buckwheat and millet.
Chlorates.
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine.
Chloride of tin.
Chromic acid salts.
Coal and coke.
Coins of gold (see under Gold).
Colophany.
Conserves.
"Contract T" (a spirituous solution of naphtha sulphonic acids, prepared accordiug to the method of Mr. G. S. Petroff), and all other preparations of the same material used for separating fats for the purpose of obtaining glycerine.
Copper ore (see Ores); copper and its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); copper salts.
Cotton and cotton ends; cotton yarns (see Yarns).
Cresol (see under Benzol).
Curcuma.
Dairy products, including butter.
Dextrine and starch.
Down and wool (see under Wool).
Dyewoods (see under Plants for dying, etc.).
Dynamites (see under Explosives).
Earth, infusorial (kieselguhr.)
Ethers, acetic (see under Acetic acid); ethyl ether.
Explosives:—Nitro-glycerine, dinitroglycerine and all dynamites; black powder and pyrotechnical substances; all smokeless powder; all patent explosive substances; pyroxylin, pyrocollodion and collodion.
Fat (animal).
Felt and leather boots and shoes; felt (see under Wool).
Fish; caviare; fish oil.

NOTE.—As regards the export of fish direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346. (See also Note under Caviare).

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable textile materials, including cotton; flax and hemp yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp, and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Flour and groats of all kinds.

* Export of asses and camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Fodder for live stock (including bran and oilcake).

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346. (See also Note under Oilcake.)

Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses.

Furs (all kinds); sheepskins, lambskins, karakuls and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—As regards the export of furskins (except sheepskins and goatskins) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

A Russian Customs Circular of 22nd June/5th July, 1915, provided that furskins (except sheepskins, lambskins, goatskins, and karakul skins) may be exported to Allied countries through the parcel post without special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment. A further Circular (dated the 3rd/16th November) authorised, as an exception to the general prohibition, the exportation of skins of the sea-otter, the Russian sable, black and dark brown fox, blue Arctic fox, American marten, sea bear, ermine, marten skunk, and karakul, and also of furs made up of the said skins. (The exportation of such furs to Allied or neutral countries by parcel post is only allowed from localities of the Empire in which there are Customs houses.)

Fusel oil, amyl alcohol; alcohol (spirit); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Fuses and capsules.

Game and poultry (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of game and poultry to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Glycerine.

Gold—wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, leaf gold, and gold dust.

Graphite.

Gum, arabic.

Gunpowder (see under Explosives).

Hair (camel).

NOTE.—The Russian Government are unable to allow the export of camel hair for private firms, owing to the very large requirements of the Military Authorities. [19-10-15. C. 37783.]

Hay and straw.

Hemp, flax, and the other vegetable textile materials (including cotton); hemp and flax yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp, and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, *viz.*, ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and asses, hides, and calf and pigskins.

Horses.

Intestines; calves' stomachs.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries of intestines and of calves' stomachs see Note 1 on page 346.

Iron ore (see Ores); iron, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

Kerosene (see under Oils).

Kieselguhr (infusorial earth).

Lead ore (see Ores); lead, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); salts and combinations of lead.

Leather (see Hides, dressed); leather and felt footwear; leather manufactures.

Lentils.

Lime.

Linen sailcloth khaki-coloured tent cloth.

Lint.

Licopodium.

Lubricating oils (see Oils).

Macaroni.

Malt.

Manganese ore (see Ores); manufactures, etc. (see Metals); salts and combinations of manganese.
Matches.
Meat of all kinds, including bacon.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Medicinal plants and parts thereof.
Mercury and its combinations.
Metals (except gold and platinum, *q.v.*), their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack.
Mineral oils (see under Oils).
Millet.
Motor cars (automobiles) and motor cycles.
Naphtha (petroleum), etc. (see under Oils).
Napthalene (see under Benzol).
Nitrates.
Nitric acid.
Nitro-dextrine; nitro-starch; tetranitromethane.
Nitro-glycerine, etc. (see under Explosives); nitro-compound (see under Benzol).
Oats.
Oilcake, bran, and other fodder for live-stock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

A notice was published in the official "Trade Gazette" of Petrograd for the 3rd/16th October, 1915, stating that the Council of Ministers had decided to prohibit the further export of oilcake to Sweden—the exports to that country having already this year (1915) reached 1,400,000 pounds and thus exceeded the normal average annual export.

Oilseeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Oils—petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine (including gasoline and ligroine), kerosene, and other illuminating petroleum oils; petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils, oil of turpentine; vegetable oils; fish oils. (See also "Contract T.")
Onions (see Vegetables).
Ores—all metal ores.
Ozokerite (mineral wax).
Paper (wood) pulp; paper of all kinds.
Paraffin.
Peas and beans.
Petroleum, petroleum residues, etc. (see under Oils).
Pepper.
Pharmaceutical products.
Phenal (see under Benzol).
Phosphorus.
Pigs.
Pitch, goudron, asphalt, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Plant for dying and tanning:—Yellow-wood, chestnut, oak, and other plants containing dying and tanning substances.
Platinum.
Potash.
Potatoes.
Poultry and game (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of poultry and game to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Projectiles, cartridges, charges, etc.
Pyroxylin, pyrocollodion, and collodion (see Explosives).
Rags of all kinds.
Resins:—turpentine; colophany; gum arabic; shellac.
Rice.
Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

Rusks.
Rye.
Sacks and tarpaulins.
Sailcloth, linen; tent-cloth (khaki-coloured).
Salt, cooking.
Saltpetres (see Nitrates).
Santonin; flower-heads and seeds of the wormseed plant (santonica) and all products of the same except the fully prepared santonin.

NOTE.—As regards the export of santonin direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Scrap metals (see Metals).
Seeds:—fodder grass seeds; oilseed; vegetable seeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds, clover seeds, and other forage seeds (except beetroot seed) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Shellac.
Skins (calf and pig), dressed and undressed (see under Hides); furs of all kinds; sheepskins, lambskins, karakul, and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—See note under Furs.

Soda.
Spirit (alcohol); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Starch and dextrine.
Steel (see under Iron).
Stomachs of calves; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries of intestines and calves' stomachs, see Note 1 on page 346.

Straw and hay.
Sugar.
Sulphur in all forms.
Sulphuric acid.
Swine.
Tanning substances. (See also under Plants for dyeing and tanning.)
Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Tar products (see under Benzol, etc.).
Tarpaulins and sacks.
Tea.
Tent cloth (khaki-coloured).
Timber material of all kinds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of timber materials direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Tin ore (see Ores); tin scoriæ; tin, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); chloride of tin.
Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality).

NOTE.—As regards the export of tobacco of the best quality direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Toluol (see under Benzol).
Tomatoes.
Turpentine; oil of turpentine.
Vaseline.
Vegetables, dried; vegetables of all kinds, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages; vegetable oils.
Wax, mineral (ozokerite); paraffin.
Wheat.

NOTE.—The Russian Government will examine in a benevolent spirit applications of British merchants for the export of wheat to England. [9-6-15].

Wood (see Timber); wood (paper) pulp.
Wood spirit, spirit (alcohol).

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 346.

Wool and down; woollen combings; wool clippings; woolskins and rags; camel hair.
Woollen tissues, felt, and other woollen manufactures.
Woollen yarns (see Yarns).
Xylol (see under Benzol).
Yarns of textile materials.
Zinc ore (see Ores); zinc scoriæ, zinc, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

SWITZERLAND.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 13, 1916.

NOTES.

1. The Federal Council reserves to itself the right to authorise exceptions to the prohibitions of exportation which have been established in respect of the following goods by successive Decrees of the Federal Council.

2. Notwithstanding the prohibition of export, prohibited goods may be sent in transit through Switzerland in sealed wagons.

3. The *importation* of cereals (wheat, spelt, barley, rye, oats, maize), of the products resulting from the grinding thereof, including forage meal and bran, as also of all concentrated forage necessary for the feeding of cattle, is reserved exclusively to the Confederation. *The re-exportation of such imported products is absolutely prohibited.* [*Decree of January 7, 1915.*]

4. The Swiss prohibitions of exports are, in the main, based on the classification of the Swiss Customs Tariff, and the numbers quoted below are the Tariff numbers under which the prohibited goods fall. In the earlier Decrees, however, the prohibitions of export were not drawn up on the basis of the Tariff classification, so that it has not been possible to indicate in all cases the headings of the Tariff under which certain articles fall.

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ex 974*b*	Acetanilide (antifebrine).
ex 1020, ex 1027	Acetates of soda and potash.
ex 1051, ex 1059	Acetic acid, crude or purified, having an empyreumatic odour; anhydrous acetic acid, monochloracetic acid.
	Acetic acid, other, containing more than 12 per cent of acetic acid (see under Vinegar).
ex 1051	Acetone.
ex 974*b*	Acetylsalicylic acid.
	Acids:—see under the respective headings—acetic, acetylsalicylic, benzoic, boric, carbolic, chlorosulphuric, chromic, citric, fatty formic, gallic, hydrochloric (muriatic), lactic, molybdenic, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, phthalic, sulphuric, sulphurous, tannic, tartaric, titanic, tungstic, vanadic.
ex 974*b*	Adrenaline, natural or artificial and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paranephrine, epirenine, etc).
	Aeroplanes.
	Agar-agar (see under Chemical raw materials [No. 988.])
ex 894*c*—898*b*, M 9, ex 1164	Airships.
1071	Albumen (egg and blood albumens) and yolks of eggs—for industrial purposes.

125, 1070	Alcohol (absolute), "trois-six," spirits of wine —even if denatured.
ex 1059	Alcohol, methylic (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 968	Aloes. (included under Pharmaceutical articles.)
ex 982-983, 1002	Alums; alum in blocks for toilet purposes.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1041	Alumina—acetate of, acetotartrate of (alsol); sulphate of, and hydrate of.
ex 1041	Aluminate of Soda.
	Aluminium and alloys thereof:—
862—865	Raw, or in sheets, bars, wire, pipes.
866—867	Wares of all kinds, including thermite.
1033 and ex 982—983	Ammonia in aqueous solution.
1033, ex 163, ex 1048, ex 1059	Ammonical salts (chloride, crude ammonical salts, sulphate of ammonia, and others). [See also under Gases, compressed.]
	Ammunition for portable firearms (included under explosives and pyrogenic articles, *q.v.*).
1066*a*	Aniline (also crude aniline); aniline oil; aniline salt.
1066*b*	Aniline combinations for the manufacture of colours, such as toluidene, dimethylaniline, etc.
	Aniline and other coal tar colours (see under Colours).
	Anthracene (see Coal tar derivatives); anthracene colours (see under Colours).
	Antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony) (see under Ores).
876	Antimony, native (sulphide of antimony), regulus of antimony.
ex 974*b*	Antipyrine.
ex 971	Apomorphine.
ex 971	Arecoline and its salts.
Various Nos.	Arms and their component parts.*
	Artificial manures (see under Fertilisers).
	Asbestos, mica, and micanite:
ex 634	In sheets, even if combined with tissues.
ex 635	In pipes or other specially shaped articles, even combined with other articles.
	Ash wood (see under Wood).
639	Asphalts and bitumens of all kinds, crude.
135	Asses. (See also Horses and Mules.)
ex 971	Atropine and its salts.
ex 803—809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 968, ex 981	Balsam of Peru, artificial balsam of Peru. [For other balsams, see under Pharmaceutical articles.]
1161	Bandaging and wound-dressing articles.
	Barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Bark (see Tanning woods, etc., Cinchona bark, etc.).
ex 950—951	Batteries, electric, including those for pocket lamps; electrodes combined with copper plates.
1065*b*	Benzine, and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
	Benzol, chlorobenzol, benzoic acid, etc. (See Coal tar derivatives.)
972, 1069, ex 974b, ex 1028	Benzol and napthalene derivatives (including saccharine, etc.)
ex 1023a, ex 1048	Bicorbonate of soda and other alkaline bicarbonates.
ex 946	Binoculars, prismatic and lenticular.
ex 21	Biscuits and other fine bakers' wares, without sugar (except individual consignments weighing 5 kilogrammes or less). (For such wares with sugar, see Confectionery, etc.)
ex 878, ex 975, ex 974*b*, ex 1048	Bismuth; xeroform (tribromophenate of bismuth); unspecified salts of bismuth, such as airol, dermatol, sub-nitrate of bismuth; nitrate of bismuth (for industrial use).
ex 165	Bones, crude bone dust. (See also under Fertilisers.)
190—201	†Boots and shoes of all kinds (whether of leather, tissues, rubber, or any other material), cut out parts for boots and shoes, and sales (except cork sales) to be put into boots and shoes. (See also under Made-up articles.)

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of portable firearms not using Swiss Army ammunition, and in consignments of not more than fifty arms. [13-10-15.]

† It is understood that only Swiss *manufacturers* will be allowed to have export licenses for boots and shoes, and that no such licenses will be granted to dealers. [*June* 10, 1915.]

1024	Borax.
1008	Boric acid ; phosphoric acid.
	Bran (see under Forage).
	Brass (see under Copper).
20	Bread, bread in slices for soup, dog biscuit, etc.
	Briquettes. (See under Fuel.)
1009, ex 1059	Bromine and salts (inorganic or organic) of bromine, not specified elsewhere.
	Bronze (see under Copper).
93—97	*Butter (including Margarine, artificial butter, cocos butter, and other butter substitutes) ; cream ; other edible fats (lard, oleomargarine, edible suet, etc.).
	Cables, electric (see under Copper) ; cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
	Calcium salts :
ex 163, ex 1020	Nitrate, crude or purified.
ex 609, ex 1041	Fluoride, crude (fluorspar) or purified.
ex 974*b*, ex 981, ex 1021	Biphosphate, glycerophosphate, lactate, permanganate, oxalate.
ex 998	Tartrate.
ex 1004	Bisulphite.
ex 1005	Peroxide.
ex 1026	Nitrite.
ex 1048	Borate, citrate, sulphide.
ex 992, 983, 999, ex 1052	Camphor, raw, and refined (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 1135—1136	Candles, tallow and wax, of all kinds, except those used for Christmas trees.
	Carbolic (phenic) acid. (See coal tar derivatives.)
ex 627	Carbon stems for electric pocket lamp.
ex 629	Carborundum, crude, also powdered.
	Cardboard (see under Paper, etc).
	Cartridges and projectiles for infantry and artillery, and detached parts thereof.
1072	Caseine.
255 and ex 787—790	†Casks (used) for petroleum and oil—of wood or of sheet iron.
974*a*	Castor oil, colourless, purified. (For castor oil, industrial, see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 185	Catgut, in rolls, not sterilised.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier. (See under Chemical raw materials.)
136—142	Cattle (oxen, bulls, cows, heifers, young cattle).
	Cattle foods (see under Forage.)
ex 641	Cement, ligneous (bituminous composition for roofs), and all other similar products manufactured with tar.
	‡Cereals (wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, etc.), maize, pulse :
1—10	In the grain, not crushed, not husked.
11—14	In the grain, pearled, hulled, cleaned or crushed ; groats, semolina.
15	Malt.
16—19	Flour including alimentary flour (farinaceous foods) for infants.
ex 224, ex 967	Charcoal (lime-tree charcoal), whole or ground.
98—99§	Cheese, soft or hard-paste ; caseine.
	Chemical raw materials (raw materials for chemical purposes) :—
985	Iceland moss, " psyllium " seeds, etc.
986	Catechu, kino, gambier.
987	Lemon juice.

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh butter not exceeding 2 kilogs. exported in frontier traffic. [13-10-15.]

† The regulations established in regard to empty sacks [see Note ‡ on page 365] shall also be applied to empty casks sent abroad to be filled and returned to the owners ; but in the case of casks, a period of *three* months shall be allowed for the re-importation.

‡ See also Note 3 on page 352.

§ Until further notice, cheese in pieces weighing at most 2 kilogs. may be exported without special authorisation, provided that the same person or family may not export, each day, more than 2 kilogs. [13-10-15.]

988	Gums of all kinds; agar-agar.
989—992	Resins for industrial use, all kinds, such as:—Colophany (purified pine resin); gum copal, gum damar, gum sandarac, stick lac, shellac, mastic, gum resins, pitch, dry pitch, turpentine, galipot, etc., etc.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
995	Turpentine oil (for substitutes, see under Benzine).
996	Tar of all kinds.
997	Dry wine lees.
998	Tartar, crude.
999	Camphor, and other chemical raw materials not specified in the Swiss Customs Tariff.
35	Chestnuts, fresh or dried.
	Chicory roots, fresh (see under Forage); chicory roots, dried, etc. (see under Coffee substitutes).
1011, ex 1021, 1028	Chlorates, perchlorates and persulphates.
1012, 168, ex 1028	Chloride of lime chloride of potassium, chlorate of sodium.
1013	Chlorine, liquefied by pressure or in the form of gas, in wrought iron or steel receptacles.
ex 976	Chloroform for narcosis.
1037	Chlorosulphuric acid (sulphuric hydrochlorine).
64*	Chocolate. (See also Cocoa.)
ex 1038, ex 1018*a*, 1019 1025, 1041 and 1048	Chrome acid; chromate, bichromate, and other salts of chrome.
1106*a* ex 1018*a*, ex 1041, ex 1111	Chrome, oxide and hydrated oxide of chrome, even in aqueous paste; residues of chrome from the manufacture of chemical products.
	Chrome, sulphate of, and salts of, for tanning (see under Tanning substances).
ex 966—967	Cinchona bark (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
1050	Citric and tartaric acids.
Various Nos.	Clothing and articles of equipment for the use of troops, of whatever material composed.
	Coal and coal-dust (see under Fuel); coal tar (see under Chemical raw materials).
1065*a*	Coal tar derivatives and auxiliary materials for the manufacture of aniline colours, such as benzol, chlorobenzol, naphthalene, anthracene, carbolic acid (phenol); toluol; benzoic acid, etc. [See also Aniline and Aniline combinations.]
	Coal tar colours (see under Colours, etc.)
60—63*	Cocoa husks, cocoa beans, cocoa butter, cocoa powder, chocolate paste. (See also Chocolate.)
ex 971	Cocaine and its salts and combinations codeine and its salts.
54-57	Coffee, raw or roasted; coffee substitutes of all kinds in a dry state; articles for preparing coffee substitutes —beetroots cut in slices, and similar products.
	Coke and coke dust (see under Fuel).
ex 974*b*, ex 1059	Collodion (iodated); collodion prepared with silver bromide.
989	Colophany (purified pine resin).

* The chocolate factories enumerated in the list sent to the Customs houses have received a general authorisation, valid until further notice, to export to countries other than Germany and Austria and countries in the occupation thereof:—

(*a*) Cocoa in powder, in separate consignments, up to 200 kilogs. for each consignee.

(*b*) Chocolate, without restriction as to quantity, but only in pieces, blocks, tablets, packets, rolls or boxes weighing not more than 500 grammes.

Special authorisation must be obtained for the exportation of chocolate in powder. Chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in postal parcels weighing up to 5 kilogs. (gross), as also chocolate (except chocolate in powder) in quantities of up to 2 kilogs. in retail frontier traffic, may be exported without special authorisation until further notice.

The specialities classed in No. 63 (such as liquid chocolate, with milk or cream added, in boxes; oatmeal cocoa; cocoa mixed with milk and oatmeal; cocoa mixed with banana flour; cocoa mixed with vegetable substances; alimentary flour for infants containing cocoa, etc.) are not, until further notice, to be regarded as covered by the prohibition of export. [13-10-15.]

	Colouring materials and colours, *viz*:—
1089—1090	Colouring earths, crude or manufactured.
1091—1096	Vegetable colours (dyewoods, berries, etc.; extracts; cochineal, etc).
1097—1098	Colours derived from coal tar (artificial alizarine, colours from aniline, anthracene, naphthalene, and other coal tar colours).
1099	Indigo, natural or artificial; indigo solution.
1100—1106	Chemical colours, not prepared.
1107—1111	Colours of all kinds, prepared (oil colours, water colours, etc., etc.)
102	Confectionery and sugared goods.
101	Conserves of fruit.
102—103	Conserves and articles for consumption (delicacies) (including soupseasonings [Maggi's seasoning, etc.], and sauces); confectionery and sugared goods (sucrerie).
	Copper and copper alloys:
814	Copper ores, filings, turnings and shavings of copper, scrapings of brass, etc.
	Semi-manufactured wares of copper and copper alloys:—
815	Bars, pigs, slabs, discs, etc.
816	Waste, old bell and gunmetal.
817—819	Hammered, rolled, or drawn:—Bars, plates and sheets; copper solder; washers; wire; pipes.
820	Silvered, gilt, twisted round cotton or silk thread.
821	Imitation gold wire (*fil leonique*).
822	Imitation gold and silver beaten into thin sheets.
823—828	Electric cables of all kinds (including field cables), of copper or copper alloys, whether insulated or not, including insulated electric wires.
829	Metallic tissues and brass or copper gauze.
830	Rivets, screws, pins, nails, tacks.
831—832	Bells of all kinds of copper, copper alloys, or bronze.
833—839	Wares of copper, of bronze, or of other copper alloys not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff [including specifically cartridge and shell cases (*douilles pour munitions*)].
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the exportation of wares of copper or copper alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
1044	Copper sulphate (copper vitrol); ammoniacal sulphate of copper, "fungivore" products, steatite prepared with sulphate of copper and similar products for combating diseases of plants.
	Copra (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Cordage, old, for making paper (see under Rags); cordage, other (see under Flax (Ropes, cables, cordage, etc.); cordage (cables, etc.) of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).
ex Category VII A*	Cotton:—Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
341-342	Cotton, raw or bleached, dyed, etc.
344 and ex 342 and 346	Cotton waste, even if carded or gummed.
345—346	Cotton wool (wadding) including bleached, chemically pure, cotton wool); cotton tow, carded, in layers.
347—348	Cotton yarns, unbleached, boiled, bleached, glazed, mercerised, dyed, printed—whether single or twisted; imitation vicuña yarns.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of export applies not only to yarns of pure cotton but also to yarns of mixed yarns which

* A general authorisation of export has been granted in respect of articles of cotton *not* mixed with wool [13-10-15.] [The prohibition on articles coming under Nos. 360-363 was, however, imposed subsequent to this announcement.]

are assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns.* Further, mixed cotton yarns which are *not* assimilated for Tariff purposes to pure cotton yarns are also prohibited if it is suspected that the admixture was effected in order to avoid the prohibition.

360—363 †Cotton tissue, plain or twilled, 35 cm. or more broad—unbleached or gassed, subjected to a slight bleaching process or imitation dyed.

Cottonseed (see Seeds); cottonseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).

ex 1064 Cresol and soapy solutions thereof.

ex 666 Crucibles of graphite.

ex 1019, ex 1025 Cyanide and sulphocyanide of potash, yellow and red prussiates (ferro cyanide and ferri cyanide) of potash; cyanide of sodium.

Cycles (see under Vehicles).

ex 974*b* Diethylmalonyl urea (veronal, malonal) and its salts.

ex 974*b* Dimethylamidoantipyrine (pyramidon).

Dimethylaniline (see Aniline combinations).

ex 971 Dionine.

ex 148*a* Dogs;—Military and police dogs.

Dyes and dyestuffs (see under Coloures, etc.)

22 Edible pastes (macaroni, vermicelli).

86; 1071 Eggs; egg albumen and egg yolks—for industrial purposes.

527 Elastic tissues of all kinds, of rubber mixed with cotton wool, silk, etc.

Electric cables (see under Copper); electric batteries (see Batteries); electric pocket lamps (see Pocket lamps); electric transformers (see Transformers).

Embroidering machines (see Machines for embroidering).

ex 966-967 Ergot of rye (included under Pharmaceutical articles).

1062 Ether, sulphuric (ethyl ether).

1082-1088 Explosives, and pyrogenic articles, including electric mine-exploders.

Fats, edible (lard, oleomargarine, cocos butter, etc. (see under Butter); fats, other (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).

ex 1059 Fatty acids unspecified.

ex 878, ex 1145 Ferrocerium, even if prepared for retail sale.

Ferro-chrome, ferro-manganese, ferro-tungsten: crude (see under Iron).

Fertilisers:—

167 Potash fertilisers, saline residues of Stassfurt salts.

169 Artificial fertilisers, bone dust, superphosphates, also phosphates and phosphorites: prepared.

[See also under Bones, Nitrates (crude), Phosphates, Rags of wool and half-wool (for manure), Sulphuric acid (used).]

ex 964 Fieldglasses, prismatic and lenticular.

Firewood (see under Fuel).

88-90 Fish, dried, salted, marinated, smoked, or otherwise preserved; [mussels and other shellfish, fresh‡]. [For fish conserves, see under Conserves.]

Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp, and other similar textile materials:—

ex Category VII B Articles included in this Category of the Tariff (even if mixed with wool) capable of being used for the clothing or equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.

396 Flax, hemp, jute, ramie (China grass), Manila hemp and other similar textile materials, and wastes thereof—

* The *assimilation* of mixed yarns to pure cotton yarns depends upon the rates of duty leviable on the component materials. Further information on this point may be obtained, if desired, from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

† Tissues of this kind, when exported under license, may only be exported, through the customs houses of Buchs, Romanshorn, Singen, Verrieres, Geneva, and Chiasso. [11-12-15.]

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh mussels and other fresh shellfish. [13-10-15.]

	raw, steeped, stripped or hackled, dressed, bleached, dyed, etc.; tow.
397-404	Yarns of the textiles enumerated in Tariff No. 396, and of their wastes:—Unbleached; boiled, lyewashed, creamed, bleached; dyed, printed; twisted; or made up for retail sale (on reels, in balls or skeins, etc.).
ex 405—413	Jute tissues for use in the manufacture of sacks.
423, ex 425	Ropes, cables, cordage and other ropemakers' wares (except nets), composed of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396 and of wastes thereof.
426	Sacks (for the transport of articles of general consumption, *not* sacks for household use, etc.) of the textile materials enumerated in Tariff No. 396.*
427	Girths and halters.
	Flour. (See under Cereals.)
	Foodstuffs. (See under the respective headings, and under Conserves, etc.).
212-217	†Forage of all kinds (hay, oilcake and oil cake-meal, malt germs, cattle foods and meal thereof, bran, etc.).
ex 220	Forage (green fodder) and seeds; fresh chicory roots.
ex 974*b*, ex 1053	Formalin (formaldehyde, formic oldehyde, formol) and paraformaldehyde, liquid; formaldehyde (formic aldehyde) and paraformaldehyde in liquid solution.
ex 1051	Farmic acid.
23-30‡	Fruits, edible berries, fresh,‡ dried or drained; juices of fruit and berries, etc.; crushed fruits, etc. (See also Grapes, Chestnuts, Southern fruits.)
101	Fruit preserves of all kinds.
	Fuel:—
ex 219	Vegetable wastes which may be used as fuel.
221-223	Firewood, brushwood, tree bark, peat, tan briquettes.
ex 224	Lime tree charcoal, whole. (For powdered lime tree charcoal, see Charcoal.)
643-646	Coal, coal dust, schist* (schisty coal); petroleum residues for fuel; lignite; coke, coke dust; briquettes of all kinds, wood charcoal dust, retort carbon.
	Furs (see under Hides and skins, and also under Made-up articles).
1054	Gallic acid, tannic acid, and other similar acids; gallaminic acid.
986	Gambier, catechu, kino.
81-82	[Game (ground or winged game)§] preserves of ground and winged game.
	Gases, compressed:
1014	Carbonic acid, liquefied by compression.
1015	Acetylene, lighting gas, oil gas—liquefied by compression.
1016	Ammonia, liquified by compression.
1017	Oxygen, hydrogen, liquid air; sulphurous acid, and other unspecified compressed gases.
ex 691, ex 696	Glass receptacles (ballons) (of common black, brown, or green glass) for the transport of acids, even encased in or encircled by sheet iron—of a capacity of 25 litres or more.
	Gloves (winter gloves) of leather, for men (see under Leather) other gloves, etc., suitable for troops (see under Made-up articles).
ex 1059, 1074	Glue:—Resin glue; glue for bootmakers (Vienna gum, gluten).
ex 974*b*, ex 982-983, ex 1056	Glycerine, medicinal; glycerine, perfumed; glycerine, purified.
146	Goats.
	Gold, Silver and platinum pure or alloyed:
868	Scrap, waste, ashes, filings and dross.
869*a-c*	Unworked; (including silver in granules).

* See Note ‡ on page 365.

† See also Note 3 on page 352.

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of consignments of fresh fruit not exceeding 100 kilogs., but individual proprietors (*proprietaires*) may not export more than one consignment of 100 kilogs. per day. [13-10-15.]

§ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of ground and winged game [13-10-15.]

869*d*	Gold coins (including antique gold coins).
ex 870	Rolled, in plates, bands, sheets, etc.
871	Gold, silver, and platinum in the form of wire and spun; metal wires surrounded with gold, silver or platinum.
872	Tissues of gold, silver, or platinum threads; gold and silver beaten into thin sheets (foil).
ex 873	Wares of metals, not specified elsewhere, plated, silvered gilt—in so far as such wares are prohibited when *not* so coated.
ex 874*a*	Wares of gold or platinum, except watches and jewellery.
ex 974*b*	Salts of gold and compounds of gold, not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of gold, double chloride of gold and radium (gold salt), etc.
ex 1048	Salts of platinum and compounds of platinum, not specified elsewhere, such as chloride of platinum, ammoniacal chloride of platinum, etc.
31-34*	Grapes (fresh grapes and raisins).
218; 997	Grape and fruit residue (*marcs*); liquid wine lees; dry wine lees.
ex 1089, 1090, and 1105	Graphite, even ground, washed, pulverised, compressed, etc.
ex 666	Graphite crucibles.
	Greases for polishing (see Polishes); other greases (see Fats).
	Groats. (See under Cereals.)
ex 988, ex 1159	Gum solution; liquid gum in receptacles of 1 kilog. or more.
	Gums and gum-resins (see under Resins).
ex 808	Guncarriages. (See under Iron.)
ex 250, ex 813	Gunstocks, in the rough and finished.
149	Guts and bladders, of animal origin; calves' stomachs, fresh or dried even salted; unworked rennet (natural rennet).
ex 498, ex 501	Hair goods:—Tissues and unspecified wares of horsehair and other animal hair (except pigs' bristles) in combination with wool.
	Harness. (See under Leather.)
212	Hay. (See also under Forage.)
	Hemp and certain wares thereof. (See under Flax.)
ex 971	Heroine.
172-176†	Hides and skins (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
71	Honey.
53	Hops.
132-135	Horses, etc.:—animals of the equine kind (horses, mules, asses).
	Horseshoes and horseshoe nails and spikes. (See under Iron.)
	Hosiery (stockings, etc.) for troops (see under Clothing).
1035	Hydrochloric (muriatic) acid.
ex 1028 and 1048; ex 1053	Hydrosulphite; hydrosulphite—formaldehyde of soda.
ex 1042, ex 974b	Hypochlorites and Hypophosphate (alkaline).
	Indigo and indigo solution (see under Colours).
938	Instruments and apparatus, medical and surgical.
ex 1048	Iodates (alkaline).
ex 1009, ex 1059, ex 1048	Iodine and salts (organic or inorganic) of iodine not specified elsewhere; chloride of iodine.
ex 981	Iodine, tincture of.
ex 975	Iodoform.
ex 966-967	Ipecacuanha and rhubarb roots (included under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Iron:—
708, 711	Waste obtained in the manufacture of iron (filings, turnings, etc.); scrap iron, and old iron.
709, 710‡	Raw iron; ferrochrome, ferromanganese, ferro-tungsten: crude.
712—715	Round iron (including wire iron in coils).

* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of fresh or crushed grapes. [13-10-15.]

† Fresh, salted, or dried skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported until further notice. [13-10-15.]

‡ The exportation of ferro-silicon is permitted. [March 6, 1915.]

716—718	Flat iron and square iron (including blocks and blooms, etc.).
719—721	Iron in special shapes (T, U, Z, oval, angle, etc.,) rough, not perforated.
722-724	Iron wire, drawn or cold rolled (whether rough or coated with other metals, etc.), including barbed wire.
725—732	Sheet iron :—Rough, coated with lead, zinc (galvanised), tin (tinplate), copper or nickel; painted, varnished, etc.—even corrugated [and also if perforated, bent, or curved].
733—741	Railway plant (rails and sleepers; rackrails; driving rods, switches and points: turntables; sliding platforms; portable tracks; axles, springs, tyres, wheels, wheelbodies; mounted axles; frames for locomotives and carriages; disc signals; loading gauges; fish-plates; axle-guards; brake levers, two-wheeled trucks, coupling screws, etc.).
742—6	Pipes and connecting pieces (joints) for pipes—whether rough or coated.
764 and 765	Ropes and cables of iron or steel wire.
775	Horseshoe nails.
ex 776	Iron nails for mountaineering shoes.
ex 787-790	*Casks, used, of sheet iron, for petroleum or oil.
802	Iron or steel manufactured in the form of horseshoes, lighting conductors, hammers, crowbars, axes, hoes, picks, shovels; iron worked in the form of anvils, carriage axletrees or plough-share; steel in the form of files, uncut.
ex 803-809	Horseshoes; spikes (*crampons à souder*) for horseshoes; unfinished; finished ice, spikes (*crampons à glace*) for horseshoes; iron spikes for mountaineering boots.
ex 803-809	Ball bearings, of iron or steel, and detached parts thereof.
ex 808	Gun-carriages.
ex 879, ex 881	Parts of boilers, of sheet iron.
ex 881	Recipients, of wrought iron or of steel, for the transport of gasses.
899	Iron constructions, such as bridges, girders, sheds (marquees), roofing, etc.; supporting poles for electric conducting wires; pipes of wrought iron, soldered or rivetted, having an internal diameter of 40 cm. or more, etc.; finished parts thereof.
	NOTE.—Various other manufactures of iron or steel are also prohibited to be exported, and will be found noted on this list in alphabetical order. (See, *e.g.*, Arms, etc., Machine-tools, etc., Motors, Needles, Vices).
	Jute, jute yarns and certain jute wares (including sacks.) (See under Flax).
ex 609	Kaolin, agalith (magnesium silicate used in the manufacture of paper in place of kaolin).
986	Kino, catechu, gambier.
ex 1057	Lactic acid.
ex 981, ex 982—983	Lanoline, pharmaceutical; lanoline, perfumed. (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Lard (see under Butter); lard oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 894—898, M 6 and 9	Lathes, of iron, new and used, even with parts of other materials; detached parts thereof. (See also under Machine tools, etc.)
840	Lead ores, galena, lead wastes.
	Lead and its alloys:
841-842	Lead, soft, in bars, pigs, slabs; type metal; scrap lead.
843	Rolled lead; lead wire; bullets, shot; lead in sheets, pipes.
844-845	Printers' type, old and new.

* See Note † on page 354.

846-847	Wares of lead, even combined with other materials.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the exportation of wares of lead or lead alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1006, 1012, ex 1021	Lead nitrate and lead nitrite; chloride of lime; pyrolignite of lime.
	Leather and leather wares:—
174, 177-184, 186	Unworked leather (including leather waste).
ex 187	Leather cut out for military equipment and harness.
ex 188	Parts (finished) for military equipment and harness; cases for firearms; rifle straps; ordinary harness; articles of clothing: of leather.
ex 189	Parts and accessories (finished), for ordinary harness, not mounted, not fitted.
ex 202	Winter gloves, of leather (skin), for men.
ex 1145	Leather shoe (boot) laces; leather peaks for caps. (See also under Boots and Shoes).
ex 218, 997	Lees of wine, liquid or dry.
	Lignite. (See under Fuel).
	Lime:—Nitrate of, crude or purified (see under Nitrates); pyrolignite; chloride (see Chloride of lime).
	Linen yarns and certain linen wares (see under Flax).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
211	Litter of all kinds (straw,* peat litter, chaff, etc.).
	Lubricants. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 1053	Lysoform.
	Macaroni (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 888, and ex 894*c* to 898*b*, M. 9	Machines for embroidering; threading machines; detached parts of such machines.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M, 6 and 9	Machine-tools of all kinds, new and used, for working, metals, wood, stone, etc., detached parts of such machines.
	Made-up articles:
ex 533-534	Body linen and under-clothing, of wood or of silk combined with wool.
ex 540-542	Hosiery of silk mixed with wool.
543-545	Hosiery of wool pure or mixed.
ex 547-548	Clothing for men and boys, of wool or of silk mixed with wool.
ex 550-552	Clothing for women and girls, of pure or mixed wool.
ex 554	Clothing and hosiery, ornamented with fur, for the use of troops; Clothing hosiery and knitted wares, ornamented or lined with fur or feathers, in combination with wool.
ex 558-559	Made-up articles of pure or mixed wool, winter gloves for men, cases for firearms, bags with metal eyelets (linen-bags), etc.
560	Caps of fur or trimmed with fur.
ex 561-562	Caps of wool or combined with wool.
ex 571	Fur goods: cut-out men's footwear, topboots, cloaks, collars, coverlets, rugs, made-up skins of all kinds, men's gloves, men's garments, etc.
584	Tarpaulins, tents, etc.
ex 625 and 626	Magnesite (natural carbonate of magnesia).
Various Nos.	Magnetos for automobiles.
	Malt (See under Cereals); malt germs, etc., (see under Forage).
ex 1021	Manganese (peroxide of manganese), regenerated, ground or in paste. (See also under Ores).

* The prohibition of export does not apply to common straw bands for binding sheaves, or to straw plaits for packing. [13-10-15.]

ex 1003*a* and ex 1048	Manganese salts.
	Manures. (See Fertilizers).
	Margarine and other butter substitutes. (See under Butter).
ex 981, ex 990	Mastic, pharmaceutical; mastic, other (see under Chemical raw materials).
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 9, and ex 899	Material (installations) for aerial (suspension) railways, and detached parts thereof, such as:— control mechanism, rolling stock, pulleys, aerial rails, wagons and wagon-bodies, suspension hooks, safety-wires, support poles, etc.
76-80	Meat, fresh and preserved, extracts of meat, pork butcher's goods (sausages, etc.).
938	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus.
877, ex 974*b*	Mercury; bi-iodide of mercury; salts of mercury not specified elsewhere such as:—bi-chloride (sublimate), chloramide, protochloride (calomel), iodide and iodate, nitrate, oxide, salicylate, sulphate.
	Metal-working machine-tools (see under Machine-tools).
ex 1059	Methyl alcohol (chemically pure wood spirit).
ex 633	Mica, even in squares or in sheets or slabs, oval or rectangular (mica splittings); rough, not stuck together.
	Mica and micanite in sheets, tubes, etc., (see under Asbestos).
91, 92	Milk, fresh, milk, condensed, sterilised, etc. (See also under Butter).
	Mineral oils (petroleum, Petrolem products, etc.). (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
	Molasses (see under Sugar).
ex 1048	Molybdenic acid.
ex 971	Morphine and its salts.
ex 864*c*-898*b*, M 3, and 4	Motors (turbine) for torpedo boats.
ex 894*c*-898*b*, M 5	Motors (petrol) for automobiles.
	Motor cars, motor cycles, and various component parts thereof (see under the headings for Vehicles, Motors, Magnetos, Tyres).
134	Mules. (See also Horses and Asses).
51—52	Mustard (in seed, crushed, ground, or prepared).
	Nails (horseshoe nails and nails for mountaineering shoes). (See under Iron).
ex 1059, ex 1065	Naphthaline. (See Coaltar derivatives).
ex 1145	Needles for embroidering, crocheting, or knitting machines.
	Nickel and nickel alloys:
859	Nickel in cubes, sponges, or cast bars; waste and scrap nickel; German silver in crude pieces.
860	Nickel pure or alloyed, rolled, drawn, in slabs, bars, sheets, wire, and pipes.
861	Wares of nickel and nickel alloys, wares of German silver, alphenide, and alpaca.
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of nickel and nickel alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff], in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
ex 1048	Nickel oxide.
	Nitrates:—
ex 163	Crude, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), lime saltpetre (nitrate of calcium), nitrate of ammonia.
1020; ex 1021; ex 1048	Pure, such as saltpetre (nitrate of potash), Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda), nitrate of calcium; nitrate of barium; nitrate of strontium.
ex 974*b* and 981	Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic), fused in sticks, in crystals, or made up in the form of pencils.
ex 1006	Nitrate and nitrite of lead.
1034	Nitric acid; mixtures (with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid).

ex 1026, ex 1006	Nitrite of calcium; nitrite of soda; nitrite of lead.
ex 971	Novocain.
	Oil colours (see under Colouring materials, etc.).
	Oils, fats, waxes, etc.:—
72-75	Edible oils (olive oil, cocoanut oil, earthnut oil, cottonseed oil, etc.—when edible).
	Edible fats (see under Butter).
643*b*	Petrolium residue for fuel (see Fuel).
974*a*	Caster oil, colourless, purified.
995	Oil of turpentine.
1065*b*	Benzine and substitutes for oil of turpentine.
1113	Varnishes, lacs, and siccatives, whether or not mixed with colouring materials, including extracts for lacs and artificial turpentine; linseed oil freed from grease through exposure to the sun (*standol*).
1114	Linseed and poppyseed oil, boiled (oil varnish): fluid.
	Oils, fats, waxes, mineral oils, tar oils, resinous oils, paraffin, ceresine, vaseline—for industrial purposes:—
1115-1118	Crude vegetable oils (linseed oil, denatured olive oil, almond oil, oleic acid, castor oil, peach kernel oil, inedible earthnut oil, hemp oil, inedible cottonseed oil, rapeseed oil, industrial sesame oil, etc.).
1119	Crude animal oils (neat's foot oil, fish oil, lard oil, unpurified codliver oil).
1120	Solid vegetable oils, crude (inedible copra, palm oil, etc.).
1121	Solid animal oils, crude (tallow, bone fat, unrefined lanoline, etc.).
1122-1125*	Vegetable waxes; animal wax (beeswax, spermaceti, etc.).
1126-1128	Mineral oils and tar oils (petroleum, pertroleum products, etc.).
1129*-1130	Paraffin and ceresine, pure, not manufactured; vaseline.
1131	Resinous oils.
ex 1132*	Oils, fats, and waxes, prepared, for lubricating purposes; artificial vaseline, worked paraffin, purified lanoline.
1133-1134	Turkey-red oil and other sulpho-ricinates, stearin, degras.
	Fatty oils for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).
	Oilcake and oilcake meal (see under Forage).
	Oilseeds (see Seeds).
	Oleomargarine. (See under Butter.)
ex 968, ex 981	Opium and opium powder (included under Pharmaceutical articles); extract and tincture of opium. (See also Codeine and Morphine).
875	Ores, crude, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, such as arsenic ore, manganese, antimony ore (sulphuretted antimony), natural oxide of uranium (pitchblend) tungsten ore (wolfram), etc.†
1061	Oxalic acid; oxalate and bioxalate of potash.
	Oxalate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
	Palm oil. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
ex 289—291	Paper making material, fibrous (wood-pulp, wood sawdust, cellulose, etc.).
	Paper, pasteboard, etc.; the following:—
292	Grey pasteboard; straw and wood pasteboard, leatherboard, etc.
293—297	Packing-paper of all kinds (including pasteboard weighing up to 400 grammes inclusive per square metre,

* Vegetable, animal, and mineral waxes falling under Tariff Nos. 1122—1125, 1129 and 1132 are prohibited, whether they are in the crude state or are blanched, dyed, or otherwise prepared. (April 24, 1915).

† This heading does not apply to iron ore, copper ore, or lead ore. The two latter are, however, prohibited to be exported. (See under "Copper," and "Lead.")

	corrugated paper, tarred papers, "patent packing," etc.).
300-302	Printing paper, writing paper, letter paper, and drawing paper (not further worked after manufacture), whether of one or of more colours (including newspaper paper).
303-304	Pasteboards weighing 200 grammes or more per square metre.
305	Ruled papers and pasteboards.
306*a*, *b*	Pasteboard :—coated with chalk or covered with chalk-coated paper; worked in colours; with impressed designs.
306*c*, *d*	Papers and cardboards :—coated with chalk or covered with chalk-coated paper; folded, perforated; gummed; unsensitized photographic paper.
ex 641	Roofing cardboard (asphalted or bituminous cardboard).
	Paraffin. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Paraformaldehyde (see under Formalin).
22	Pastes, edible.
ex 974*b*, 982/983, and 1005	Perborates.
	Permanganate of calcium, (see under Calcium, salts).
ex 1019	Parmanganate of potash.
1046, ex 974*b*, ex 981-983	Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water).
	Peroxide of manganese (see under Manganese).
ex 1005	Peroxide of sodium, of calcium, of barium, and of lead.
	Petroleum, petroleum products, petroleum residues, etc. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
	Pharmaceutical articles (raw materials) :—
966—967	Raw materials, vegetable and animal, for pharmaceutical use whether in the rough state, or cut up, or having been subjected to any mechanical process.
ex 968	Products for pharmaceutical use, vegetable and animal; saps of plants, concentrated by evaporation; balsams; resins and gum-resins; fatty oils, not manufactured; grease for sabots, vaseline in boxes.
ex 981	Pharmaceutical products specified in this list as coming under 968 and 974*b*, put up in doses, solutions, tablets, sterilised ampoules, prepared for retail trade, etc.
ex 974*b*	Phenacetin.
	Phenol (see Coal tar derivatives).
ex 609, ex 981	Phosphate of lime, for cattle food, with or without admixture of other substances.
ex 165, 166	Phosphates and phosphorites, not prepared; Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron). (See also under Fertilisers.)
1023*b*	Phosphate of soda.
1008	Phosphoric acid; boric acid.
1029—1030 ex 1008	Phosphorus, yellow and red (amorphous); Phosphorus, sesquisulphide of.
1067	Phthalic acid; resorcin.
143—144	Pigs.
	Pipes of iron and steel, lead, and other metals (see under the respective metals).
	Pitch of coal tar (see under Chemical raw materials); brewers' pitch, etc. (See under Resins, gums, etc.)
	Platinum, platinum wares, platinum salts (see under Gold, etc.)
ex 1151 and various Nos.	Pocket lamps, electric, and cases and other detached parts thereof. [For carbon stems for such lamps, see under Carbon.]
1143 *a* and *b*	Polishes of all kinds, including floor polishes; preparations, blacks and oils for leather; cleaning soaps and pomades; similar fatty substances not specified elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, containing turpentine, etc.
1031; ex 1048; 1000 and 1001	Potash; potassium and sodium; caustic potash and caustic soda, whether solid or liquid.

[For potash salts, see under the respective headings, *viz.*:—Acetates, Bicarbonates, Chlorates, etc., Chloride, Cyanide, etc., Hypochlorites, etc., Nitrates, Perborates, Pyrophosphate, Oxalate, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphite, and also under Fertilisers.]

45 Potatoes.

85—83 Poultry, living or dead; preserves of poultry.

ex 981, ex 1021, ex 1048 Powders for stimulating the appetite of animals, etc., powder for tempering iron and steel; powders and plates for soldering metals.

1138—1139 Products of all kinds (powders, etc.) for use in laundry washing, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff.

Projectiles and cartridges for infantry or artillery, and detached parts thereof.

ex 1017 Protoxide of nitrogen (laughing gas), compressed, also liquid.

Pulse (see under Cereals.)

1112 Putties (see under Oils, etc.)

ex 707 Pyrites (sulphur iron).

ex 1021 Pyrolignite of lime.

ex 1008 Pyrophosphate (alkaline).

Quinine, hydrochlorate and sulphate of.

81—82 ex, 148*b** [Rabbits, dead, rabbits, living.]* [See also under Game.]

ex 289 Rag pulp.

ex 162 and 288 Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.

288 Rags of all kinds (except rags—other than of wool and half-wool—for manure), old cordage and other wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, etc.; also paper clipping for packing purposes.

Railway plant (see under Iron); suspension (aerial) transportation installations and materials therefor (see Material for suspension railways).

Raisins (see under Grapes).

Ramie and yarns and certain wares thereof (see under Flax).

Rape-seed (see Seeds); rape-seed oil (see under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).

Recipients of iron, etc., for gases (see under Iron); glass recipients for acids (see under Glass).

ex 149, 1072 Rennet, not prepared (natural rennet) and in powder; extract of rennet and other preparations of rennet.

Resins, unmanufactured (see Chemical raw materials).

1067 Resins, manufactured, of all kinds (brewer's pitch, shoemaker's pitch, resin ethers, etc.) including powdered resins.

ex 1113 Resins, artificial (artificial turpentine).

Resins and gum-resins for pharmaceutical use (see under Pharmaceutical articles).

1067 Resorcin; phthalic acid.

Retort carbon. (See under Fuel)

Rice. (See under Cereals.)

Ropes and other ropemakers' wares (except nets) see under Flax); ropes and cables of iron or steel wire (see under Iron).

989 Rosin (colophony—purified pine resin).

516—529 Rubber (*caoutchouc*) and wares thereof even in combination with other materials, including tyres and covers for cycles and carriages, including elastic tissues. (See also under Boots and shoes.)

Sacks and jute tissues for making them. (See under Flax.)

ex 510—511 Sacks of straw, bast, sorghum, esparto, cocoanut fibre, vege-

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* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of live rabbits and of ground and winged game (under which heading *dead* rabbits come). [13-10-15.]

† The prohibition of export does not apply to hardened rubber, celluloid, stabilite, galilith, and wares of such materials. A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of insulating tissues and ribbons not impregnated or combined with rubber or guttapercha. [13-10-15.]

‡ Subject to compliance with certain regulations, empty sacks are allowed to be exported from Switzerland to foreign countries if destined to be filled with cereals, etc., and returned to Switzerland within a fixed period (as a rule, two months).

‖ In the case of empty sacks of foreign origin which have been imported in a filled condition and which are sought to be returned empty, re-export is only allowed if satisfactory proof is produced that the sacks were in fact imported, filled, from abroad, and that the consignor is obliged, under contract to return the sacks.

ex 1154	Saddlery (see under Leather); component parts of saddlers' wares suitable for military use.
65—66	Sago and tapioca.
1068	Salicylic acid, crude, or purified.
ex 1028	Salicylate of soda.
ex 974*b*	Salol.
48—50	Salt (kitchen salt, salt for cattle, saline salt, table salt, etc.).
ex 974*b*	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan.
	Saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre, etc., crude or pure (see under Nitrates).
ex 971	Santonine.
ex 971	Scopolamine (hyoscine).
	Scrap metals (see under the respective metals).
Various Nos.	Searchlights.
203—205	Seeds (including forage seeds and oilseeds).
ex 966—967, ex 102	Semen-contra (flos cinae) (see Pharmaceutical articles); semen-contra), sugared.
	Semolina. (See under Cereals.)
145	Sheep.
	Sheet iron and steel (see under Iron).
ex 990, ex 1057	Shellac in sticks and shellac in scales, even if ground.
922—924	Ships and boats.
ex Category VII C	Silk:—Articles included in this category (even if mixed with wool), capable of being used for the clothing and equipment of troops; and bandaging articles.
ex 445	Silk thread for surgical use.
ex 974*b*	Silver bromide and silver iodide. (For silver nitrate, see under nitrates.)
	Silver and silver wares (see under Gold, etc.)
ex 270—271	Skis and show-shoes.
172—176*	Skins and hides (raw, tanned, curried, and roughly sewn together).
1141—1142	Soaps of all kinds.
1039—1040	Soda, calcined or crystallised.
ex 1048; 1000—1001	Sodium and potassium; caustic soda and caustic potash, whether solid or liquid. [For sodium salts, etc., see under the respective headings, *viz*:—Acetates, Aluminate, Borax, Bicarbonates, Chlorates, etc., Chloride, Cyanide, Hydrosulphite-formaldehyde, Hypochlorites, Nitrates, Nitrite, Perborates, Peroxides, Phosphates, Pyrophospates, Salicylate, Soluble glass, Sulphate, Sulphide, Sulphites, etc.]
1045	Soluble glass.
100	Soups, condensed, and articles for soup.
36—39	Southern fruits (oranges, lemons, dates, figs, almonds, bananas, etc.).
46—47†	Spices of all kinds, ground or not [including Spanish pepper (paprika)].
	Spirits of wine (see under Alcohol).
1078—1081	Starch of all kinds, raw or manufactured; starch gum, etc.
	Stassfurt salts (see under Fertilisers).
	Stockings, etc., (see Made-up articles).
149	Stomachs of calves, fresh or dried; guts and bladders; natural rennet.
	Straw. (See under Litter.)
67—70	Sugar, molasses, and syrup.
102	Sugared goods and confectionery.
	Sulphate of alumina (see under Alumina); sulphate of copper (see under Copper sulphate); sulphate of chrome (see under Tanning substances).

* Fresh, dried, or salted skins of wild animals, of cats, and of rabbits may be freely exported, until further notice. [13-10-15.]

† A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of vanilla pods. [13-10-15.]

ex 1025 and ex 1048	Sulphate of soda (Glaubers' salts) and other alkaline sulphates and bisulphates.
ex 1025—974*b*	Sulphide of soda and other alkaline sulphides.
ex 1023*a*, ex 1027, ex 1048	Sulphite, bisulphite, and hyposulphite of soda, and other alkaline sulphites, bisulphites, and hyposulphites.
993—994	Sulphur in pieces, lumps, sticks, or powder; flowers of sulphur.
1036—1037	Sulphuric acid; sulphurous acid in aqueous solution or compressed, also liquefied; chlorosulphuric acid; fuming sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol).
170, ex 1036—1037	Sulphuric acid (used), for use as manure or for other uses.
	Superphosphates. (See under Fertilisers.)
938	Surgical and medical instruments and apparatus.
143-144	Swine.
	Tallow. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 948	Tachometers of all kinds.
1054	Tannic acid (tannin), gallic acid and other similar acids (gallaminic acid).
1055	Tanning extracts, liquid or solid.
Various Nos.	Tanning substances of all kinds, natural and artificial, crude and manufactured, including sulphate of chrome and solutions of sulphate of chrome.
	NOTE.—"Tanning substances (rhatany and septfoil roots)" [ex 966—967], and "tanning substances such as gallnuts, sumach, etc." [ex 1093—1094], had been prohibited to be exported before the decree of the 14th June, 1915, which extended the prohibition to cover tanning substances of all kinds, *in so far as they had not already been prohibited.*
225	Tanning wood, even grated or ground, tan bark.
65-66	Tapioca and sago.
996, ex 991	Tar of all kinds; coal-tar pitch. (See Chemical raw materials.)
1064	Tar oil derivatives.
	Tarpaulins, tents, etc. (See Made-up articles.)
998, ex 1058	Tartar, crude; tartrate of potash, alkaline bitartrate, stibiated tartar.
	Tartrate of calcium (see under Calcium salts).
1050	Tartaric and citric acids.
58-59	Tea.
ex 954	Telephonic apparatus and detached parts thereof, including microphones.
ex 971	Theobromine and its salts and combinations.
ex 947; 693-694*c*	Thermometers, clinical; glasses for the same.
166	Thomas phosphates (residues from the dephosphorisation of iron).
	Tin and its alloys:
853	Tin in bars, pigs, slabs (including tin solder).
854	Scrap tin; filings and shavings.
855	Tin, pure or alloyed (Britannia metal), hammered or rolled, sheets, wire, or pipes.
856	Tin foil (thin sheets of tin for bottle capsules, etc.).
857-858	Wares of tin or tin alloys (wares of Britannia metal).
	NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of tin and tin alloys does not apply to— Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to— Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff] in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.
	Tinplate. (See under Iron).
1047	Tin salts.
1140	Tin ashes, oxide of tin, and stannate of soda.

ex 1048	Titanic acid.
109*a*	Tobacco leaf, unmanufactured, ribs and stalks.
	Toluol (see Coal tar derivatives); toluidene (see Aniline combinations).
ex 894-898; & various Nos.	Transformers, electric, and detached parts thereof.
ex 971	Tropacocaine and its combinations.
ex 1038	Tungstic acid.
	Turpentine and turpentine oil (see Chemical raw materials).
	Tyres of rubber (see under Rubber).
	Underclothing. (See Made-up articles).
ex 1048	Vanadic acid.
	Varnishes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
ex 968, ex 981, ex 982-983	Vaseline, pharmaceutical, in boxes or otherwise; perfumed vaseline (See also under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.).
40—44*	Vegetables (fresh or preserved). (See also Potatoes.)
	Vehicles (for carrying passengers or goods) and finished parts thereof, such as automobile chassis, axles of automobiles with mechanism, radiators of automobiles, wheels, etc.†:—
905	Country carts, vehicles not on springs; tumbrels, wheelbarrows.
905‡	Furniture vans.
907	"Roulottes" of all kinds.
908—910‡	Sledges (including those for children); carts for children, and velocipedes for children, having at least three wheels.
911	Invalid's wheeled chairs.
	Vehicles not elsewhere specified in the Tariff:—
912	Without mechanical motive power.
913—914	With mechanical motive power (*including* motor cycles).
915—916	Cycles of all kinds, without mechanical motive power.
917, etc.	Detached parts of motor and other cycles.
918—921	Railway vehicles:—passenger carriages, luggage and goods vans, trucks, and other railway vehicles. [For rolling stock, wagons, etc., for aerial transport installations, see under Materials, for suspension railways].
	Vermicelli (included under Pastes, edible, *q.v.*).
ex 757-760, ex 798-801, ex 808, and 809	Vices, new or old.
131	Vinegar, acetic acid, essence of vinegar; containing more than 12 per cent of pure acetic acid.
	Vitriol, oil of (see Sulphuric acid); copper vitriol (see Copper vitriol).
	Wadding. (See under Cotton wool and under wool.)
ex 219	Wastes (vegetable) which may be used as fuel.
1140	Wastes from soap and colour works, tin ashes, oxide of tin and stannate of soda.
	Wastes used in the manufacture of paper, waste paper, (see under Rags); cotton waste (see under Cotton).
	Waxes. (See under Oils, fats, waxes, etc.)
117	Wine natural, wine must, and all special qualities of non-sparkling wines (whatever be their alcoholic strength)—in casks.
ex 218, 997	Wine lees, liquid or dry.
	Wire (see under the respective metal); wire-iron and barbed wire (see under Iron).
	Wolfram ore (see under Ores).
	Wood for fuel (see under Fuel); tanwood (see Tanning materials).

* A general authorisation to export has been accorded in respect of tomato preserves, fresh artichokes, and fresh and dried truffles. [13-10-15.]

† See also under "Motors" and "Magnetos," and under "Rubber."

‡ A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of furniture vans (No. 906); of tank wagons (No. 919) returning empty to foreign countries, or going to foreign countries to be filed and re-imported; and also in respect of vehicles for children, and finished parts thereof. [13-10-15.]

	Wood (for building or other purposes):—
229-232	In the rough or squared with the axe.
232-237	Sawn lengthwise or split, even if completely squared.
239	Staves (*merrains*), split, shaped with the axe, or sawn.
240	Fitted (*emboites*).
248	Packing materials, ordinary (cases, casks, etc.) of soft wood, for dry goods, also parts thereof, such as boards for cases, etc.; wood wool.
ex 248, ex 250, ex 256*a*	Staves (*douves*) and parts of bottoms of casks, of wood.
249	Naves spokes, and thills for vehicles, of all kinds of wood, not finished, merely sawn or split; wooden blocks for shoemakers' lasts.
ex 250	Planks and laths, grooved, dovetailed, planed, even cut into lengths for a special purpose.
	(See also Gunstocks, Casks, Skis).
	Woodpulp (see Paper-making materials).
	Wood-working machine-tools (see under Machine-tools.)
	Wool (pure or mixed wool):—
ex 162 and 288	Rags of wool and half-wool, for manure or for other uses.
455-459	Wool, raw, washed, dyed; wool waste (flock, noils), including combed wool; wool sliver (*trait*); artificial wool; woollen wadding.
460-470	Woollen yarn (unbleached, gassed, bleached, dyed, printed, etc.); yarn of alpaca, mohair and camel hair; woollen yarns made up for retail sale.
471-493	Woollen tissues, etc., *viz.*:—woollen tissues, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of dyed yarn [471-475*]; worsted shag [476]; lastings and cloth list [477-478]; bordered coverings (bed covers and table covers, etc.) [479-480]; carpets and rugs [481-482]; woven shawls, scarves, ties, etc., [483*]; ribbons, trimmings, embroidery and lace [484-487], felted woollen tissues and felt stuffs [488-489]; and manufactures of felt, without needlework [490-493*].
	Woollen and mixed woollen made-up wares (see Made-up articles).
	Yarns. (See under the respective textile materials).
105-106	Yeasts of beer, and pressed yeast.
	Zinc and its alloys.
848	Zinc in bars, pigs, slabs, scrap; zinc filings and shavings.
849-850	Zinc rolled or drawn—bars, sheets, pipes, and wire.
851-852	Zinc wares.

NOTE.—The prohibition of the export of wares of zinc and zinc alloys does not apply to—

Machines, mechanical contrivances and vehicles. [Category XII A and B of the Tariff], or to—

Clocks and watches, instruments and apparatus [Category XIII A and B of the Tariff],

in so far as such articles are not specifically prohibited to be exported.

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* A general authorisation to export has been granted in respect of:—
(1) unbleached tissues of yarn of combed wool [Tariff No. 472];
(2) bleached, dyed, printed, etc., tissues weighing 300 grammes or less per square metre (except Zanella and serge for lining, 138-142 cm. long), and shawls, scarves, ties, etc., woven thereof [ex Tariff No. 475 and ex Tariff No. 483]; and
(3) hat-shapes of hair felt or wool felt [Tariff Nos. 490 and 491]. [13-10-15.]

SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 15, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April,* 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14460-15).

Acetylsalicylic acid.
Acids :—Acetylsalic, formic, oxalic, salicylic.
Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).
Aluminium, and aluminium alloys ; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.
Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.
Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Antimony and antimony alloys.
Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]
Antipyrine.
Aristol.
Aspirine.
Atropine and its salts.
Bauxite or aluminium ore.
Beef, tinned.
Beetroot seed.
Benzonaphthol ; betanaphthol.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Bromurol.
Chrome.
Coal.*
Coconuts.†
Coin (gold and silver).
Colours : —Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured ; scrap copper, etc. (see under scrap metals).
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw ; cotton wastes (including linters).
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Emetic (tartar emetic).

* According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

† It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

* Fats :—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q.v.*], olive oil and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)

Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.

Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).

Fibres, *viz.* :—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.

Flax tow; flax yarns.

Formic acid.

Glycerine (see Note to Lubricant).

Gold and silver coin.

† Graphite, manufactured.

Greases (see Fats).

Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].

Hosiery needles.

Indigo.

Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].

Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)

Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).

* Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, lubricating substances comprise :—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;

(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils; and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

Luminal.

Lythol.

Manganese (metal).

Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof. (See Oleaginous products.)

Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)

Meat, extract; tinned beef.

Medicaments, chemicals, etc. :—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol, stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.).

Metals (except iron, steel, and zinc) in scrap.

(Scrap iron, scrap steel, and scrap zinc are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty—see page 372.)

Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants.)

Molybdenum.

Needles, hosiery.

Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.

Nitrate of soda.

Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products).

*Oils :—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products).

Oilseeds :—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products).

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*According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

† The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

Oleaginous products.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—

Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.

Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Oxalic and formic acid.
Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
Phenacetin.
Potash and its salts (except bromide).
NOTE.—The following salts of potash have been *specifically* prohibited, *viz*:—
Bichromate, carbonate, cyanide, metabisulphite, oxalate, and sulphate.
Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-exportation prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
Salicylic acid and salicylates.
Salophenol.
Scrap metal (except iron, steel, and zinc).

(Scrap iron, scrap steel, and scrap zinc are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty—see page 372.)

Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
Silver and gold coin.
Sisal fibre. (See under Fibres.)
Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Sleepers (wooden) for railways.
Soda, nitrate of; hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
Sulphur.
Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
Tanning extracts.
Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
Tartar emetic.
Thiocarbon, thiocal.
Tin and tin alloys.
Tinplates.
Tungsten or wolfram.
Vanadium.
Wastes of wool, wastes of cotton (including linters).
Wax (paraffin in the lump). (See Oleaginous products.)
Wolfram or tungsten.
Wooden railway sleepers.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.

The exportation of the following articles from Spain is permitted, subject to payment of special export duties:—

Wheat and flour thereof; maize: barley; oats; rice.
Chickpeas (*garbanzos*); kidney beans (*alubias*); lentils.
Potatoes,
Eggs.
Birds, alive or dead.
Fresh meat: bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat.
Cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [*July* 8, 1915.].

Horses, asses, and mules.
Charcoal.
Iron and steel scrap; cast iron, steel in blocks and bars (*tochos*) and unworked iron in bars (*tochos*).
Zinc in bars, lumps, cake and scrap.

[*Note.*—Most of the above articles were formerly prohibited to be exported except under license.]

PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

January 11, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) Certain prohibited goods (specified in Schedule I, p. 4), are subject to special export surtaxes when allowed to be exported under license.

Export surtaxes are also leviable in respect of certain other goods (specified in Schedule II, p. 4), although such goods are *not* prohibited to be exported. A reference to these goods is included in the following list, the articles being printed in italic type.

(2) The prohibitions noted below apply not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transhipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order," or when no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods is inscribed on these documents at the port of departure.

Alchol (spirits of wine); industrial alchol (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Alum.
Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Ammonia sulphate.
Animals, living:—
Goats (animals of the caprine species) (see Schedule II, p. 375).
Woolled animals, and cattle (bovine animals) (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Other live stock.

NOTE.—The exportation of live stock for grazing purposes is permitted under certain regulations and on deposit of a guarantee which is forfeited if the animals are not returned within a specified period. In the case of woolled animals, penalties are also imposed if it is proved that the animals have been sheared while abroad. Wild bulls for fighting may be exported without payment of the surtax prescribed in Schedule I.

Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Automobiles, tyres or covers in any condition.
Bauxite.
Beans (*favas*), kidney beans, etc., (*feijão, grão*), (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Beetroot and beetroot seed.

This prohibition was imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, to last for a period of two years.

Brass wares. (See under Copper.)
Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds (see Schedul I, p. 375).
Calcium carbide.
Carbons for electric light.
Cattle (see under Animals)

NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.

Cement (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Cereals (included under Foodstuffs).
Chrome.

Cocoa (see Schedule II, p. 375).
Codfish (*bacalau*) (included under Foodstuffs.)
Copper ore (see Schedule I, p. 375); copper and brass wares, partly or wholly manufactured see (Schedule I, p. 375).
Cotton, raw, cotton waste; linters (*fios de linho ou algodão para tratamento de feridas*); cotton yarns of all kinds (except cotton yarns on tubes or reels or in hanks).
Eggs (see Schedule I, p. 375.

The Portuguese Government will (it is believed) readily grant exceptions from the prohibition of the export of eggs in the case of exports to the United Kingdom. His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon will support applications for such permits, if particulars in each case are furnished to him by the exporters. [12-10-15.]

Fats suitable for making margarine.
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovandium.
Foodstuffs, etc;—
Wine or vencgar, other derivatives of wine (except alchol), fish preserved, pressed, dried, or salted, fish in brinc; dry fish powder, all kinds of confectionery, unspecified alimentary preserves, fresh (green) or dried fruit (except pine-apples), garlic cocoa (see Schedule II, p. 375).
Potatoes, beans (*favas*), kidney-beans, etc., *feijão*; *grão*) vegetables, fresh or slightly salted sardines, fresh fish, olive oil, eggs, cheese, onions (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Other alimentary wares (except pineapples, pot-herbs, and coffee, the exportation of which is not restricted):
NOTE.—Provisions for the crews and passengers of Portuguese ships shall be exempt from payment of the surtaxes fixed in Schedules I and II; and articles necessary for use on board a foreign ship up to the first port of call shall pay half the surtaxes fixed in the Schedules.
Fuel.
Gold, in bars or in coin.

The prohibition does not apply to gold exported for the State, or under special licenses granted by the Government. Further, travellers may take with them for their personal requirements money up to 40*l*. (sterling) per person, or the equivalent in any other gold coin.

Hides and skins, (see Schedule I, p. 375); also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof. (See also Leather.)
Jute, raw, jute yarns, jute tissues; also wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Leather (tanned hides and skins).
Linen and cotton threads for treating wounds (linters). (See under Cotton.)
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricating oils and substances (including mineral oils, resinous substances, animal oils, ordinarily used as lubricants and their mixtures, except oils and fats from fishes and whales).
Manganese.
Margarine; oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil).
Meat (included under Foodstuffs, q. v.)
Medicaments.*
Mineral oils, gasoline, and petrols (*essências*).
Molybdenum.
Motor cars, tyres and covers in any condition.
Nickel, nickel alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Oilcakes and other feeding stuffs from oilseeds (see Schedule I, p. 375),
Oils and fats suitable for making margarine (including linseed oil); lubricating oils. (See under Lubricating oils); olive oil (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Ores (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Paraffin.
Petroleum (see mineral oils).
Pigs (see under animals.)
Poultry (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Pulse (included under Foodstuffs).
Resinous substances (see Lubricating oils and substances).
Rice (included under Foodstuffs).
Sheep (see under animals).
Sugar (included under Foodstuffs).

* The *exportation* of these articles does not seem to have been definitely prohibited, although the *re-exportation*, *transit*, and *transhipment* have.

Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphur.
Tanning materials.
Trataric acid and tartrates, crude wine tartar, crude wine lees (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Tin and tin ore * (see Schedule I, p. 375); tin wares (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Tungsten.
Tyres (pneumatic), covers for wheels, and other accessories of motor vehicles.
Vanadium.
Wine, etc., (see under Foodstuffs, etc.
Wine lees and wine tartar, crude (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Wolfram ore. (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Wood unmanufactured (see Schedule II, p. 375.)
Wool (raw), washed, or waste; wool (raw), unwashed (see Schedule I, p. 375.)

SCHEDULE I.

[The exportation of goods which fall under this Schedule is, in principle, prohibited; but the Ministry of Finace may, by way of exception, and if the internal needs of Portugal warrant it, permit the export of such goods (on payment of the special surtaxes set out below) in accordance with arrangements of an international character, or to preserve a market abroad, or by way of exchange. Decree No. 2149 of the 27th December 1915.]

No.	Articles	Rate of surtax (payable in addition to ordinary export duty)
1	* Woolled animals	50 centavos per head.
2	Cattle (bovine animals)	20 escudos per head
3	Poultry	60 per cent *ad valorem*.
4	Wool, raw, in the grease, low quality	100 escudos per metric ton.
5	" " fine "	150 " "
6	Hides or skins	3½ per cent *ad valorem*.
7	Tin or tin ore	1½ " "
8	Copper ore or cement	1 " "
9	Wolfram	30 escudos per metric ton.
10	Other ores, not specified	1½ per cent *ad valorem*.
11	Articles of copper, brass and tin	3½ " "
12	Potatoes	5 centavos per kilog.
13	Beans	3 " "
14	Kidney beans (feiao), small, "mulato" black, "canario, and "moleiro."	1½ " "
15	Kidney beans of other qualities	6 " "
16	Beans ("grao")	2 " "
17	Vegetables, not specified	1 centovo
18	Sardines, fresh, or with only such salt as is necessary for their preservation.	25 per cent *ad valorem*.
19	Fish, small, fresh	20 " "
20	Other fish, fresh	15 " "
21	Olive oil	2 centavos per kilog. (gross weight.)
22	Eggs	30 centavos per kilog.
23	Cheese	18 " "
24	Onions	1 centavo
25	Oilcakes and other feeding stuffs from oilseeds	3½ per cent *ad valorem*,
26	Crude wine lees	6 escudos per metric ton.
27	Crude wine tartar	14 " "
28	Tartaric acid and tartrates	24 " "
29	Industrial alchol	10 centavos per decalitre of liquid.

SCHEDULE II.

[The exportation of goods falling under this Schedule is permitted subject to payment of the prescribed export surtaxes. Decrees No. 2149 of the 27th December 1915.

30	Goats (animals of the caprine species)	30 centavos per head.
31	Wood, unmanufactured	35 " per metric ton.
32	Wine or venegar	1 centavo per decalitre of liquid.
33	Other derivatives of wine (except alchol)	2 centavos per decalitre of liquid.
34	Fish preserved, pressed, dried or salted	1 centavo per kilog.
35	Fish in brine	½ " "
36	Dry fish powder	½ " "
37	Alimentary preserves, not specified	3½ per cent *ad valorem*.
38	Confectionary (doce) of any kind	3½ " "
39	Figs, carob-beans, or almonds	8½ " "
40	Other fruit, fresh (green) or dried (except pineapples)... ...	3½ " "
41	Garlic	½ centavo per kilog.
42	Cocoa (export or re-export through the Customs houses of Portugal and the adjacent islands)...	3 per cent *ad valorem*.
43	Cocoa (export or re-export through the Customs houses of Portuguese colonies to foreign countries).	3 " "

* Including the (value of the) receptacles.

* Licenses may be granted by the Portuguese Government for the export of tin ore to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Netherlands (Oversea Trust), and extra European destinations.

[23-6-15.]

Village Improvement Scheme.

No. R. 9859-908—L. R. 15-15-154, DATED 24TH APRIL 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. R. 9859-908—L. R. 15-15-154, dated 24th April 1916.

A number of villages were inspected in the months of December 1915 and February 1916; and twenty of them, as detailed in the margin, were examined more or less minutely, with a view to ascertain how the scheme of Village Improvement was working, what practical difficulties existed and how such difficulties might be removed.

Tumkur District.	
Tumkur Taluk ...	Hebbur.
Kunigal Taluk ...	Amritur.
	Hosakere.
	Nidasale.
	Sante Mavathur.
	Yeliyur.
Hassan District.	
Channarayapatna Taluk ...	Hirisave.
	Kirisave.
Mysore District.	
Mysore Taluk ...	Varuna.
	Varakodu.
	Yelwal.
Nanjangud Taluk ...	Kowlanda.
	Devarsanhalli.
	Devanur.
Yedatore Taluk ...	Tippur.
	Chandagal.
Seringapatam Taluk ...	Belagola.
Mandya Taluk ...	Volgarahalli.
Nagamangala Taluk ...	Bellur.
	Nagarthihalli.

With the object of examining the working of the Committees in their normal state, the inspections were carried out practically without previous notice.

The detailed notes of inspection of the twenty villages, referred to, have been communicated separately to the officers concerned.

2. *Work done.*—In nearly every one of the twenty villages inspected, some sanitary or other improvement work had been attempted, the amount of interest taken depending on the activity of local officers, the capacity for co-operation and the general level of education in the village.

Some attention had been paid to keep the interior of the villages clean, but the outskirts or immediate surroundings had not received much attention. The roads and the neighbourhood of most houses were kept clean. Attempts had been made to clear lantana and undergrowth. Many existing cart-tracks had been improved and new ones constructed. Collections are being made in some places for a village fund to remain in the custody of the people and to be expended by them for the benefit of the village. Newspapers are being largely subscribed for and schools and reading rooms are springing up rapidly.

3. *Extent to which orders under the Village Improvement Scheme are being observed.*—Improvement Committees have been formed in most of the villages inspected. In some, they were in existence for over a year.

In many villages it was noticed that weekly meetings were not being regularly held, and in some they were suspended on account of plague or the harvesting season, or other excuse. But the introduction of the scheme has had this effect. The villagers have begun to think of their wants in regard to education, village extension, water-supply, etc., and to feel a sense of responsibility for the public good.

4. There is some misconception as regards the functions of Village Committees in Union villages. It is necessary to make it clear that the *Union Panchayet* should attend to the ordinary administrative work, *viz.*, sanitation, lighting and other duties specified in the Local Boards Regulation, while all other work coming within the scope of the Village Improvement Scheme should receive the attention of the *Village Improvement Committee.*

5. *Wants of the villages.*—The wants of the villages inspected may be brought under four or five distinct heads, as under :—

(1) Village sites require extension.
(2) Tank weirs require raising.
(3) In places people suffer from lack of occupation.
(4) Some villages suffer from scarcity of drinking water.
(5) Many villages have no approach roads.

6. Government desire that the villages enumerated in paragraph 1 above be inspected in detail by the officers in charge of the Revenue Sub-Divisions concerned to enable them to prepare a correct list of works and improvements required for each village. A programme should be drawn up for each and the more important works carried out as rapidly as possible. Copies of the programmes may be forwarded to Government and a report submitted after the works included in the programme for each village are carried out.

In most cases, the requisite funds will be available from the various sources from which such works are usually carried out. The Deputy Commissioners will decide the source from which funds should be obtained for any particular work and if any specific sanction is needed, they may apply to Government in proper time.

7. Government will be glad if the Deputy Commissioners of Districts can arrange to maintain, in the Taluk Offices, lists of the main wants of all the villages in a taluk. During the inspections referred to above, it was noticed that some Amildars maintained a book of foolscap size for Village Improvement work with a page set apart for each village. On the pages so set apart were noted the main wants of the village as ascertained either by personal inspection, or from reports.

8. With a view to ensure uniformity of practice and to guide the Village Committees to direct their activities to useful channels, the following publications will be helpful :—

(i) A *circular* defining the primary or obligatory duties to be performed and works to be executed, in every village or group of villages for which there is a Committee, and indicating, separately, the optional duties of the Committee. Every Village Committee should attend to the former, and the more advanced villages may also take up as many of the latter duties as possible according to their capacity, inclination and resources.

(ii) A *Manual*, printed both in English and Kanarese, containing—classified under appropriate heads—all the orders on the Village Improvement Scheme, issued from time to time, commencing with Government Order No. 6058-6107—L. R. 430-13-1, dated 6th February 1914. In the Kanarese edition, a short summary will be given, describing in easy popular language, the functions and responsibilities of the villagers, the Committees and the officials concerned.

(iii) *A printed list of questions* for the use of officers inspecting villages, to enable them to readily obtain a clear idea of the condition of the villages and the progress made under the scheme.

(iv) *A small book of model plans* for the village houses and a statement of village works and improvements with brief instructions to suggest ideas of reform and improvement to residents of rural areas generally.

9. The issue of the foregoing publications is, or will be, arranged for as under :—

(1) A circular succinctly indicating the obligatory and optional duties of Village Committees referred to in Clause (i) of paragraph 8 is herewith attached.

Kanarese copies of this circular should be freely distributed to all villages, whether they have Committees or not. A copy should be maintained in every village and hamlet in the State.

(2) The General and Revenue Secretariat will prepare the Manual and the list of questions referred to, respectively, in clauses (ii) and (iii) of the same paragraph.

(3) The Chief Engineer should be requested to instruct the Sanitary Engineer to prepare a book of model plans. The plans should be prepared after studying models in foreign countries and consulting officers and leading public men possessing intimate knowledge of rural life in this State.

10. It is particularly requested that arrangements may be made to issue these publications, after obtaining the approval of Government, before 31st July 1916. Any sanctions needed to facilitate the work and to ensure their timely issue should be applied for without delay.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
Other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

CIRCULAR.

In Government Order No. R. 4497-505—L. R. 15-15-63, dated 4th November 1915, the Deputy Commissioners were requested to arrange, as far as possible, to bring every village and hamlet under the operation of the Village Improvement Scheme. The scheme has been in force now for about two years and it is found that much diversity of practice exists in giving effect to its provisions in the different districts of the State. Experience shows that even after making allowance for every variety of local conditions, some of the more important works and practices associated with the Village Improvement Scheme might be standardised with advantage. It is necessary to insist on the performance of certain primary duties by every existing Village Committee. The object of this circular is to specify these primary or obligatory duties of the Village Committees as distinguished from their optional functions. In this way, the essential primary duties which no village should do without, will be separated from the higher activities and duties which may be undertaken as the villages advance in education and enlightenment.

It may be stated that, in laying down these obligatory duties, no new works or duties not already included in previous Government orders or circulars have been added.

I. Primary or Obligatory Duties.

2. The following duties should be observed in every village or group of villages for which there is a Committee.

(1) *Weekly Half-day Labour.*

Once a week, usually every Monday morning, the villagers should meet and carry out urgent sanitary and other improvement works in the village by giving their labour for 4 or 5 hours (commencing from about 7 o'clock in the morning). Every house should give one labourer, or in lieu of personal labour, a contribution of half to one anna according to the circumstances of the family. Such a participation in the work of common benefit to the village should be regarded as a token of respectability and public spirit and the people should be taught to take a pride in contributing their share. A list of families who are for any reasons unable to pay their contribution and may be exempted should be maintained.

(2) *Weekly Meeting for Spreading Useful Information.*

A week day should be fixed for this work by the Deputy Commissioner for the taluk as a whole. The meeting should begin at about 5 o'clock in the evening and last for two or three hours. It should be utilised for reading newspapers, sanitation and village prosperity rules and for lectures and discussions and propaganda work. Some little time should be spent at every meeting in going over the principal wants of the village and examining the progress made in supplying the wants and removing defects and deficiencies.

(3) *Collecting a Village Fund.*

The funds raised in the village should, on an average, amount to not less than a rupee per annum per family residing in the village, in addition to the weekly labour and special contributions for supplementing Government grants or other special works. The money should be collected and spent by the Committees themselves.

(4) *Promoting Education and giving Instruction in some Industry or Industries Subsidiary to Agriculture.*

Not less than 10 children for every 100 persons of the population should be at school. The education of adults should be encouraged. The greater the number under instruction, the better. In advanced villages the number including adults should easily go up to 15 per 100.

(5) *Important Wants of the Village and Measures to supply the Same.*

A list of important wants, up to a dozen, should be maintained, arranged in order of importance, together with such information as may be available, as to funds agency and time of completion. As already stated, this subject should receive attention at the weekly meetings held for the purpose of spreading useful information.

(6) *Maintenance of Books, Registers and Village Statistics.*

The following documents should be maintained neat and correct:—

(i) Register of monthly record of progress.

(ii) Form of village statistics.

The Committee may also collect and maintain other useful information about the economic condition and wants of the village.

WEEKLY HALF-DAY LABOUR; WORK TO BE DONE.

3. The weekly half-day labour which should be one of the important functions of the Committees will be devoted, among other objects, to the following:—

(*a*) Maintenance of roads within the village with a hard surface, gravelled, if possible, with a rise in the middle and sloping at the sides. Provision should be made for drains to carry away rain water rapidly.

(*b*) All solid refuse, waste matter, dead leaves, etc., should be collected and deposited in dust bins or in special receptacles provided for the purpose instead of allowing them to lie scattered in the neighbourhood of dwelling houses and huts.

(*c*) All sullage water and sewage which at present escape into the earthen drains, and in some cases, into the middle of the street, should be collected in masonry cisterns or earthen pots or wooden tubs and arrangements made for their removal daily, twice a week, or once a week as the case may be, to the fields of the cultivators or, in any case, to a point outside the village. A number of house owners may combine and arrange for removal of sullage water by employing special labourers or carts. This is one of the matters in which a new departure is needed in the existing habits of the people.

(*d*) Pits and hollows within or immediately round the village should be gradually filled up and a surface slope provided so that rain water may escape freely into the natural water courses or tanks.

Whenever pits cannot be filled on account of the cost, they should be drained as far as possible.

(*e*) All scrub jungle and undergrowth both within and immediately round the village should be removed.

(*f*) A strip of ground, 100 to 300 feet wide, all round the village, should be kept free from evil smells, clean and attractive.

(*g*) All dilapidated houses and wells should be removed or closed, the owner being held responsible for the same.

(*h*) Wells and ponds which supply drinking water and their surroundings should be cleaned periodically.

(*i*) Existing step wells along roadside villages should be cleaned at least once a year and the water-supply maintained in a potable condition.

(*j*) Village chavadies, temples, places of recreation, village topes, etc., should be frequently repaired and the buildings lime-washed and maintained in a tidy condition.

(k) Every house in the village should be lime-washed once a year.

II. Higher Duties and Activities.

4. In addition to the obligatory items of work described above, there are three other classes of activities which may be profitably pursued in every village according to the capacity and opportunities of the people. They are:—

(i) Measures for improving and beautifying the village.

(ii) Measures for increasing the occupations, improving the earning power of the people and the economic condition of the village generally.

(iii) Measures for spreading useful information and enlightenment in the village.

The following works may be undertaken under class (i):—

(a) New roads within the village and large new roads outside the village;

(b) Culverts, bridges or crossings for nalas and channels;

(c) Improvement of water-supply;

(d) Improvement of drainage;

(e) Construction of village chavadies, topes, etc.;

(f) Creating facilities for supply of fodder, fuel and other requirements; and

(g) Any other special works required for the improvement of the village.

Under class (ii) attention should be devoted to the items noted below:—

(a) Increasing the number of boys' and girls' schools;

(b) Providing conveniences for travellers;

(c) Maintaining estimates of production both from farm produce and from occupations;

(d) Increasing production under agriculture by intensive cultivation and improved methods;

(e) Improving banking facilities by means of Co-operative Societies and Village Savings Banks;

(f) Improving rural industries; and

(g) Starting special industries and promoting trade.

Under class (iii) may be included the following:—

(a) Organising lectures, shows, museums, fairs, etc.;

(b) Demonstrating improved methods of production;

(c) Sending young men to large centres of business for training; and

(d) Maintaining boys from the village in taluk schools and elsewhere for secondary, higher and technical education.

5. The Deputy Commissioners should be requested to instruct the Amildars to enlist the willing sympathy and active co-operation of the villagers in these matters and to satisfy themselves that the primary duties, enumerated in paragraph 2 above, are attended to by every Village Committee within their jurisdiction. The District Officers should, during their inspections, devote some time to enquire whether the Village Committees are faithfully attending to the obligatory duties prescribed and to encourage them to take up also as many optional duties as they can.

6. The test of the success of the working of the Village Improvement Scheme, in any area, will be the number of Village Committees which have learnt to perform these obligatory functions, punctiliously, of their own free will. The extent to which the higher duties referred to in paragraph 4 receive attention in any village will be an index of its prosperity and enlightenment.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
Other Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

Registered No. M—1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Letter No. 2913—W., dated the 11th May 1916, from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, to all Chambers of Commerce and Associations.

In continuation of Mr. Slater's letter No. 2147—W., dated the 20th March 1916, I am directed to forward herewith, for the information of your Chamber/Association, and for communication to its members, copies of each of the following revised lists, showing articles, the export of which is prohibited or restricted from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, Italy, France (and Algeria), the French Colonies, Russia, Roumania, Spain and Egypt.

"Copy"

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

C.

Lists of articles the exportation of which is prohibited from the following countries :—

Norway.	Italy.	Switzerland.‡	Portugal and the adjacent Islands.‡
Sweden.	France (and Algeria).	Greece.*	Egypt.
Denmark.	The French Colonies.	Roumania.	Japan.†
The Netherlands.	Russia.	Spain.	

NORWAY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 29, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) All articles required for a ship about to undertake a voyage may be exported for the use of the ship, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited.

A Circular was issued on the 1st December, 1915, by the Norwegian Customs Department impressing on the Customs officials the necessity for carefully watching coasting trade vessels in order to prevent "prohibited" goods nominally shipped from one Norwegian port to another being carried out of the country. (Circ. No. 117—1915.)

(2) *Transit.*—As regards transit, all goods coming to Norway and consigned to a foreign (non-Norwegian) destination, even if they are of a kind the exportation of which is prohibited, may be re-exported without special permission. On the other hand, foreign goods falling within the scope of the prohibition of export, if consigned to a place in Norway, cannot be re-exported without permission, even if they were intended for re-export.

[A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July 1915, explains that if it is clearly stated in the actual text of the bill of lading that the goods are intended to be forwarded to some place abroad, the prohibition of export will not apply. It is not necessary to mention the *name* of the consignee.]

(3) *Parcel Post.*—The Norwegian Ministries for Foreign Affairs and for Agriculture (*i.e.*, the two Departments which administer the prohibitions of export) have decided that goods the exportation of which is prohibited shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway by parcel post without special license. [21-12-15 ; 29-1-16.]

(4) The Norwegian Government reserve to themselves the right to grant, in exceptional cases, permission to export any of the prohibited articles.

According to a Norwegian Royal Order of the 21st September, 1915, it has been decided that goods which are not covered by any special prohibition of export shall not be allowed to be exported from Norway if they are produced wholly or in part from raw materials, the exportation of which is prohibited, and if it is evident that the goods have been produced in order to render it possible to export the raw materials or semi-manufactured articles used in their production. The Norwegian Customs authorities are to decide whether goods sought to be exported come within the scope of this general prohibition.

Acids :—see Boracic acid, Citric acid, Fatty acids, Hydrochloric acid, Salicylic acid, Stearine, Sulphuric acid, Tartaric acid, and also under Dyes, and under Medicaments.

Alcohol (absolute) ; amyl alcohol (fusel oil).

* This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 15891-97—W., dated the 15th October 1915.

† This list has not been reprinted as it is the same as that forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 347-97—W., dated the 17th January 1916.

‡ These lists have not been reprinted as they are the same as those forwarded with the letter from the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2147—W., dated the 20th March 1916.

* Alloys of antimony; * alloys of copper (see under Copper); * alloys of lead (see under Lead).

Alum; aluminium salts.

China clay (kaolin) is *not* covered by the prohibition of the export of aluminium salts. [14-9-15.]

Aluminium, unwrought (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin), scrap aluminium; aluminium worked up into plates, bands, tubes, rods, rings, wire, and castings.

Ammonium chloride.

Ammunition.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 9th July, 1915, *shell cases* come under this prohibition.

Amyl alcohol (fusel oil).

Aniline (see under Dyes).

Animals, living—cattle, goats, horses, pigs, reindeer, sheep.

Antimony, unwrought or crude, and scrap; * alloys of antimony; sulphides and oxides of antimony.

Apparatus and instruments for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use, and for sick nursing in general.

Arachides (see Margarine, etc.); arachides oil or ground-nut oil.

Arms and parts of arms.

Asbestos, crude (except that of Norwegian production and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Asbestos goods, even if mixed with other substances or in combination with other material.

Ash, of seaweed (kelp).

Aspen timber.

Automobiles and tyres therefor.

Balata, crude, and partly worked products thereof, except driving and transmission belts.

Balsam of Peru.

Barbed wire.

Batteries (dry) for electric pocket lamps.

Benzol (see under Dyes).

Bones, fats and tallow of ruminants (except bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); bone-oil, bone-dust, sulphuric and other.

Boots (covered by "Hides and skins, and their products").

Boracic acid; borax and other borates.

Bottles, empty.

Brass, bronze and other copper alloys* (see under Copper).

Butter.

Camphor, purified.

Candles of all kinds.

Caps (dynamite percussion caps).

Carbons for search-lights and for arc-lights.

Casein.

Castor oil.

Cattle (living).

Ceresine, mineral wax (ozokerite).

Charcoal.

Cheese.

Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).

Chlorate, perchlorate, and chloride of potash (see under Potassium salts).

Citric acid and its salts.

Clothing (articles of) manufactured from woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber.

Coal and coke; peat.

Coal-tar; coal-tar dyes, etc. (see under Dyes).

Cocos oil or coco-nut oil; copra.

Coffee.

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* A Norwegian Customs Circular of the 3rd July, 1915, states that metallic alloys are not subject to prohibitions of export unless they are specially mentioned in the prohibitions, *e.g.*, as in the case of the export prohibitions regarding antimony and copper. This ruling, however, only applies to cases in which the constitution of the alloy is normal; and where metallic alloys contain an unusual amount of a metal of which the exportation is prohibited, the export prohibition applies also to the alloy. [Since the date of this Circular, *lead* alloys have been specifically prohibited.]

Coke.
Collodion.
Copper, and alloys* of copper with common metals :—
Copper, unwrought, (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; alloys* of copper with common metals, unwrought.
Scrap of copper and of copper alloys (brass, etc.).
Wholly or partly manufactured wares of copper or alloys* of copper with common metals, *viz* :—
Plates and sheets.

According to a Norwegian Customs Circular of the 13th July, 1915, screen plates of phosphor bronze come under this prohibition.

Bars (rods) ; hoops.
Cup-shaped materials for use in the manufacture of cartridges.
Bolts, rivets, nails.
Tubes and pipes.
Shaped pieces (*formstykker*).
Wire, rolled or drawn.
Wire twisted into ropes or cables, without insulation ; fitted with mantle, armoured or unarmoured ; also covered with insulating materials of all kinds.
Wire cloth and gauze.
Casting (*stopte gjenstande*).
Copper oxide and copper protoxide ; copper sulphate.
Copra ; cocos oil or coco-nut oil.
Cotton, raw ; cotton waste ; cotton wool.
Cotton yarns and thread ; woven cotton goods (with the exception of curtains), knitted (tricot) cotton goods, cotton and woollen goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Cottonseed oil or cotton oil.
Cresol and cresol preparations, including creolin and lysol (see under Dyes).
Crucibles (see under Graphite).

Graphite crucibles are the only crucibles specifically prohibited. In the case of other crucibles, the nature of the component material determines whether the crucibles are or are not prohibited to be exported. [12-6-15.]

Dental apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Drugs (see Medicaments).
Dyes made from tar and organic intermediate products for producing tar-dyes (such as aniline, naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylamine-sulphonic acids, benzol, cresol and cresol preparations [including creolin and lysol], salicylic acid, etc.).
Dynamite percussion caps.
Egg albumen : egg yolks, dried, salted, or preserved with boracic acid.
Electrical machinery of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.
Fats :—fat and tallow of ruminants (with the exception of bone-fat produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin) ; greases containing resin ; wool-fat (all kinds) ; palm oil and palm kernel fat. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Oils, Tallow.)
Fatty acids of all kinds, of animal and vegetable origin.
Ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers :—potash fertilisers and saltpetre (see under Potassium salt) ; fish guano and whale guano ; superphosphate ; sulphuric and other bone-dust ; Thomas phosphate ; apatite, and other raw phosphates ; Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).

[See Note under Forage.]

Field-glasses, telescopes, etc. (*kikkerter*).
Firewood.
†Foodstuffs [except fish (*but see Herring, and Mussels*) and edible fish products, condensed milk, berries, game, poultry, eggs, (*but see Egg albumen, etc.*), spices].

A Customs Circular of the 16th December, 1915, provided that sardines preserved in lard cannot be exported without special permission from the Department of Agriculture.

†Forage, including meal of herrings, of whale meat, and of liver.

* See Note * on page 383.
† The terms "food stuffs" and "forage" include everything used for nourishing men or animals.

A Customs Circular of the 9th November 1915 provided that fish fodder meal (powdered fish) and fish guano cannot be exported from Norway to countries at war with the United Kingdom unless it is proved that the packing used for containing the products was not imported from the United Kingdom and was not manufactured of materials imported therefrom.

According to the Norwegian press of the middle of November 1915 the Norwegian Department of Agriculture has given notice that no more licenses will be issued for the export of hay and straw fodder. [T. C. H. 164.]

Formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations:
Fuel:—coal and coke, peat, firewood, mineral oils.
Fusel oil (amyl alchol).
Glue containing resin.
Glycerine, raw, refined, or purified.
Goats (living).
Gold, manufactured and unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Gold worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Graphite, unwrought or crude (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); graphite for use in foundries, including crucibles.
Greases containing resin. (For other greases, see under Fats).
Ground-nuts (see Margarine, etc.); ground-nut or arachides oil.
Gutta-percha, crude, and partly worked products thereof except driving and transmission belts.
Guano (fish guano and whale guano).

[See Note under Forage.]

Hemp, raw and hackled; hemp waste and hemp tow, hemp spun (cordage, lines, cords, thread).
Hempseed oil.
Herring, salted.

A Resolution of the 8th November 1915, provided that dispensations from this prohibition would be granted subject to the payment of 4 kroner for each barrel (weighing up to 100 kilog. net) of salted herrings exported.

A subsequent Resolution (19th November) amended this by fixing the export duty on salted large herrings at 1·50 kroner and on salted spring herrings at 1 kroner per 100 kilog. net, and by repealing the export duty on salted Iceland herrings.

Hides and skins, and their products.
Horses (living); horseshoes.
Hydrochloric acid, chemically pure.
Instruments and apparatus for medical, surgical, veterinary, and dental use and for sick nursing in general.
Iodine.
Jute, raw; jute products and jute waste.
Jute sacking (except sacking used in packing other goods destined for export).

[See Note to heading for Forage].

Kainite (see under Potassium salts).
Kelp (ash of seaweed).
Lactose (sugar of milk).
Lard (see Margarine, etc.); lard oil (see under Oils).
Lead, unworked; lead alloys,* unworked; scrap of lead and lead alloys.*
Lead and lead alloys,* worked:—plates, rolls, tubes and parts of tubes, wire, rods; lead wool.
Leather and products thereof.
Linseed and linseed oil.
Lubricants, with the exception of oils of fish and other marine animals, all kinds.
Lysol (see under Cresol).
Machinery, electrical, of all kinds (except machinery manufactured in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Machines intended for the manufacture of ammunition.
Magnetos (see Electromagnetic ignition apparatus).
Maize oil.
Manures (see Fertilisers).
Margarine, and raw materials, either solid or liquid, for the manufacture of margarine such as oleo stock, lard, etc. (See also under Oil.)
Medical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).

* See Note * on page 383.

Medicaments included in Schedules A and B of the Law of 29th August 1908.

For information as to the goods covered by these Schedules, see Note on page 389.

Mercury.

Mineral oils. (See also Lubricants.)

Mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.

Molybdenum, unwrought or crude; molybdenite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

Motors of more than 15 horse-power, with more than 600 revolutions per minute, and weighing less than 25 kilogs. per horse-power; also motor boats fitted with such motors.

Motor boats. (See under preceding heading.)

Motor cars, and tyres therefor; motor cycles and spare parts thereof; electro-magnetic ignition apparatus for motors, unattached.

Mussels.

Naphthol, naphthylamines, naphthylaminesulphonic acids, etc. (see under Dyes).

Nickel ore; nickel, unworked (except nickel produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).

According to a Customs Circular of the 8th October 1915, nickle stone (nickel concentrate) containing about 40 per cent of pure nickel is not prohibited under this heading.

Nickel sulphate.

Nitrate of potash (see under Potassium salts); Chile Saltpetre (nitrate of soda).

The prohibition of export of nitrate of soda only applies to nitrate imported from Chile, and *not* to nitrate of soda manufactured in Norway. [31-12-15.]

Oils:—oil of turpentine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin); resin oil and wood tar oil; vegetable fatty oils, *viz.*, linseed oil, rape-seed oil, olive oil or sweet oil, hempseed oil, maize oil, soya oil, castor oil, ground-nut or arachides oil, sesame oil, cottonseed oil or cotton oil, palm oil, palm kernel fat, cocos oil, or coco-nut oil; vaseline oil; mineral oils; lard oil.

The prohibition of olive oil does *not* apply to sardines tinned in olive oil. [16-6-15.]

The only *animal* oils *not* prohibited are whale and fish oils and waste tallow and fat from tanneries and slaughter-houses which could not be used as lubricants or as human food.

Oilseeds, etc., *viz.*,:—linseed, copra, arachides.

Oleo stock (see Margarine, etc.).

Olive oil or sweet oil (see under Oils).

Ozokerite (mineral wax), ceresine.

Palm oil, palm kernel fat.

Paraffin wax.

Peat, coal, coke.

Percussion caps (dynamite percussion caps).

Petroleum, crude and distillates (see Mineral oils).

Phosphates:—Thomas' phosphate, apatite and other crude phosphates, superphosphate.

Pigs (living).

Potassium salts (chloride of potash, 37 per cent potash fertiliser and kainite), and products manufactured thereof, such as chlorate of potash, perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), caustic potash or potash lye. [See also Note as to Drugs, etc., p. 388.]

Printers' (typefounders') material.

Rapeseed oil.

Reindeer (living).

Resin; resin glue; resinous greases; resin oil and wood tar oil.

According to a customs circular of the 8th October 1915, brewers' pitch is prohibited under the head of "Resin."

Rubber (gummi elasticum), crude and partly worked products thereof; rubber waste; rubber solution (*gummicement*); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber, and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.

[For rubber tyres, see Tyres.]

Sacks, empty.

Permission to export is granted when the sacks have entered Norway containing goods and are proved to belong to the exporters of such goods and also when the sacks are urgently required by foreign firms who are shipping goods to Norway.

[See also Note to heading Forage.]

Salicylic acid (see under Dyes).
Saltpetre (see under Potash salts); Chile saltpetre (see under Nitrate).
Scheelite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Seaweed ash (kelp).
Sesame oil.
Sheep (living).
Shellac.

Other kinds of lac (*e.g.*, varnish or sealing-wax) are *not* prohibited. [26-6-15.]

Silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, minted or unminted.

Silver worked up into jewellery or articles of use may be exported.

Skins and hides, and their products.
Skis and ski sledges.
Soaps of all kinds.
Soda nitrate (see under Nitrate); borax.
Soya oil.
Spelter (see Zinc).
Stearine (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by certificates of origin).
Steel—tool steel and tools (except such as are produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin.).
Sulphate of copper; sulphate of nickle; sulphate of alumina (see Aluminium salts).
Sulphur and flowers of sulphur.
Sulphuric acid, chemically pure.
Superphosphate.
Surgical apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Suture materials.
Tallow, animal.
Tanning materials.
Tar (coal tar); tar dyes, etc., (see under Dyes); wood tar oil.
Tartaric acid and its salts.
Thomas phosphates (see under Phosphates).
Tin chloride.
Tin ore; tin, unmanufactured; tin in rolls, bars, sheets and filings.
Tinplates and parts of tinplates, decorated sheet iron, wares of sheet iron ready-made tin packing.

Waste of tinplates (iron-plates coated with tin) is covered by the prohibition but waste of plates of *pure* tin is not at present prohibited to be exported. [24-7-15.]

It is understood that permission to export will be granted in respect of tins (biscuit tins) which have entered Norway containing goods, the procedure being the same as that followed in the case of sacks (see note underheading for Sacks above).

Tools and tool steel (except such as are produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Turpentine oil (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Typefounders' materials.
Tyres for motor cars and for cycles.
Vanadium, unwrought or crude; ferrovanadium.
Vaseline and vaseline oil.
Vegetable oils (see under Oils).
Veterinary apparatus and instruments (see under Instruments).
Wax:—Paraffin wax, mineral wax (ozokerite), ceresine.
Wire, barbed. (For wire of copper and brass, lead, aluminium, see under the respective metal.)
Wolfram, unwrought or crude.
Wolframite (except that produced in Norway and accompanied by a certificate of origin).
Wood—aspen timber; firewood.
Wool and woollen goods (including all sorts of woollen waste, whether purified or not); woollen and cotton goods combined with rubber and articles of clothing manufactured therefrom.
Wool-fat (all kinds).
Zinc, unwrought and wrought; scrap zinc.

Until further notice, relaxations of the prohibition will be granted in respect of refined zinc for countries from which the unwrought zinc has been imported. [22-8-15.]

NOTE AS TO DRUGS, MEDICAMENTS, ETC.

The Norwegian Law of the 29th August 1908 (Law relative to the trade in poisons and apothecaries' goods), contained three Schedules (A, B and C) of drugs, medicaments, etc.

SCHEDULE A contains a list of drugs, etc., which may only be sold in Norway by chemists. It includes *poisons, arcana* (all simple and compound materials offered for sale as medicines and the composition of which is kept secret), and *medicamina* (all materials which are used for preventing or curing sickness, without regard as to whether their simple ingredients are or are not articles of general commerce: excluded from this as exceptions are specially-mentioned preparations mentioned in Schedule C, 2, of the Law under collective groups, also materials which belong to Schedule C, 1. when these are used as bandages, for disinfecting, in cosmetics, for technical or other non-medicinal purposes, and not as advertisements, circulars, or in any other manner offered for sale or recommended as materials which may be employed for healing sickness). *Medicamina* are divided into three categories, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Medicamina composita (composite medicines and drugs);

[The Law contains a long list, including, *inter alia*, aquæ destillatæ et extemporaneæ medicinales, chartæ, medicinales, decocta medicinalia, emulsiones medicinales, extracta medicinalia, linimenta medicinales, pastæ, pastillæ, tabulettæ et trochisci medicinales, salia medicinalia mixta, sapones medicinales, solutiones medicinales, tincturæ medicinales, vina medicinalia, etc., etc.]

(*b*) Medicamina simplicia (simple medicines or drugs):

This is again sub-divided into—

1. Animalium variæ species. (Examples: Cantharides, castorium, lapis cancrorum.)
2. Præparata chemica.

   [A long list is specified, including, *inter alia*, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid and aspirin, benzoic acid, carbolic acid, æther nitrosus spirituous, etc., alkaloids and their combinations, antifebrine, antipyrine, arsenic and its combinations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, diuretine and theobromine-salicylate of soda, hexamethylen tetramine and urotropine, iodoform and iodol, acetate and tartrate of potash, lysoform, naphthol, nitro-benzol, paraldehyde, pepsine, phosphorus, resorcin, saccharin, veronal, etc., etc.]
3. Pyrolea.
4. Vegetabilium variæ species:—

   [A long list is specified under this head.]

(*c*) Medicaminum variæ species:

[The list specified under this head includes, *inter alia*, serums.]

SCHEDULE B contains a list of drugs, etc., which may be sold by chemists and also by specially licensed tradesmen. It covers the following:—

Aloes.
Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide.
Antimony trichloride; butter of antimony; oxide of antimony; tartar emetic, antimony tartrate.
Barium bromide; barium iodide; barium chlorate, chloric and barytes; barium hydrate (caustic baryta).
Benzinoform.
Bromine.
Cadmium bromide; cadmium iodide.
Calcium bromide; calcium iodide.
Carbon disulphide.
Caustic lithia (lithium hydrate).
Chromic acid.
Cobalt chloride.
Copper acetate, verdigris; copper nitrate.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Iodine.
Iron oxalate, ferrous oxalate.
Lead oxide, sugar of lead; lead nitrate.
Liver of sulphur.

Oxalic acid.
Phosphorus, amorphous, red phosphorus.
Potassium bromide; potassium iodide; potassium iodate; potassium oxalate (neutral and acid); potassium perchlorate; caustic potash, potassium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog.;) [See also under Potassium salts on page 386.]
Pyridine.
Sodium bromide; sodium iodide; sodium oxalate; caustic soda, sodium hydrate (in containers of less than 40 kilog).
Strontium bromide; strontium iodate.
Zinc chloride.

[SCHEDULE C relates to goods which may be sold practically without restriction. The following articles from Schedule C have been prohibited to be exported, and are included specifically in the list on pages 383 to 387, *viz.*, absolute alcohol, citric acid and its salts, tartaric acid and its salts, collodion, chemically pure hydrochloric acid, chemically pure sulphuric acid, lactose (sugar of milk), formaldehyde solution and other formaldehyde preparations, balsam of Peru, wool-fat (all kinds), vaseline and vaseline oil.]

SWEDEN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 17, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) A Swedish Royal Decree of the 9th January, 1915, definitively prohibited the *transit* through Sweden of arms, ammunition, and other war material, as specified in the Decree.

The Swedish Government issued on the 4th May, 1915, a Decree which had the effect of extending the operation of the Swedish prohibitions of export to *all* goods in transit between the United Kingdom and Russia, which are on the Swedish export prohibition list. Since the 16th August, 1915, this prohibition of transit has been applied also to goods sent through Sweden by parcel post.

(2) *As from the 22nd April, 1915, the export is prohibited of goods with regard to which no special prohibition of export has been enforced, but which are manufactured wholly or in part from materials of which the exportation is prohibited, if it appears from the quantity of the material employed or from some other circumstance that the working-up to which the material has been subjected is merely intended to facilitate the exportation of the prohibited materials of which the goods consist.*

(3) Goods of which the exportation is prohibited may be shipped between Swedish ports, subject to the observance of certain regulations established by a Proclamation of the 16th February, 1915 (as amended by Proclamations of the 14th May, 14th June, and 9th July).

(4) The numbers and letters quoted below relate to the headings of the "Statistical Index of Goods" under which the prohibited articles fall.

The *numbers* are the same as those of the Swedish Customs Tariff*; the *letters* indicate the sub-divisions of the numbers, and are found only in the "Statistical Index"—which is considerably more detailed in classification than the Customs Tariff.

ex 1258	Acetylsalicylic acid. [see under Druggists' wares.]
	Acids:—See under the respective headings, *viz.*,—Acetylsalicylic, Carbolic, Citric, Fatty, Hydrobromic and hydroiodic, Salicylic, Sulphuric, Tannic, Tartaric, Vanadic.
ex 1258	Adrenaline and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1250	Agar-agar.
1253 A	Albumen. (See also under Eggs.)

* The most convenient form in which the Swedish Customs Tariff in its present form can be consulted is the translation published in 1912 by the International Customs Tariff Bureau at Brussels (No. 93, Second Edition, March 1912).

1196	Alizarine and aniline dyes and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo, synthetic, and under Aniline and Tar colours.)
114 A and B	Almonds, whether shelled or not.
ex 1258	Aloes. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953*	Aluminium and certain wares thereof (see under Copper).
ex 1258	Alypin. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1145 H-I; 1152; 1150 C	Ammonium bromide; ammonium iodide; ammonium nitrate; ammonium sulphate;
1196	Aniline and alizarine dyes, and other tar colours, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index. (See also Indigo Synthetic.)
1197	Aniline (aniline oil), naphthol, naphthylamine and paranitraniline and salts thereof.
73 B and C	Animal products, *viz.*:—blood, and parts of animals, not specially mentioned (but not including intestines), even if salted, and animal wastes not specially mentioned; feeding stuffs made from animal wastes, even if mixed with vegetable substances. [For edible animal products see under Meat, etc.]
	Animals, living (see under Cattle, Horses, Pigs).
ex 1258	Antifebrine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1176, E	Anthracene oil.
ex 953*	Antimony, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1258	Antipyrine (phenyldimethylic pyrazolone). [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arachides and arachides cake (see under Oilcake); arachides oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1258	Arecoline and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Arms (see under War Materials and Weapons).
	Articles of sheet iron (see Iron sheets).
12	Asbestos, unworked; manufactures of asbestos, not specially mentioned, with or without admixture of other substances, and even if in combination with other materials. (See also under Compositions and Engine packing.)
ex 1258	Atropine and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 56 B	Bacon, pork, etc. (*flask*), American, salted.
	Balata (see under Rubber).
	Balsam of Peru (see under Resins).
	Bandaging articles, with the exception of cellulose wadding, bandage gauze, charpie, and preparations thereof.
ex 764½	Barbed wire.
ex 232 A, ex 232 C†	Bark—spruce bark; other bark, not specially mentioned, if used for tanning. (See also Chinchona bark and Sagrada bark.)
	Barley, barley meal, etc. (see under Cereals).
1068	Battaries, galvanic.
ex 168 F, 168 E	Beans and peas, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Beans and peas, other—see under Cereals, unground.]
	Beetroot seeds (see under Seeds).
1176.A	Benzol (*bensololjor*).
	Binder yarn (*skördegarn*) and cords thereof (see under Vegetable textile materials, etc.).
ex 1265 A and C	‡Binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
	Biscuits (see under Bread).
ex 953, ex 1258§ and ex 1259	Bismuth and bismuth compounds (pharmaceutical, etc.).
	Blankets (woollen) (see Woollen blankets).
	Blood (see under Animal products).
ex 287	Bone, unwrought or sawn splintered, split and rasped.

* See Note † on page 391.

† 232 *B*. [*not prohibited*] relates to cork bark.

‡ Travellers are allowed to take with them on leaving the country, binoculars, telescopes, and field-glasses which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

§ *See* under heading for Druggists, wares.

	Bone-fat (see under Fats, animal).
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 209-211; 213½	Boots and shoes (men's) of greased leather; sewn uppers for boots.
	Boots and shoes of rubber (see under Rubber).
1134 B	Borax, crude or purified.
84 A-F	Bran (of oats, wheat, maize, rice, rye, and other kinds).
	Brandy (see under Spirits).
	Brass, bronze, and other copper alloys (see under Copper).
148	Bread, etc.—small fancy bread, pastry, cakes, gingerbread, and other similar bakers' wares, not being preserves.
149	Bread, not specially mentioned (including dog biscuits).
	Briquettes (see under Coal).
	Britannia metal (see under Copper).
1145 H, ex 1258* ex 1259	Bromine, potassium bromide, sodium bromide, ammonium bromide, and other inorganic bromides, also bromates; organic bromide compounds.
ex 1258	Bromural and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 964	Bronze coins.†
1190-1191	Bronze powder and bronze tinsel (brocade bronze).
138—139	Butter, natural or butter, artificial (margarine).
ex 1258	Caffeine and salts, combinations and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 51 D	Calves.
	Calves' stomachs (included under Animal products [73 B]).
ex 1216	Camphor, refined.
1121	Candles (stearine and other).
	Cannon, howitzers, mortars, etc., (see under War Materials).
ex 1176	Carbolic acid, cresol, metacresol, carbolineum and creosote oil.
ex 1073	Carbon electrodes.
ex 1172 A	Carbon sulphide.
ex 1114	Carnauba wax.
	Carts, carriages and vehicles, and parts thereof, *viz*:—
1098 F	Carriages and vehicles, without motors, for carrying goods.
1098 G. H	Carriages and vehicles, with motors, for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 I	Frames for carriages and vehicles (without motors) for carrying goods; frames for carriages and vehicles (with motors), for carrying passengers or goods.
ex 1098 K	Wheels for automobiles. [NOTE.—The prohibition of export of motor carriages and vehicles applies also to unspecified parts of such carriages and vehicles.]
	Cartridges, etc., (see under Gunpowder).
	Castor oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty, and under Turkey red oil).
ex 1325, ex 1298	Catgut; cords of catgut.
51 A-D	‡ Cattle:—cows, oxen, bulls, young cattle, calves. (See also under Meat, etc., and Sausages.)
	Cattle foods (see under the headings for Animal products, Oil-cake, and Feeding stuffs): cattle hides (see Hides).
ex 374 F	Cattle hair.
ex 1143	Caustic potash (see under Potassium salts).
	Cullulose (see Wood pulp).
74; 75; 76; 77; 78;	Cereals unground:—Rye, wheat, barley, peas and beans (including soya beans), oats, vetches, malt, (even if crushed), maize, and other cereals, unground.
79	Cereals, ground:—Flour (meal) and groats of oats, wheat, barley, maize, rye, and other cereals, including flour of arrowroot and other vegetables, not specified under any other heading of the Statistical Index.

* *See* under heading for Druggist's wares.

† Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

‡ The object of this prohibition (which was established on the 30th August, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

ex 156 B	Cereals, baked or roasted (coffee substitutes).
1099 L and K	Ceresine and ozokerite.
137	Cheese.
99; ex 156 B	Chicory root, even if dried; coffee substitute made of chicory root.
	Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Chloral hydrate. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1147 A, ex 1259	Chlorate and perchlorate of potash. (See Potassium salts.)
	Chlorides:—
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride, methyl chloride, and cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 D; 1146	Chloride of potassium; chloride of lime.
	Chloride of sodium, (see under Salt).
ex 1128 C	Chlorine gas, compressed.
ex 1258	Chloroform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
154	Chocolate; also cocoa in solid form.
ex 1159	Chromate and bichromate of potash.
ex 953*	Chrome, unmanufactured or in the rough, also scrap.
ex 1285-1286	Chronometer watches.
1290	Chronometers, ships'.
ex 1258	Cinchona bark. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1140	Citric acid and tartaric acid.
	Cleaning substances (see under Soap).
	Clover seeds (see under Seeds).
41 A—K †	Coal, etc.—anthracite, gas-coal and coke-coal, steam-coal, and other coal; peat; coke; wood charcoal; briquettes (of coal or peat); other fuel not specially mentioned [not including unmanufactured retort carbon]. (See also firewood.)
1174	Coal-tar and other tar produced from fossil substances.
1175	Coal-tar prepared (by the addition of lime, chalk, clay, asbestos, or other mineral substances) for covering roofs, etc.
ex 1119	Coal-tar which, on drying, has the same effect as asphalt lac varnish.
	Coal-tar distillation products (see under Anthracene oil, Benzol, Carbolic acid, etc.); coal-tar dyes (see under Tar colours).
ex 1258	Coca leaves; cocaine chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
152—153	Cocoa beans and shells; cocoa in the form of powder. For cocoa in solid form see under Chocolate).
	Cocoa butter; and coconut oil or cocos oil (see under Fats, vegetable).
	Codeine, etc. (see under Opium).
ex 156 B	Coffee substitute made of chicory roof; baked or roasted cereals (coffee substitute).
	Coins (see Copper coins, Gold coins, Silver coins).
ex 1258	Colchicine; colchicum seeds (*semen colchici*) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Colophany (see Resin).
1202	Colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing, not specially mentioned. (See also Printers' Ink.)
1203	Colours prepared with oil, not specially mentioned.
ex 47; ex 48	Compositions for insulating (*i.e.*, for protection against heat or cold), dry or liquid, consisting of two or more mineral substances (one of which is asbestos), with or without admixture of cotton fibres, animal hair, or the like, or else consisting of asbestos with admixture of the nature mentioned; also manufactures of such compositions, such as slabs, segments and other shaped pieces.
ex 1325	Condensed milk.
	Conserves:—of beans and peas (see under beans) of meat (see under Meat) of milk and cream (see under Milk).
	Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia

* See Note * on page 393.
† 41 L [Not prohibited] related to unmanufactured retort carbon.

ex 953* metal, etc.; also aluminium, nickel, chrome, and antimony:—

897 A—F Unmanufactured or in the rough.

ex 897 G Anodes of copper, copper alloys and nickel, cast, even if with ears, with or without holes.

897 H Scrap.

Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, or other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.; also aluminium, and nickel*—Manufactures, *viz.*:—

Sheets and hoops:

Of a thickness of at least 0·2 mm.

898 and 899 Rolled or pressed, even if with sheared edges (rectangular, and other kinds).

900 Hammered, bent, bell-shaped, with turned-up edges, including cup-shaped materials for making cartridges, etc., provided with holes, polished or otherwise worked, and not falling under No. 901.

901 Less than 0·2 mm. thick; also perforated sheets, including so-called strainer plates.

902 and 903 Rods (even if in bundles or coils), rolled, drawn, hammered or profile pressed, but not further worked, whatever be the shape of the section.

904 Solder, moulded, crushed, or granulated.

905 Nails and rivets; also bolts, wormed or not.

906 and 907 Pipes and tubes, whatever be the shape of the section, even if turned on the exterior and interior.

†908—910 Wire, rolled or drawn, whatever be the shape of the section including so-called trolley wire (contact wire).

923 and 924 Woven wire (gauze, wire tissue, etc.).

Copper and alloys thereof with zinc, tin, and other non-precious metal, such as brass, bronze, German silver, Britannia metal, etc.:—

912 Wire twisted into cords or cables, not insulated.

913-914 Wire furnished with sheath of lead or other metal, with or without armouring, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables or lines with similar sheaths, with or without armouring.

915-918 Wire insulated with rubber, gutta-percha, etc., even if in combination with other material; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.

919-920 Wire insulated with textile materials, paper, asbestos, or varnish, even if in combination with other materials; also electric cables, lines, and cords insulated in this way.

921 Wire, electric cables, lines, and cords, insulated in any other way.

ex 964 Copper (bronze) coins.‡

1164 Copper sulphate (copper vitriol).

Cordage and twine of certain kinds (see under Vegetable textile materials).

Cotton and cotton wares:

* No. 953 provides that aluminium, nickel, and metals not specially mentioned in the Index (alone or in compositions) are to be assimilated to copper. At present *aluminium* and *aluminium wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910 and 923 and 924 are prohibited to be exported *nickel* and *nickel wares* of the kinds specified in Nos. 897-910, and No. 924 (*i.e.*, woven wire *other* than so-called wire gauze (endless) and other than wire tissue more than 1 metre wide) are prohibited; but *antimony*, and *chrome* are only prohibited if in the unmanufactured or rough state, or in the scrap.

† No. 911 [*not prohibited*] relates to gilt or silvered wire.

‡ Travellers may take with them bronze coins to the value of 1 kr.

474*	Cotton, uncarded (even if bleached, dyed, or chemically cleaned).
476;* 477	Cotton waste, including unpicked cotton (*trassel*); cotton wool.
478—495	Cotton yarn, single or twisted, unbleached, bleached, dyed, or printed; cotton yarns put up for retail sale; loop or fancy yarns.
496—498	Cotton sewing thread, even if put up for retail sale.
	Tissues of cotton, even if in combination with jute:
499	Engine felt for factory use, even if endless; also canvas (sail-cloth), unbleached and undyed, not more than 65 cm. broad, weighing at least 650 grammes per square metre, and containing not more than 36 warp and weft threads in a surface of 1 centimetre square. (See also ex No. 552 H below.)
510—518	Tissues, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index † having their whole surface uniformly woven—weighing 100 grammes or more per square metre. (See also No. 552 H below.)
ex 525—527	Other kinds, not specially mentioned in the Satistical Index,† including those woven with designs, but not including those finished off—weighing 100 grammes or more per square metre. (See also No. 552 H below.)
541	Fishing nets, and nets for industrial use, as well as hammocks, cordage and lines, even if in combination with other materials.
ex 552 H	Tissues of the kinds specified above under Nos. 499, 510-518, and ex Nos. 525-527 [*but, in this case, not including handkerchiefs*], cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
ex 553, ex 554	Sails of cotton; tarpaulins of cotton.
	Cotton sacks (see under Sacks).
	Cotton-seed cake (see under Oilcake); cotton-seed oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Cream and conserves thereof (see under Milk).
	Cresol, metacresol, and creosote oil (see under Carbolic acid); cresol soap solution (see Lysol).
ex 660	Crucibles of graphite composition.
	Degras (see under Fats, animal).
1245	Dextrine in solid or liquid form.
ex 1258	Diethylmalonylurea (veronal) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Digitalis leaves and preparations thereof, such as digalin and digitotal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Drills (see under Tools).
140	Dripping (rendered fat).
ex 215 A	Driving and transmission belts of leather, even in combination with other materials.
	Driving and transmission belts of rubber, gutta percha or balata, or of textile materials combined therewith (see under Rubber).
1258	Druggists' wares, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, simple or compound [NOTE.—Certain druggists' wares coming under No. 1258 were prohibited by Royal Decrees of October 22, 1914, and March 3, 1915, and the wares so prohibited are indicated specially in alphabetical order in this List. On August 3, 1915, the prohibition of export was extended to *all* druggists' wares classified under No. 1258.]
ex 1258	Duboisin and its salts and combinations. [See under Druggists.]
	Dyes (coal-tar) (see under Aniline, Indigo, Tar colours).
1195	Dyewoods and other plants or parts of plants for use in dyeing, not falling under any other heading in the Statistical

* No. 475 [*not prohibited*] relates to carded cotton.

† The following tissues are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from this prohibition, *viz*:—bookbinders' cloth, seized, and label cloth (500); shag, plush, and velvet, and tissues similar thereto, also finished off articles of the same material (501—505); handkerchief tissues [506—507]; and other finished off tissues (such as tablecloths, kerchiefs, curtains, etc.), the surface of which is uniformly woven [508—509].

	Index, whole, or in pieces, grated, ground, or otherwise divided; extracts of vegetable dyestuffs, liquid or solid.
	Dynamite and other explosives (see under Gunpowder).
	Earthnuts and earthnut cake (see under Oilcake); earthnut oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
142	Eggs; egg yolk, even if dried and powdered, and liquid white of eggs, with or without addition of preservative. (See also under Albumen.)
ex 1073	Electrodes, carbon.
ex 1087 D	Electro-magnetic igniting apparatus for motor ignition, detached.
ex 1160	Emetic salt [tartras stibico-kalicus].
1100 C	Engine and cart grease.
	Engine packing (see footnotes to headings for Rubber manufactures.)
ex 1258	Epinephrine, epirenine, and salts and preparations of these substances. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ethyl chloride and methyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Eucaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Explosives [See under Gunpowder.]
1109 F-I	Fats:—Animal fats * not specified elsewhere in the Statistical Index, such as spermaceti, blubber of marine animals, bone-fat; wool-fat, also lanoline; degras (tanners' fat). (See also under Dripping, Tallow, Oleomargarine, Margarine.)
1108 A-D	Fats:—Vegetable fats, such as palm oil, palm-kernel oil, cocos oil or coco-nut oil, cocoa butter, Japan wax, and other vegetable fatty substances, which at ordinary temperatures do not as a rule assume a liquid form.
	Fatty acids see under Olein, Stearine, etc.)
105	Feeding stuffs (cattle foods), not specially mentioned, such as brewers' grains and wash, gluten food, meal of maize cakes and of other oil-cakes and maize-germ meal, even if with admixture of animal substances. (See also under the headings for Animal products and Oil-cake.)
707 B, C, ex D	Ferrochrome; ferromanganese and spiegeleisen; ferrotungsten (ferrowolfram) and ferrovanadium.
708—709	Ferrosillicon and ferro-sillico-manganese.
	Fertilisers, artificial:
1227 A	Chile saltpetre (nitrate of soda).
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
1227 G	Norwegian saltpetre (nitrate of lime).
1229	Superphosphate.
1230 A	Bone meal and horn meal.
ex 1265 A and C	†Field glasses, telescopes, and binoculars (*kikare*), and parts thereof.
ex 821-823	Files.
	Firearms (see Weapons.)
231 A and B	Firewood (pine, spruce, and other kinds.)
ex 64	Fish, fresh, *viz*:—halibut, haddock, mackerel, cod, coalfish, ling, and whiting. (See also Herring.)
	Flax, flax waste, flax tow, flax (linen) yarns (see under Vegetable textile materials, etc.); flax seed (see under Seeds).
	Flour of cereals and of arrowroot, etc. (see under Cereals, ground); rice flour (see Rice).
1184	Formalin in solid form (paraformaldehyde).
	Fruits, etc., (see Almonds, Lemons, Oranges).
	Fuel (see under Firewood and under Coal.)

* It is understood that the prohibitions of export now in force apply to *all* animal fats, without exception. [*April* 10, 1915.]

† Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, field glasses, binoculars, or telescopes which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

	Furriers' goods, *viz.* :—
ex 222	Not dressed—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 223	Dressed, loose—of dogs, wolves, or common sheep.
ex 226	Dressed skins, sewn together, and partly manufactured articles, such as linings—of dogs, reindeer, wolves or common sheep.
ex 228	Finished articles having fur for their covering or lining, such as caps, muffs, boas, fur coats, cloaks, and carriage aprons—of dogs, reindeer, wolves, or common sheep.
1068	Galvanic batteries.
ex 1249	Gelatine for bacteriological use.
	Gloves, woollen, (see under Woollen hosiery.)
	Glucose (see under Sugar).
	Glue (resin glue and tanner's glue) (see under Resin glue).
1246—1247	Glue and gum, liquid, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index, with or without addition of other substances.
1112 A and B	Glycerine, raw or purified.
966	Gold, unmanufactured also scrap.
967, 968	Gold manufactured into sheets and wire; gold coin.*
34 C, ex 660	Graphite, unmanufactured, ground or washed graphite crucibles.
	Grass seeds (see under Seeds).
1100 C	Grease (engine and cart grease). [For other greases, see Fats.]
	Groats of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); rice groats (see Rice).
82 A and B	Groats, not specially mentioned (sago and other groats).
1231-1238	Gunpowder, common (1231); gun-cotton (1232); smokeless powder (1233); dynamite and other explosives not specially mentioned (1234); detonating caps (ignition caps) (1235); igniting material not specially mentioned, for projectiles and guns, such as percussion or precipitation fuses, time fuses, double fuses, detonators and primers (1236); cartridges, not specially mentioned (loaded or not) (1237); safety fuse and blasting fuse (1238).
	Gutta-percha (see under Rubber.)
ex 314, ex 1258†	Gutta-percha paper; gutta-percha plasters (mercurial and mercurial-carbolic).
ex 374 F	Hair of cattle. (For alpaca, vicuna, etc., hair, see under Wool).
	Harness (see Saddlers' goods).
91 A and B	Hay and straw.
	Hemp, hemp waste, hemp tow, hemp yarns, and certain cordage (see under Vegetable textile materials); hemp oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); hemp-seed (see under Seeds); hemp-seed cake (see under Oilcake).
64 T, U, D	Herring (*sill*), whether fresh, salted or pickled.
ex 64 E	Herring, small [Baltic herring] (*strömming*), salted.
ex 1258	Hexamethylineteramin (urotropin, formin, aminoform) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Hides and skins which cannot be classed as furriers' goods :—
	Not dressed :—
ex 198 E	Cattle hides, fresh or salted—*not cut* (*trimmed*) weighing more than 14 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
ex 198 F and ex 198 G	Cattle hides, dried or limed—*not cut* (*trimmed*), weighing more than 3 kilog. each, and *cut* (*trimmed*) *or divided*, of any weight.
	Dressed and partly dressed, *viz.* :—
	Sole and insole leather and walrus and hippopotamus hide :
199	Butts, cut (trimmed); and leather for machine beltings.
200	Whole or half hides, and pieces thereof, not coming under No. 199.

* Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.
† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

	Other kinds:
201	In pieces weighing at least 1 kilog. net per article (even if coloured or varnished).
ex 203 C	In pieces weighing per article less than 1 kilog. net —other than gold and silver leather, and other than coloured or varnished—cut (trimmed) or divided.
49 and 50	Horses (including foals, stallions, etc.).
ex 1258	Hydrastis root and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 999-1001	Hydraulic presses.
ex 1259	Hydrobromic and hydro-iodic acids.
1169	Hydrogen, peroxide of.
1194 B	Indigo, synthetic.
1201-1202	Ink, printers' and other colours for typographic, lithographic, or copper-plate printing.
1260 E	Instruments, nautical, of all kinds. [For other instruments of which the export is prohibited, see under the respective heading, *e.g.*, Chronometers, Range-finders, Telescopes, Thermometers.]
	Insulating compositions (see Compositions for insulating).
1145 I, ex 1258*, ex 1259	Iodine, potassium iodide, sodium iodide, ammonium iodide, and other inorganic iodide salts; also organic iodide compounds.
ex 1258	Iodoform. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Ipecacuanha root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
741	Iron plates or sheets, cut or uncut, coated with pure tin or with tin containing lead.
754 B	Iron plates or sheets, articles of, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index—other kinds†, weighing less than 1 kilog. net per article.
874	Iron scrap (scrap of pig iron and of malleable iron).
ex 764½	Iron wire, barbed.
	Iron tools and parts thereof (see Tools, etc.).
	Jerseys, Iceland and jerseys of hosiery tissue (see Woollen hosiery).
	Jute, jute waste, jute yarn, jute twine, jute tissues (see under Vegetable textile materials); jute sacks (see under Sacks).
	Kainite (see under Potassium salts [Stassfurt salts]).
	Lanoline (see under Fats, animal).
57 A and B	Lard, natural or artificial.
	Lard oil (see under Oils, animal).
ex 1006-1011	Lathes for working metals. (For chucks for lathes, see under Tools.)
ex 2 F	Lead ore.
932	Lead, unmanufactured, or scrap.
	Lead, manufactured:—
933	Sheets; pipes and parts of pipes; wire and lines, also rods, and lead wool.
934	Shot and bullets.
	Leather (dressed hides). (See under Hides.)
	Leather and skin (pieces), stamped or cut out, but not further manufactured, not specially mentioned:—
206	Of sole or insole leather, also backs of horsehides and parts thereof.
	Other kinds:—
207	Lacquered, or of gold or silver leather.
208	Other [*viz.*, uppers for boots, and other kinds, with the exception of welts (*ränder*)].
	Leather manufactures (see Boots, etc., Transmission belts, and Saddlers' goods.)
107 C and A	Lemons and oranges.

* *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

† *I.e.*, other than gilt or silvered, enamelled, coated with nickel, copper, brass, or bronze, or lacquered, and other than parts of machines.

1146	Lime, chloride of. [For nitrate of lime, see under Fertilisers.]
	Linen yarns (see under Vegetable texitile materials, etc:).
	Linseed (see under Seeds); linseed cake (see under Oilcake); linseed oil and linseed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty); bleached linseed oil (see under Varnish).
ex 1206	Litmus.
1100 D and E	Lubricants:—Lubricating oils consisting of a mixture of fatty oil and mineral oil, provided the latter is the chief component; also other lubricating substances, not specially mentioned containing fat or oil. [See also Vaseline, Oils (mineral), and Grease.]
ex 1258	Luminal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1125, 82 C	Lysol (cresol soap solution).
	Macaroni and vermicelli.
ex 3 H 650 C	Magnesite; magnesite bricks.
	Magnets (see electro magnetic igniting apparatus, etc.).
	Maize, maize meal, etc., (see under Cereals); maize oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Malt, even if crushed. (See under Cereals, unground.)
21 G	Manganese (peroxide of manganese).
	Manures, artificial (see Fertilisers).
138-139	Margarine (artificial butter), and natural butter.
ex 1117, ex 1119	Mastic preparations. [For mastic, see under Resins.]
	Meal:—of cereals (see under Cereals, ground); of rice (see under Rice); of oilcake (see under Feeding stuffs).
159 A-N	*Meat, except pig-meat [*but see under pork*] and fowl-meat:—mutton, horseflesh, cattle flesh, and flesh of other animals, [except pigs], fresh, smoked, or salted; also unspecified edible portions of animals, which are not classifiable as preserves such as liver, kidneys, etc. (See also Sausages.)
147 A and C	*Meat preparations:—articles not specified in the Statistical Index, of animal flesh or other parts of animals, boiled or preserved against decomposition otherwise than by salting, drying or smoking, not classifiable as conserves, including also extract of meat and concentrated soup.
167, ex 168 K	*Meat conserves:—conserves of beef or mutton, and of other animal flesh. Medicaments (see Druggists' wares).
ex 1167, ex 1258†, ex 1259	Mercury and salts thereof; preparations thereof for medicinal use, *e.g.*, mercurial and mercurial-carbolic, gutta-percha plasters.
ex 1006-1011	Metal-working lathes.
ex 1258	Methyl chloride and ethyl chloride. [See under Druggists' wares.]
135 A and B 168 I ex 1625	Milk and cream; conserves of milk and cream; condensed milk.
	Mineral oils. (See Oils, mineral.)
1099 K and L	Mineral wax (ozokerite) and ceresine.
	Molasses (see under Sugar.)
	Marphine, etc. (see under Opium).
	Motor-cars. (See under carriages, etc.)
1092 and 1093	Motor-cycles, finished, and parts thereof, not specially mentioned.‡
	Naphthol; nophthylamine, paranitraniline and salts thereof (see under Aniline oil.)
1260 E	Nautical instruments of all kinds.
ex 1258	Neosalvarsan and salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 953§	Nickel and certain wares thereof (see under Copper).

* The object of this prohibition (which was established on August 30, 1915) is not to prohibit altogether the export of cattle and meat, but to establish a control of meat prices in Sweden. Export licenses may therefore be granted to a limited degree.

† *See* under heading for Druggists' wares.

‡ Unspecified rubber parts of motor cycles come under No. 642, and are prohibited under that number (See under the heading for Rubber manufactures).

§ See Note * on page 393.

	Nitrate of ammonia (see Ammonium nitrate); nitrate of potash (see Potassium salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) and nitrate of lime (Norwegian saltpetre) (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Novocaine. [See under Druggists' wares.]
417 K	Oakum.
	Oats, oatmeal, etc. (see under Cereals).
1181	Oil of turpentine.
104	Oilcake (cotton seed cake, hemp seed cake, earthnut cake, linseed cake, rape and turnip seed cake, soya-bean cake; sunflower seed cake, and other oilcake); cakes made of maize meal pressed together; acorns, ground or not; also arachides or earthnuts. (For other cattle foods see under the headings for Animal products and Feeding stuffs.)
	Oil colours (see under Colours); oil varnish (see under Varnish).
	Oil seeds (see under Seeds).
	Oils:—
1109 B-E	Animal oils (such as train-oil, sperm-oil, lard oil and other kinds (but not including fish liver oil).
	Lubricating oils (see under Lubricants.)
1099 A-G.	Mineral oils, native or crude [petroleum waste (massut) and other kinds]; mineral oils, purified (illuminating oils, lubricating oils, light or dark, petrol and gasolene, and other kinds).
1101	Resinous oils.
	Turkey red oil (see under Soap).
	Vegetable fatty oils:—
1102 and 1103	Linseed oil, raw or boiled, also linseed oil acid. [For bleached linseed oil, see under Varnish.]
1104	Turnip and rape-seed oil, also turnip and rape-seed oil acids.
1105 and 1106	Olive oil, earthnut or arachides oil, sesame oil and cotton-seed oil.
1107	Other kinds of vegetable fatty oil (not falling under any other heading in the Statistical Index), such as castor oil, hemp oil, maize oil and soya-bean oil.
	[For solid vegetable oils (palm oil, etc.) see under Fats.]
1110	Olein and other fatty acids not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index*. (See also Stearine, and under Oils, vegetable, fatty [Nos. 1103 and 1104].)
	Oleomargarine.
ex 1324 and ex 1258*	Opium; morphine and other products of opium, such as codeine, etc., novocaine, opium tincture, and other preparations of opium for medicinal purposes.
107 A and C	Oranges and lemons.
51 B	Oxen. [See also under Cattle.]
1099 K and L	Ozokerite (mineral wax) and ceresine.
	Palm oil, palm kernel oil (see under Fats, vegetable.)
303 D to I	Paper pulp, wet or dry, produced from wood, chemical.
1099 H and I	Paraffin, crude or purified.
1184	Paraformaldehyde (formolin in solid form).
ex 1258	Paranephrin and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Paranitraniline and its salts. (See under Aniline oil.)
168 E, ex 168 F	Peas and beans, preserved (in hermetically closed or airtight receptacles). [Peas and beans, other—see under Cereals.]
ex 147	Peptone for bacteriological use.
1169	Peroxide of hydrogen.
ex 698	Petridishes (*s. k. Petriskâlar*).
	Petrol and petroleum. (See under Oils, mineral.)
ex 1258	Phenacetin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
4 E	Phosphates, crude, other than apatite.
1227 F	Phosphate, Thoiñas, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground. [See also Superphosphate.]

*See under heading for Druggists' wares.

ex 1258	Physostigmin. (See under Druggists' wares.)
53 A and B	Pigs.
ex 830-833	Pincers and shears for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Pit-props (see under Wood).
	Polishing substances (see under soap).
ex 56 B	Pork, bacon, etc. (*fläsk*), American, salted.
	Potassium salts, etc., *viz.* :—
ex 1143	Potassium hydrate (caustic potash).
ex 1145 D, ex H ex I	Potassium chloride; potassium bromide and potassium iodide.
1147 A; 1151	Potassium chlorate; Potassium nitrate (saltpetre).
ex 1159	Chromate and bichromate of potash.
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts, even if refined. [potash manure, 37 per cent potash; potash salt, 20 per cent potash; kainite, 12 per cent potash; and other].
ex 1259	Potassium perchlorate; permanganate of potash.
94-96	Potatoes (even if cut and dried).
	Potato spirit (included under Spirits).
83 C	Potato starch (potato meal).
	Premier jus. (See under Tallow).
ex 999—1001	Presses, hydraulic.
1201-1202	Printers' ink, and other colours for typographic, lithographic, and copper-plate printing.
	Projectiles. (See under War material.)
ex 1258	Proponal. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1120	Putty made from oil and solid mineral substances.
ex 1258	Pyramidon (dimethylamino-antipyrine). [See under Druggsits' wares.]
	Quicksilver and salts thereof. (See under Mercury.)
ex 1258	Quinine, quinine salts, and quinine combinations. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1323 A	Rags.
	Range-finders and recognizable parts thereof.
	Rape-seed (see under Seeds); rape-seed cake (see under Oil-cake); rape-seed oil and rape-seed oil acid (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 1178	Resins—Colophany; common turpentine resin, mastic, and Balsam of Peru; also styrax, pure or refined; shellac.
1179	Resin soap* or so-called resin glue, solid or liquid; also so-called tanners' glue.
1101	Resinous oils.
ex 1258	Rhizoma veratri (white hellebore root). [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Rhubarb root, medicinal, and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
80; 81	†Rice, unhusked, or with the outer husk only removed; and ground rice (groats and flour).
ex 545	Rubbered plaster (*kautschukshäfta*).
	Rubber articles for medical or hygienic use.
631	Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw; also so-called reclaimed rubber.
632	Rubber, in solution or in the form of paste (but not rolled into sheets or further manufactured), with or without

* Should doubt arise as to whether an article intended for export is to be regarded as resin soap or as liquid resin (No. 1178 D) the article may nevertheless, be exported if a written declaration is made, under oath, to the effect that the article is made from wood by boiling cellulose sulphate.

† His Majesty's Minister at Stockholm reports that all rice is included in the export prohibitions [April 29, 1915]. (For *rice bran*, see under Bran; *rice starch* is not prohibited.)

	admixture of other substances such as sulphur, graphite, and resin; also artificial soft rubber.
	Rubber manufactures:
633-643.	* Manufactures of soft rubber.
644-647	† Manufactures of hard rubber (ebonite, etc.), even if in combination with other materials;
648	Rubber waste and worn-out articles of rubber.
ex 1300	Rubber toys, and parts thereof.
	Rye, Rye flour, etc. (see under Cereals).
1258½	Saccharine and other artificial sweetening substances.
	Sacks.
ex 555	Evidently used and worn out—of jute tissue or of cotton tissue.
ex 556	Other kinds of cotton or jute tissue (except so-called dropping sacks of jute).
221	Saddlers' goods, even if of textile materials, and other manufactures of leather or skin not specially mentioned in the Statistical ‡ Index, even if in combination with other materials, such as harness, saddles, crops, whips, razor strops, etc.; also boxing and fencing gloves, whatever be the nature of the material.
ex 1258	Sagrada bark (cascara sagrada) and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
1141, ex 1258 § and ex 1259	Salicylic acid and salicylic acid salts.
ex 1258	Salipyrine (antipyrine salicylate). [See under Druggists' wares.]
1145 A—C	Salt, common (chloride of sodium):—rock salt in pieces or ground, marine salt, saline salt (so-called dairy salt), and table salt.
	Saltpetre (see Potassium salts); Chile saltpetre and Norwegian saltpetre (see under Fertilisers).
ex 1258	Salvarsan and neo-salvarsan. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Santonin and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
146	‖ Sausages.

* The articles included under Nos. 633-643 are as follows:—Rubber thread for the manufacture of elastic tissues, ribbon, and cord [633]; sheets not more than 10 millim. thick (rubber cloth) having layers of textile material or metal within or around them: other engine packing and insulating material and packings of soft rubber in combination with textile materials, asbestos, or metal, or of textile or other material in combination with rubber; also sheets and other pakings of asbestos in combination with textile material or of textile material or asbestos in combination with stearine, tallow, talc, or similar substances [634]; hoof and other pads (buffers), sheets, and engine packing, not specially mentioned [635]; mats, stoppers, solid tyres, even if in lengths rings for sewing machines, valves, balls for valves and rubber articles, not specially mentioned, for industrial purposes, all combined or not with other materials, cords [636]; hose and pipes, even if cut into lengths and finished off, not specially mentioned (including, *inter alia*, spiral piping and protected piping, even if provided with couplings or other fittings; hose consisting externally of round woven cotton, hemp, or linen, impregnated or not, and coated internally with a thinnish layer of rubber, not more than 2 millim. thick; and so-called inner tubes, unfitted or not joined, without valve patches and valves) [637-639]; driving and transmission belts of rubber, guttapercha or balata, even in combination with textile materials, or of textile materials in combination with rubber, guttapercha or balata [640] rubber boots and shoes [641]; rubber parts of cycles and motor-cycles, not specially mentioned, even if in combination with other substances, such as outer covers or parts thereof, and rubber parts of pedals and brakes [642]; other articles (excluding driving and transmission belts of soft rubber alone or in combination with other materials, such as tyres for motor-cars, gloves, pails, teats, ice-bladders, surgical appliances, and erasers [643].

† The articles included under Nos. 644-647 are as follows:—Blocks and sheets, even if in pieces, cut out and finished off [644]; rods, cord (threads), and pipes, even if in pieces cut out and finished off, also engine packing [645]; knife handles and materials therefor [646]; other articles, not specially mentioned, of hard rubber, even if in combination with other substances, such as surgical appliances, combs and the like [647].

‡ The following leather wares (*inter alia*) are specially mentioned in the Index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*:— Boots and shoes (*other than men's boots and shoes which are prohibited*) [209-213]; gloves (*other than fencing and boxing gloves*) [214]; technical articles (*except driving and transmission belts, which are prohibited*) [ex 215]; cap peaks [216]; small bags, portfolios, pocket books, purses [217]; cases belts, bandoliers, etc., [218]; large bags, trunks portmanteaux, hat boxes, etc. [219]; and leather articles of clothing, not specified elsewhere [220].

§ See under heading for Druggists' wares.

‖ See note * on page 398.

ex 1258	Scopolamine (hyoscine) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Scrap iron (see under Iron); scrap tin (see under Tin); lead scrap (see under Lead); Gold scrap (see under Gold); silver in scrap (see under Silver); scrap of copper or copper alloys, aluminium, nickel, chrome or antimony (see under Copper); scrap zinc (see under Zinc); scrap rubber (see under Rubber).
88; 89; 90 A—L	Seeds:—Timothy grass seed; red clover seed; and other kinds not specially mentioned *(excluding canary seed, pine seed, and pine cones, and fir seeds and fir cones), even if pulverised.
ex 1258	Senega root. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Senna pods (*foculi sennæ*), senna leaves. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1258	Serums and vaccine for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
	Sesame oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
ex 830-833	Shears and pincers for cutting iron and other metallic wire.
	Sheepskins (see under Furriers' goods).
	Shellac (see under Resins).
374 A and B	Shoddy and mungo (artificial wool), dyed and undyed.
ex 355	Silk for surgical use.
	Silk and wool mixed tissues (see under wool—ex 365, ex 552 B).
970	Silver, unmanufactured, also scrap.
971—974	Silver manufactured into rods (shaped or not), wire (shaped or not) or sheets; silver coin.†
	Skins—of cattle (see Hides); of dogs, reindeer,‡ wolves, or common sheep (see Furriers' goods).
ex 273	Ski staves, of cane.
ex 251 and ex 257-262	Skis and ski staves, of wood.
	Soap, etc:
1122, 1123	Scented soap; other soap in shaped pieces for use, in balls, moulded into shapes, etc.; liquid or semi-solid soaps in tubes, jars, etc.; transparent soap; and other kinds of soap.
1124 A and B	Soft soap, Turkey red oil.
1124 C and 1125C	Liquid or solid substances for dressing textiles, containing soap or soft soap but not containing dextrine or starch.
1125 B and 1125½	Detergent, cleaning or polishing substances (whether solid, in powder form, or liquid), produced from soap, fat, or oil with addition of other substances.
	(See also Resin Soap, etc.).
ex 1125	Soap solution of cresol (lysol).
ex 1145 H and I	Sodium bromide and sodium iodide.
	Sodium borate (see under Borax); sodium chloride (see under Salt); sodium nitrate (chile salt-petre) (see under Fertilisers).
147 A	Soup (concentrated). (See also under Meat, etc.)
	Soya-beans (see under Cereals); soya-bean cake (see under Oilcake); soya-bean oil (see under Oils, vegetable, fatty).
	Sperm oil. (See under Oils, animal.)
	Spermaceti. (See under Fats, animal.)
	Spiegeleisen (see under Ferro-alloys).
	Spirit varnish (see under Varnish).
ex 183 and ex 184	Spirits and brandy (with the exception of whisky, fusel oil, arrack and rum).
83 C; 162 B	Starch (potato); starch syrup.
1227 B-E	Stassfurt salts. (See under Potassium salts.)

* This heading ("other kinds, not specially mentioned") applies to:—alsike or white clover seeds; seeds of cocks' foot grass; lupin seeds; rye-grass seed, hemp-seed; flax (lin) seed; rape seed and other oleaginous seeds, carrot seed, cabbage seed and beetroot seed; garden seeds (flower seeds and kitchen garden seeds, etc.).

† Travellers may take with them 200 kr. in gold and silver coin.

‡ Until further notice, undressed reindeer skins and dressed (loose) reindeer skins may be exported [*April* 30, 1915].

1111	Stearine (stearic acid).
ex 755-758	Steel tubes for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.
ex 885-896	Steel, turned, for shells.
	Stockings and socks, woollen. (See under Woollen hosiery.)
	Stomachs of calves [included under Animal products (73 B)].
91 A and B	Straw and hay.
	Styrax, crude or refined. (See under Resins.)
ex 1258	Sublimate pastilles. [See under Druggists' wares.]
158-162	Sugar, refined and unrefined ; syrup and molasses ; grape sugar, glucose, and starch syrup.
1150 C ; 1164	Sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
	Sulphite spirit (included under Spirits).
1129 A	Sulphur.
1132	Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride.
1229	Superphosphate.
ex 1258	Suprarenine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1260	Suture needles.
53 A and B	Swine.
	Syrup (see under Sugar).
60	Tallow, including premier jus and compressed tallow.
ex 1243	Tannic acid.
1242	Tanning materials, vegetable, such as oak-bark, myrobalans, and quebracho wood, (whole or in pieces, grated ground, or otherwise divided), dividivi, valonia; and tanning extracts, liquid or solid; also gallnuts. (See also under Bark.)
	Tar (coal tar) and certain coal tar distillation products—benzol, etc., (see under Coal tar) ; tar colours (see under Aniline, and Indigo, synthetic).
1198-1199	Tar colours and dyestuff extracts with the addition of solvents or mordants, such as acetic acid, acetin, tannic acid, or alum or other metallic salt.
ex 1140	Tartaric acid and citric acid.
ex 1160	Tartras stibico-kalicus (emetic salt).
ex 1265 A and C	*Telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars, (*kikare*) and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Theobromine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 1267	Thermometers (clinical).
1227 F	Thomas phosphate, and so-called Thomas slag, not ground.
	Timber, unmanufactured (see wood.)
939	Tin, unmanufactured also scrap.
940	Tin, manufactured—pipes and parts thereof (except pipes, of the dimensions of wire, containing soldering paste), sheets, wire, and rods.
	Tinplates and certain articles thereof. (See under Iron plates.)
	Tools and parts thereof—the following :—
ex 818	Blades for bow-files, for hand or machine use.
ex 821—823	Files.
828—A	Twist-drills for metal working also drill sockets.
ex 893—896	Chucks for metal-working lathes.
	Torpedoes. (See War materials.)
417 H. I. K	Tow of flax and hemp ; oakum.
ex 1300	Toys of rubber, and parts thereof.
ex 1258	Tropacocaine and salts and preparations thereof. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 755-758	Tubes (steel) for shrapnel shells.
ex 888-890 and ex 894-896	Tubes (steel) for rifle-barrels.
	[For tubes (pipes) of copper, lead, tin, etc., see under the respective metal.]
	Turpentine resin, common (see Resins).
1181	Turpentine oil.

* Travellers are allowed to take with them, on leaving the country, telescopes, field glasses, and binoculars which they have brought into Sweden for their own use.

	Twine (see under Vegetable textile materials, etc.)
	Tyres (rubber). (See under Rubber.)
	Underclothing, woollen (see under Woollen hosiery).
ex 1258	Vaccines and serums for medicinal and diagnostic use. [See under Druggists' wares.]
ex 897 and ex 953	Vanadium.
ex 1259	Vandic acid (vanadium pentoxide).
	Varnish:
1117	Spirit varnish, with or without addition of colouring matter.
1118	Oil varnish, including bleached linseed oil and so-called "standolja."
ex 1119	Other kinds, with the exception of asphalt lac and "zapon" lac.
1100 A and B	Vaseline (even if artificial).
	Vegetable textile materials, with the exception of cotton [*for cotton, see separate headings*]:
417 A—E, ex G, H—K	Flax, hackled or unhackled; hemp, hackled or not; jute; waste of flax, hemp, or jute; tow of flax or hemp; oakum.
	Yarns:
421-425	Jute yarns, without admixture of any other textile unbleached, bleached, dyed or printed.
426	Yarns of flax, hemp, ramie, and other vegetable textile materials coming under this category (except coconut fibre), single, unbleached, and undyed, No. 25 (English count), and under including harvest yarn [*skordegarn*]).
434 B	Cable yarn.
ex 435 and ex 437	Cords and cordage composed of two or more strands of harvest yarn [*sködegarn*] loosely twisted together.
ex 437 and ex 440	Twine of jute (unbleached and undyed).
446-448	Jute tissues, without admixture of any other textile (sacking and pack cloth, and other kinds).
82 C	Vermicelli and macaroni.
ex 1258	Veronal (diethylmalonylurea) and its salts. [See under Druggists' wares.]
872, 873 A-G	War material, not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index, and parts thereof:—Armour plate; cannon, howitzers, and mortars, and sights and other aiming appliances belonging thereto; projectiles; cartridge cases (empty, or filled with ammunition ready for use); gun carriages, limber carriages, and ammunition waggons; torpedoes; and other war material. [See also Steel tubes for shrapnel shells, and Steel, turned, for shells.]
ex 1285-1286	Watches, chronometer.
	Waxes (See Carnauba wax, Fats, vegetable, mineral wax, and Paraffin).
	Weapons:—
837 and 838	Foils, sabres, cutlasses, bayonets, swords, and similar weapons (with or without the scabbards belonging to them), also parts thereof.
871 B,* D, E.	Revolvers and pistols; machine-guns and battery guns without carriages; and other firearms of all kinds [except sporting firearms and air and spring guns]; also finished parts of such arms. [See also Steel tubes for rifle-barrels.]
	Wheat, wheat flour, etc. (See under Cereals.)
ex 764½	Wire barbed. [For wire of copper, tin, lead, etc., see under the respective metals.]

* 871 A [*not prohibited*] relates to sporting firearms, and 871 C *not* [*prohibited*] to air and spring guns.

ex 830-833	Wire-cutting shears and pincers.
ex 897 and ex 953	Wolfram.
230 A—G	Wood, unmanufactured:—pine (fir) and spruce timber, masts, and spars [A and B]; telegraph and telephone poles [C]; pit-props, [D]; paperpulp wood [E]; and other [F]; aspen [G].
231 A and B	Wood (firewood)—pine, spruce and other kinds.
303 D-I	Wood pulp, wet or dry, chemical [sulphite cellulose and sulphate (soda) cellulose].
	Wool and Woollen wares, namely:—
374 A-D	Wool (sheep and lambs')*, undyed and dyed (combed and other).
375	Wool, artificial (shoddy and mungo), undyed and dyed; wool, waste, including so-called wool dust, undyed or dyed.
376	Woollen wadding.
ex 401 and ex 552 C	Woollen blankets, in the piece, or shaped in manufacture, even if hemmed and bordered.
ex 411 A	Bands (ribbons) of wool.
ex 412 ex 413, 413½	Woollen hosiery, and other woollen goods produced by knitting, crochet, or net-work, not included elsewhere in the Statistical Index [including stockings and socks (*strumpor*); gloves: underclothing; jerseys of hosiery tissue]; so-called Iceland jerseys, sewn or not.
ex 414	Woollen webbing.
403	Woollen dress cloths weighing 300 grammes or more per square metre, containing threads wholly or partly of silk, provided the silk does not exceed 3 per cent of the total weight of the tissue (see also No. 552 G below).
404 and 405	Woollen tissues, even if in combination with other textile materials (except silk), of kinds not specially mentioned in the Statistical Index,† weighing more than 200 grammes per square metre (see also No. 552 C. below).
ex 552 C	Woollen tissues, of the kinds specified under Nos. 403, 404 and 405 above, cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
ex 365, ex 552 B	Tissues of wool weighing 200 grammes or more per square metre, containing silk but in a proportion of less than 25 per cent; also such tissues cut or stamped out, but without sewing work.
381-391	Woollen yarns:—single, or of two or more strands, not specially mentioned; loop or fancy yarns; woollen yarn in small packets put up for retail sale. [NOTE.—According to the Swedish Customs traiff, the term "wool" is understood to cover the hair of sheep and goats, camel's hair, the hair of the alpaca, llama, vicuna, hare or rabbit, and the wool of other animals.]
	Wool-fat (see under Fats, animal).
	Yarns of cotton (see under Cotton); yarns of jute, hemp, flax, ramie, etc., (see Vegetable textile materials, etc.); yarns of wool (see Woollen yarns).
	Zinc:
ex 946 A; 946 B	Unmanufactured (*with the exception of zinc made at Swedish works from crude zinc imported from abroad*); also scrap.
947 A	Sheets, even with a coating of other non-precious metal.
ex 947 B	Wire, pipes and parts of pipes; anodes, even if provided with ears, with or without holes.
947 C	Rolled sheets furnished with holes (so-called boiler zinc).
948	Rods.

*374 E [*not prohibited*] relates to wool of other animals than sheep and lambs; 374 F relates to animal hair other than wool (*cattle hair is prohibited out of this heading*); and 374 G [*not prohibited*] relates to unmanufactured human hair.

† The following tissues are specially mentioned in the index, and are therefore excepted from the prohibition, *viz.*, press cloth; machine-felt, endless or woven round for factory use [393]; carpets, mats, and rugs [394-9], velvet and plush [400]; tissues shaped in manufacture not specially mentioned [*except woollen blankets of this kind*] [401]; double-mounted tissues, not combined with other textile materials, unbleached or bleached, weighing 100 grammes or less per square metre [402].

DENMARK.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

March 9, 1916.

NOTES.

1. As regards goods in transit and transhipment goods (in the Copenhagen free port and all other Danish harbours), all such goods, if of a kind prohibited to be exported from Denmark, are covered by the prohibition unless they are on a through bill of lading to a port in a foreign (non-Danish) country.

The prohibition is therefore applicable in cases where the goods are either shipped to a Danish port "to order," or where the goods are redestined to another port than the one originally mentioned in the bill of lading (unless it is merely a question of redestination to another port in the same country).

(20928.)

2. According to an official notice published in the "Berlingske Tidende" of the 12th February, 1915, licenses to export granted by the Ministry of Justice are valid only for one month from the day on which the license was issued, unless other conditions are determined in the permit itself.

Acids, organic, together with their compounds; all fatty acids. [For other acids, see Nitric, Sulphuric, and under general headings, such as Drugs.]
Aluminium and manufactures thereof (see Materials, raw); aluminium salts; aluminium compounds.
Ammonia sulphate (see Manures); ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Ammunition of all kinds, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Aniline and aniline combinations (see Tar colours).
Antimony (see Materials, raw); antimony compounds.
Arms (see Weapons).
Artificial manures (see Manures).
Asbestos (see Materials, raw).
Automobiles, etc. (see Motor vehicles).
Balsams, gums, and resins.
Bandaging and dressing materials (including tarred jute and hygroscopic cotton).
Barbed wire.
Barium and its compounds.
Barks, leaves, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.
Barley (included under Cereals); barley meal, etc., (see under Flour).
Beans and peas (see Fodder-stuffs).
Beet seeds (see under Seeds); beetroots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Benzine (petrol); benzol (see Tar colours, etc.).
Bilberries, dried.
Bones, raw and calcined, bone dust (see Manures); bonefat, bone-grease and bone-oil (see Lubricants).
Bran (see Fodder-stuffs).
Brass of all kinds, old and new, brass scrap (see Materials, raw).
Bread (see Flour).
Bromine and its compounds.
Butter, cream, and all kinds of milk.

The exportation of these articles may only take place through the recognised channels of export and under conditions laid down to safeguard the needs of Danish consumption. [22-11-15.]

[NOTE.—This restriction was imposed in order to maintain, as far as possible, normal exports to the United Kingdom.]

Butter casks (empty) made of beech; finished or unfinished staves and bottoms of beech for butter casks.
Cabbages, white (export prohibited until the 1st June, 1916); cabbage seeds (see under Seeds).
Cables, electric.
Calcium and its compounds.
Candles (paraffin and stearine).

Carrots (see Fodder-stuffs).
Casein, fresh (see under Cheese) ; casein a dried state.
Casks (see Butter casks).
Cattle-foods (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cereals of all kinds, and rice; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cheese (including fresh casein).

Cheese-producing dairies are allowed to export a quantity of cheese equal to 15 per cent of their production, but the export of any cheese with a cream content of less than 20 per cent (23 per cent of fat) is totally prohibited. Export may only be effected through the recognised channels. [4-11-15.]

According to the "National Tidende" of the 23rd November 1915, the export prohibition of cheese does not extend to postal parcels under 5 kilog. [T.C.H. 173.]

China clay (kaolin) (see Note to heading Drugs, below).
Chrome ore ; ferrochrome.
Clothing of wool (see under Woollen goods).
Clover seed.
Coal and coke ; coal tar ; coal-tar dyes (see under Tar, etc.).
Cocoanut yarn and cordage made thereof.
Coffee.
Coins of gold or silver (see under Gold).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Colours (tar colours) and organic ingredients for producing tar colours including, specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Copper ore and slag derived therefrom.
Copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes), brass of all kinds, old and new, gun-metal of all kinds, scrap of copper, brass, and gun-metal (see Materials, raw).

The term "copper" includes all kinds of copper, also manufactured copper [4-12-14].

Copper vitriol (copper sulphate).
Copra (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cordage made of hemp, jute, or cocoanut yarn.

No dispensations from this prohibition have been granted for the exportation of binder twine, and it is not proposed that any such dispensations should be granted. [20-6-15.]

Cork, cork waste, wares of cork.

The prohibition does not apply to corks used for closing receptacles (such as bottles, glass and other jars, etc.) which are exported.

Corn ; corn offals (see Fodder-stuffs).
Cotton and cotton yarn ; cotton waste ; hygroscopic cotton, empty cotton sacks ; cotton goods of all kinds. (See also under heading for Rags).
Cotton seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Cresol and metacresol (see Tar colours, etc.) ; cresol preparations.
Crucibles (graphite).
Cycles and parts of cycles ; cycle tyres (see under Rubber).
Degras.
Dressings (see Bandages).
Driving-belts of leather.
Drugs of all kinds (*i.e.*, all goods specified in the Decree of 1st August, 1914, containing regulations respecting goods dealt in by apothecaries, with the exception of soap perfumes, ordinary retail skin cream and powder).

One copy of this Decree is on file at the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (12049) ; and one copy at the War Trade Department (38368 W. O. 2).

China clay (kaolin) is prohibited under the heading of "drugs, etc." [4-10-15.]

Dyes (tar dyes), and organic ingredients for producing them (see Tar colours).
Earth nuts (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Electric cables.
Explosives and gunpowder, as well as raw materials for their manufacture (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid and glycerine).
Fatty acids.
Fats (see under Lubricants, Medicaments (Drugs) Tallow, Oleo stock, etc., and under Lard); all fatty substances not otherwise included in the prohibited export list, except cosmetics, herring oil and whale oil.

Herring and whale oil, in so far as they are covered by the headings Lubricants and Medicinal oils are prohibited.

The prohibition of export applies to Danish products, but the Danish Government reserve the right of granting exemptions from the prohibition in respect of Danish fats.

Ferrochrome; ferromanganese, ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrosilicon; ferrotitanium; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.

Fertilisers (see Manures).

Flour and meal (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Fodder-stuffs [including oil-cakes, hay, straw, malt-germs, crushed soya beans, bran, corn offals, all kinds of roots used for fodder, beet-roots, turnips, and carrots, swedes, sugar-cane, vetches, (vetch seeds), bloodmeal, blood feeding cake, cooking and fodder peas, even in hermetically sealed receptacles, beans, lentils, sunflower seeds, [for certain other fodder seeds, see under seeds], mast (beech nuts and acorns).

Fuel-stuffs (coal, coke, petroleum of all kinds, benzine, and other materials for fuel).

All the preparations covered by the expression "mineral oils and motor spirit," distillates of mineral oils, such as petroleum liquid, fuel gas oil, etc., come within the scope of the prohibition. [*December* 4, 1914.]

Gas cleaning material, used.

Glycerine (see Lubricants and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)).

Gold and silver coin or bars (including foreign coinage of gold and silver, silver in plates and gold in leaves).

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Grain (cereals) of all kinds, including rice; grain offals (see Fodder-stuffs).

Graphite and graphite crucibles.

Groats (including sago groats, rice groats, and buckwheat groats).

Gums, resins, and balsams.

Gunpowder (see Explosives).

Haematite iron ore, haematite pig iron, pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Hair yarn.

Hay (see Fodder-stuffs).

Hemp, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof. (See also under heading for Rags.)

[See Note to Cordage.]

Hides:—raw cattle-hides, and salted calf-skins of at least 8 kilogrammes salted weight, and dried calf-skins of at least 4 kilogrammes each. (See also Skins.)

The prohibition applies also to hides which, when trimmed, would fall within the specified weight limits.

According to statements in the Danish press towards the end of October, 1915, the Danish Government has granted licenses for the export of two-thirds of the existing stock of hides, which total about 200,000 in all. [T. C. H. 144.]

Hides and skins, prepared (except goat-skins), and leather.

Honey, artificial.

Horses, including foals and colts.

Instruments and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or materials for warfare by land or sea.

Iron (ferro) alloys (see under Ferrochrome, etc).

Iron ore (haematite), pig iron (haematite), pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").

Iron nails (galvanised) for ship's use, tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates (see Materials, raw); railway wheels (see Wheels).

Jute, raw, and cordage and yarn made thereof; jute sackcloth; jute sacks (empty).

Kainite (see Potash salts).

Knitting-machines; knitting-machine needles.

Lamb and sheepskins, prepared and unprepared; including prepared sheepskin pelts.

Lard (pigs' fat), including fat for industrial use; compound lard.

This prohibition does not apply to Danish-produced lard for human consumption, packed, fastened, and marked in a special manner, nor to Danish-produced lard for technical uses (*i.e.*, lard not suitable for human consumption, but used for technical and industrial purposes, such as soap-making, etc.), packed in a special manner and marked "inedible," etc.

According to a notice in the "Politiken" for the 31st October 1915, the proportion of lard reserved for home (Danish) consumption has been raised from 30 to 40 per cent. [T. C. H. 149.]

Lead of all kinds, old and new, scrap lead (see Materials, raw); lead compounds.

Leather.

Leather wares:—leather goods, not fully worked, including all semi-manufactured leather goods which are merely cut out, stuck or sewn together including (leather aprons); leather driving-belts; all kinds of saddlemakers' wares in the production

of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.

"No new licenses have recently been granted for the exportation of leather waste." [19-11-15.]

Leaves, barks, roots, and seeds for medicinal use.

Lentils (see Fodder-stuffs).

Linseed; linseed oil (included under Vegetable oils, *q.v.*); linseed oil varnish, oil, putty and colours prepared with linseed oil.

Lubricants (including lubricating oils, vaseline, glycerine, and bonefat, bonegrease and bone-oil).

Macaroni.

Magnesium and its compounds.

Maize (included under Cereals); maize meal (see Flour, etc.); maize starch (see Starch).

Malt; malt-germs (see Fodder-stuffs).

Manganese and manganese ore; ferromanganese.

Manures:—manufactured artificial manures, including superphosphates, blood manure, bone dust, sulphate of ammonia, and raw materials for the manufacture of manure, including raw and calcined bones, and gas water. (See also under Potash.)

Raw and pulverised manurial lime are not included within the scope of the prohibition.

Margarine.

Marmalade.

Materials, raw, for building or repairing iron or steel ships, as also for the manufacture of arms or ammunition (including aluminium and manufactures thereof; antimony, asbestos, lead of all kinds, old and new; tinned or galvanised iron plates, and waste of tinned plates; galvanised iron nails for ships' use; copper of all kinds, old and new, (including, *e.g.*, copper tubes); all brass, old and new; gun-metal of all kinds; unwrought nickel, nickel wire; seamless steel tubes (boiler and steam tubes); tins of all kinds, old and new; vanadium ore; wolfram ore; zinc in blocks and sheets; metal scrap—of brass, copper, gun-metal, tin and lead).

Materials, raw, for making powder and explosives (including sulphur, sulphuric acid, saltpetre, Chile saltpetre, nitric acid, and glycerine).

Meal and flour (including maizena and bread of all kinds).

Medical specialities such as atophan (and hydroquinone); medical hand syringes and thermometers.

Medicaments and medicinal stores (see Drugs).

Medicinal parts of plants (barks, leaves, roots and seeds).

Milk (see under Butter, etc.)

Mineral oils, etc. (see Fuel stuffs).

Motor vehicles and motor cycles (including their component parts, also tubes and tyres); motor spirit (see Fuel-stuffs).

Mustard; ground; prepared mustard; mustard seed (see under Seeds).

Needles—knitting-machine needles.

Nickel ore; ferronickel; unwrought nickel and nickel wire (see Materials, raw); nickel compounds.

Nitrate of potash (see Potash salts); nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) (see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)).

Nitric acid (see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)).

Oats, including rolled oats (included under Cereals).

Oil-cake (see Fodder-stuffs).

Oils for fuel (see Fuel-stuffs); oil of turpentine, rectified and unrectified.

Oils and stearines, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).

Oils, volatile.

Oilseeds and other oleaginous products, *viz.*, copra, sesame seed, cottonseed, rapeseed, earthnuts, soya beans, palm kernels, and linseed.

Oleo stock, (premier jus), oleo oil, (oleo, oleomargarine), oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)

Onions, edible.

Ores:—chrome ore, copper ore and slag derived therefrom, haematite iron ore, manganese ore, nickel ore, tin ore, vanadium ore, tungsten ore (wolfram).

Palmkernels (see Oilseeds, etc.).

Paper, old (paper waste).

Paraffin; paraffin candles.

The prohibition of "paraffin" covers paraffin wax. [13-7-15.]

Pasteboard for roofing and for floor covering, and raw pasteboard for the manufacture thereof.

Peas (cooking and fodder peas) and beans (see Fodder-stuffs).
Petroleum of all kinds; petrol.
Pig iron (haematite).
Pigs, live.
Pigskins.
Potash salts such as kainite, potash manure, and chloride of potash, potash lye, chlorate and perchlorate of potash, nitrate of potash.
Potassium and its compounds.
Potatoes; potato starch (see Starch).
Premier jus (oleo stock), oleo oil (oleo, oleomargarine), and oleo stearine. (See also Tallow.)
Pyrites ("*svovlkis*" and "*jernkis*").
Railway wheels (see Wheels).
Rags (woollen and half-woollen), and shoddy; linen rags (*klude*) composed of hemp and flax, and a mixture of flax and cotton yarns.
Raw materials for building or repairing iron or steel ships, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or ammunition (see Materials, raw).
Resins, gums, and balsams.
Rice; rice groats (see Groats); rice starch (see Starch).
Rontgen apparatus and appurtenances.
Roots, barks, leaves, and seeds for medicinal use.
Rubber goods—cycle inner tubes and covers and other goods principally made of rubber.

The prohibition does not apply to cycles brought by travellers for their own use, provided these cases are not made an excuse for evasion of the prohibition.

Rubber, raw (including rubber solution); reclaimed rubber; rubber waste.
Rye (included under Cereals); rye flour, etc. (see Flour).
Sacks, empty (cotton and jute); sackcloth of jute.
Saddlemakers' wares of all kinds, in the production of which the workers' wage does not, in the opinion of the Ministry of Justice, amount to at least 30 per cent of the value of the leather employed.
Saltpetre, and Chile saltpetre (see under Potash and Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)).
Scrap brass, scrap copper, scrap gun-metal, scrap lead, scrap tin (see Materials, raw).
Seeds, barks, leaves, and roots for medicinal use; oleaginous seeds (see Oilseeds); sunflower seeds (see Fodder-stuffs); clover seed; beetseed (including seeds of mangold, red-beet and sugar beet), navew seed turnip seeds, cabbage seeds of all kinds, mustard seeds of all kinds, rapeseed, chicory seed, spurrey seed.

The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to authorize the exportation of cabbage seed on certain conditions.

Sesame-seed (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Shellac.
Shoddy.
Silver and gold coin or bullion (including foreign coins), silver in plates.

Travellers may carry with them gold and silver coins not exceeding 200 kroner in value.

Skins:—lamb and sheepskins, prepared or not prepared (including prepared sheepskin pelts), pigskins; calfskins (see under Hides.)
Soap of all kinds.
Sodium and its compounds.
Soya beans, crushed (see Fodder); soya beans (see Oilseeds, etc.).
Starch (maize starch, rice starch, potato starch, sago starch, and wheat starch).
Stearines and oils, vegetable, for the manufacture of margarine (also compound lard).
Stearine candles.
Straw (see Fodder-stuffs).
Strontium and its compounds.
Sugar.

Licenses to export sugar will only be granted to sugar factories and refineries already established in Denmark, and only for such quantities of sugar as the 1915 harvest can justify. [2-9-15.]

Sulphate of ammonia (see Manures); sulphate of copper (copper vitriol).
Sulphur and sulphuric acid (see Explosives (raw materials for their manufacture)); sulphur compounds.
Superphosphates (see Manures).
Swedes (see Fodder-stuffs).
Syringes, (hand) and thermometers, for medical use.

Tallow (both beef and mutton tallow). (See also Oleo stock, etc.)
Tanning materials.
Tapioca.
Tar (coal tar); tar colours and organic ingredients for producing tar colours, including specially, aniline and aniline combinations, benzol, cresol, and metacresol.
Thermometers and hand syringes for medical use.
Tin of all kinds, old and new, and scrap tin (see Materials, raw); tin ore; chloride of tin; oxide of tin.
Tinned or galvanised iron plates and waste of tinned iron sheets (see Materials, raw).
Tungsten (ore wolfram) (see Materials, raw).
Turpentine (see Resins); turpentine oil, rectified and unrectified.
Tyres (covers) and tubes (see under Rubber, and under Motor Cars).
Vanadium ore (see Materials, raw); ferrovanadium.
Varnish (linseed oil varnish).
Vaseline (see Lubricants).
Vegetable oils and stearines for the manufacture of margarine.
Wastes:—white waste (cleaning waste); cotton waste; rubber waste; waste of tinned sheets (see Materials, raw); waste paper (old paper).
Weapons of all kinds including sporting guns, and distinctive component parts thereof.
Wheat (included under Cereals); wheat flour, etc. (see Flour); wheat starch (see Starch).
Wheels (in pairs) for normal gauge railways, at least 75 cm. in diameter at the tread, and wheels (in pairs) for one-metre gauge railways, 145 cm. in diameter at the tread.
Wire, barbed.
Wolfram (see Materials, raw); ferrotungsten.
Wood, in blocks, beams, and boards. (See also under Butter casks.)
Wool (sheep and lambs); woollen and half-woollen rags and shoddy.
Woollen yarn, whatever be the percentage of wool contained therein; hair yarns.
Woollen goods—woven and knitted woollen tricotage goods, whatever be the proportion of wool contained therein; all woven woollen goods, with the exception of curtain and furniture stuffs and passementerie (the prohibition including wholly or partly made up articles of clothing).

Despite the prohibition, old used garments for personal use, and not for sale, may be sent by post, when the sender gives a written undertaking that only such garments are in question, and provided there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of this undertaking.

Yarns—woollen and hair (see Wool); cotton; hemp; jute; cocoanut.
Zinc in blocks and sheets (see Materials, raw).

NETHERLANDS.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

March 2, 1916.

NOTES.

1. *Exceptions.*—The Crown reserves to itself the right to grant exceptions in certain cases from the prohibitions of export established by Royal Decree, and (by a Royal Decree of 28th August, 1914) the Netherlands Minister of War is authorised in special cases to grant exemptions from any prohibitions to export specified goods which had then been issued or which might in future be issued.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce was published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 11th July, 1915, laying down regulations concerning export licenses, *Inter alia*, it is prescribed that export licenses will only be issued for definitely described quantities of goods, and are to be valid only for a period of one month from the date of issue, unless a shorter period is fixed in the license.

2. *Fishing Vessels.*—A Netherlands Law of the 9th July, 1915, prohibits the loading into, or transport in, fishing vessels, of goods of which the exportation is prohibited, in so far as such goods are not required for use on board exclusively. The Minister of Marine is empowered to grant exemptions from this prohibition in special circumstances.

3. *Export Declarations.*—In virtue of a Royal Decree of the 7th August, 1915, exporters of certain articles are required to state, to the satisfaction of the officials supervising the export, the name and place of residence of the original Dutch importer of the articles or of the raw materials used in their manufacture. [It is understood that on the 8th January 1916, this requirement apply to rubber, candles, and fatty acids, but the export of fatty acids and of rubber and rubber wares has subsequently been prohibited.]

[The notes printed in small type under certain headings in the list below are in the nature of *explanations* of the scope, etc., of the prohibitions to which they refer. The majority of such explanatory notes are translations of Notes appended to the list of prohibited goods which is printed from time to time in the official Dutch paper the "Handelsberichten," and it should be borne in mind that they are in the nature of decisions on the part of the authorities administering the prohibitions, and appear to be liable to alteration or modification as the result of later decisions.]

Acetone.
Acetylene gas; calcium carbide.
Acids—nitric, oxalic, sulphuric. (See also Fatty acids and under Medicines, etc.)
Aeroplanes, etc. (See under Flying machines.)
Aluminium and alloys of aluminium, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which aluminium does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, imposing this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide (if necessary) whether aluminium or aluminium alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate (see Fertilisers).
Ammunition, gunpowder, and parts thereof.
Antimony; regulus of antimony.
Arachides, arachides cake, and arachides meal; almond substitute made from arachides; arachides or ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).
Arms, except sporting arms.
Automobiles and parts thereof and motor cycles and parts thereof.

[See Notes to heading Motor cars, etc.; for worn-out motor tyres see under Rubber waste.]

Bacon (*spek*), fresh, salted, dried, and smoked. (See also under Pork and Meat.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to exports to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to bacon in railway trains and on ships and boats and intended solely for the use of the persons in such trains or vessels. [See also Note to "Pork, etc."]

Bandaging articles and materials therefor (see under Medicines).
Barbed wire (see Wire).
Barley, barley meal, and all articles produced from barley. (See also under Cereals.)
Beans (see Pulse).
Beef (cattle flesh).

According to Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 28th October 1915, and the 2nd February 1916, beef, mutton and fresh veal (*vleesch van nuchtere stierkalveren*) may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging.

The export of offal of pigs, cattle and sheep (livers, tongues) is also regulated by Rijkscommissie referred to above, in virtue of a Decree of the 10th January 1916.

[The maximum quantity of beef which might be exported in the period 8th November—4th December, 1915, was fixed at 1,500,000 kilog., and the maximum quantity of mutton at 900,000 kilog.]

Beets (sugar and other beets including fodder beets)—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; beetroot seed (see under Seeds).
Benzine (petrol).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, all varnishes, siccatives, and similar liquids prepared with resin, benzine, and turpentine, such as bronze tincture, linoleum wax, rubber solution, etc., must be regarded as falling under the prohibition.

Biscuits, etc. (see under Bread).
Blankets and blanket material, woollen (see under Wool, etc.).
Bones, bone-meal (see under Fertilisers).
Boots and shoes (included under Leather, etc.).
Brass, bronze, etc. (see Copper and alloys thereof); bronze coins (Dutch).

Bread, ship and other biscuits, cakes, etc. (all articles produced from wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat and maize).

A Royal Decree of the 1st January, 1915, empowered the Dutch military authorities to allow the export of certain quantities of bread for supplying the daily requirements of the inhabitants of foreign territory in the immediate vicinity of the Dutch frontier, if such inhabitants are unable to obtain bread in their own country, or can only do so under very onerous conditions. [See also Note to Cereals, etc.]

Briquettes (except charcoal briquettes).

Buckwheat and all articles produced from buckwheat. (See also under cereals.)

Butter (except butter accompanied by a special export certificate).

Cabbages of all kinds—whether fresh, or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.

[See Note to Vegetables, salted.]

Calcium acetate; calcium cyanamide (nitrite of lime) and calcium nitride (lime nitrogen) (see Fertilisers) calcium carbide and acetylene gas.

Carbonate of potassium, caustic potash (including potash lye), potassium salts.

Carrots of all kinds (including horse-carrots)—whether fresh, or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.

Carts and carriages for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, carriages (ordinarily so-called) which are not suited for military use, are not prohibited.

[See also Note to Motor cars.]

Cattle, living; cattle flesh (see Beef).

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce published in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" for the 24th August, 1915, provided that as from the 13th September, pedigree cattle, and cows in calf would (subject to compliance with the regulations established by the notice) be allowed to be exported by sea from Amsterdam and Rotterdam and by rail from Nieuweschans, Oldenzaal Winterswijk, Zevenaar, Veulo, Roermond, and Roosendaal.

Cement.

Cereals and articles produced therefrom.

A Notice issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat was to apply to the 1915, harvests of those cereals.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition under the heading "Cereals":—

The following are prohibited:—buckwheat, barley, barley meal, groats, oats, maize, maize meal rye, rye meal, wheat, wheat meal (flour) and all products derived from buckwheat, barely, oats maize, rye, spelt and wheat.

Beer, yeast, gin, and malt wine do not fall under the prohibition, but the following products do:—biscuits (including ship's biscuit, dog's biscuit, and other biscuits), cakes, porridge, gingerbread, macaroni, malt coffee, wafers, pudding powder prepared with grain meal, racahout, triscuit, vermicelli, waffles, and similar articles.

Oat flakes which have been specially prepared for sufferers from diabetes may, however, be freely exported.

Cheese (except cheese accompanied by a special export certificate).

According to a Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 17th November, 1915, cheese may only be exported in virtue of a license issued by the "Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de beschikbaarstelling en den uitvoer van kass." The Decree establishes the regulations governing the issue of such licenses.

[As from the 1st January, 1916, 20 per cent of the cheese purchased or produced in the Netherlands must be retained for home consumption.]

Chicory in any form (including chicory roots), and coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, coffee mixed with chicory in any proportion falls under this prohibition.

A Decree of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 16th October, 1915, stated that 35 per cent of the 1915, harvest of dried chicory roots would be allowed to be exported.

Chile saltpetre (see Fertilisers).

Chloride of lime.

Cloth, military, and clothing made therefrom (see under Wool).

Cloverseed.

[See Note under Seeds.]

Coal and coke; coal-tar; coal-tar dyes (see under Tar dyestuffs).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, bunker coal may be exported in any ship in a quality sufficient to carry the ship to its next port of destination.

Cocoa beans, raw; cocoa paste; cocoa in the lump; cocoa butter (see Fats).

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of cocoa beans applies also to shelled and broken cocoa beans, to cocoa dust [*cacaogruis*], and to roasted cocou beans. [As regards cocoa husks and meal thereof, see under Force feeding cake.]

Cocoanut (cocos) oil and fat (see Vegetable oils).

Coffee; coffee extract; coffee substitutes made from various roots (*peekoffie*) (see under Chicory).

Coins of nickel or bronze (Dutch). (See also under Gold.)

Coke.

Copper and alloys thereof, whether raw or manufactured unless (used as part of any manufactured article of which copper or copper alloy does not constitute a main component part); bronze coins (Dutch).

The Royal Decree of the 3rd March, 1915, imposing the prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance was to decide whether copper or copper alloy constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, electric incandescent lamps may be exported, as copper does not constitute the main component. This does not apply to unserviceable incandescent lamps, which are prohibited as scrap copper. Metallic ashes containing copper, and lacquered or nickelled copper, ("*drukknoopen*"), also fall under the prohibition. Coarse shoes (*klompen*) and skates, mounted with leather, copper, or nickel fall under the respective export prohibition.

Copper sulphate; copper oxide.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, metallic ashes containing copper oxide also fall under the prohibition.

Cotton, raw; cotton waste; cotton yarn; cotton rags (see under Rags).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, cleaning waste comes under the prohibition of export of cotton waste, but candle wicking plaited from cotton yarns does not come under the prohibition of cotton yarns.

Cotton seed (see Oilseeds), cotton-seed cake, cotton-seed meal; cotton-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Diuretine (see Medicaments).

Ducks.

Dyestuffs (tar dyestuffs) (see under Tar dyestuffs).

Earthnuts, earthnut cake, and earthnut meal; almond substitute made from earthnuts earthnut oil (see Vegetable Oils).

Eggs, yolks and whites of eggs whether fresh or dried, and products thereof.

Electric pocket lamps, parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only component parts (such as cases, lenses, small incandescent lamps and batteries) come under the prohibition of "parts." As "raw materials for the manufacture" of such lamps are regarded the carbon sticks required for the batteries, and manganese.

Engine (machine) and lubricating oils.

[See Note under Lubricating oil.]

Ether.

Fats:—all melted or unmelted animal fats, mixtures of these fats with each other, or mixtures thereof with vegetable oils or fats; all edible fats, except margarine in so far as by its preparation with milk and milk ingredients it has been rendered suitable for use as a butter substitute. (See also under Vegetable Oils.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tallow candles, consisting of cattle and/or sheep fat, fall under the prohibition, as does also cocoa butter. The prohibition does not apply to exports of fat to Dutch oversea Colonies and Possessions, nor to fats for the actual use of passengers on railway trains or ships or boats.

Fatty acids (stearine and other), paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.

Fecula and products manufactured therefrom.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to potato meal, potato starch, arrowroot, dextrine, glucose (grape sugar), manihot or cassava meal, sago, tapioca, (ground), tapioca roots, etc. Parts of plants containing fecula, whether or not ground, are also included under the prohibition, so that tapioca roots and katella-tapioca roots, whether whole or cut into pieces, are prohibited. The prohibition is not applicable to apple syrup and jam prepared with glucose.

Fertilisers :—Chile saltpetre, lime saltpetre (nitrate of lime), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride), nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide), ammonia sulphate, ammonia superphosphate, guano and other nitrogenous fertilisers, superphosphates; crude phosphates.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, bone meal, fish meal, and whale meal fall under the prohibition of the export of fertilisers.

Flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom (see under Wool).

Flax.

Flax seed, etc., (see Linseed); flax waste of all kinds; flax (linen) yarns and tow yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes; all linen rags.

A Notice of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, published in the "Handels berichten" for the 10th February 1916, states that permission would shortly be given to recognised exporters and cultivators to export flaxseed (linseed) for sowing.

Flying machines and parts thereof.

Flour and meal, of wheat and spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, and maize; also potato flour (including potato sago and potato starch).

Force feeding cakes (see also those specially mentioned in the list), and meal and waste thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to cocoa husks, cocoa husk meal, corozo-meal, groundnut husk meal (finely ground groundnut shells), caraway seed chaff, and chaff of other oilseeds, linseed husks, mustard cakes, and mustard meal.

The articles known in the trade as palm-kernel cakes and copra meal or cocos meal are generally obtained by grinding or powdering palm-kernel cakes and copra cakes, or cocos cakes, or are to be regarded as waste thereof, and thus fall under the prohibition of export applicable to meal and waste of force feeding cakes.

Mowra cakes, the residue from expressing Mowra seeds, come under the prohibition of expor of force feeding cakes.

Fuel (see under Benzine, Briquettes, Coal, Coal-tar, Gas oil, Liquid fuel, Peat, Petroleum, and Tar colours).

Gas oil.

Glycerine.

Goats, live, and goat flesh.

Gold coin and bullion (bars, rods, etc.).

The prohibition does not apply to gold coins carried by *bonâ fide* travellers.

Grain waste (offal).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Vienna glue or shoemakers' glue made from waste in the manufacture of wheat starch. Molasses cattle feed mixed with grain waste falls under the prohibition of grain waste or of molasses. Chaff falls under the prohibition of grain waste or straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Graphite and articles manufactured therefrom, whether as raw materials or worked, unless used as part of an article of which graphite is not the chief component.

The Royal Decree of the 10th December, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether graphite forms the main component part of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, "kachelglanspasta," consisting of a mixture of graphite with soap or other substances, fall under the prohibition, but pencils (*potlooden*) do not.

Grass seeds.

Groats. (For oat groats, see under Cereals.)

Ground-nuts, ground-nut cake and ground-nut meal; almond substitute made from ground-nuts; ground-nut oil (see Vegetable oils).

Guano (see Fertilisers).

Gunpowder (see under Ammunition).

Guttapercha (see under Rubber).

Half-woollen (mixed woollen) goods (see under Wool).

Hay.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has notified that no permits for the exportation of hay will be granted. ["Handelsberichten," 17-2-16.]

Hemp; hemp yarns, resembling linen yarns, and destined for weaving.

Herring in any form.
Hides and skins. (See also Sheep fleeces.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to all hides and skins, and also to peltry, but not to furriers' wares. In the case of slaughtered calves and other slaughtered cattle, the hides may not be exported with the carcass.

Hogwash, dried.
Honey.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, beehives containing the honey comb, are covered by this prohibition.

Horsecarrots, and other carrots, of all kinds—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Horses, living; horse-flesh.
Instruments, all medical and optical; surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of "surgical instruments" does not apply to rubber articles for the sickroom, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Röntgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Iron, raw, of all kinds; bar iron and bar steel (round, square, and hexagonal), more than 40 mm. in diameter or width, also tool steel, whether old or new.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of export of "raw iron" applies to cast iron imported in raw blocks or lumps, including kentledge (ballast). Wrought articles of cast iron do not fall under the prohibition, nor does malleable iron, hoop iron, sheet iron [but see tinplates], old iron, and iron scrap. The prohibition of square bar iron and steel applies also to rectangular bar iron or steel, provided the smallest side is larger than 40 mm.

Iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron or steel wire; barbed wire; sheet iron, tinned (tinplate).
Jute, raw; jute cloth; jute yarns.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, tailors' linen, consisting of cotton or linen warp with jute weft, does not fall within the scope of the prohibition of jute cloth. Tarred Jute cloth comes under this prohibition.

Knitting machine needles.
Kohl rabis—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved.
Lard (see Fats).
Lead and its alloys; waterpipes and watermaines of lead or of tinned lead.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, tin solder, consisting of 30 per cent of lead and 70 per cent of tin, is prohibited as a lead alloy. Lead ashes, which, besides lead oxide, often contain an appreciable proportion of metallic lead, are also prohibited to be exported.

Leather and articles manufactured therefrom.
Lime, nitrate of (lime saltpetre), nitrate of (calcium cyanamide), lime nitrogen (calcium nitride) (see Fertilisers); chloride of lime.
Linen yarns and tow-yarns, and goods manufactured wholly or in part therefrom, suitable for military purposes; all linen rags.
Linseed (see Flaxseed); linseed-cake, linseed-meal; linseed oil (see Vegetable oils).

[See Note under Flaxseed.]

Liquid fuel.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies to crude, unrefined petroleum and petroleum residue, but not to tar. [Coal tar is, however, specifically prohibited.]

Litter from peat.

[See Note to Peat.]

Lubricating and machine oils.

According to the "Handelsberichten" of the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to Chinese wood oil (obtained from the seeds of *aleuritis cordata*), mawseed oil or poppy oil, or palm-kernel oil. Solid fat (*consistentvet*) and other similar lubricating grease, and hydrogenised castor oil (*i.e.*, castor oil hardened by chemical means) fall under the prohibition.

Macaroni and vermicelli.
Magnesium salts.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations as to the scope of the prohibition of "Magnesium salts":—

Crude carbonate of magnesium or magnesite and refined carbonate of magnesium, called magnesia alba or merely magnesia, fall under the prohibition of the export of magnesium salts.

Magnesium oxide, burnt magnesia, calcined magnesia, or magnesia usta, which, in the unrefined state, is known in the trade as burnt or calcined magnesite, is not really a salt, and therefore does not fall under the prohibition of magnesium salts. Refined magnesium oxide for medicinal use falls under the prohibition of the exportation of medicines.

Maize, maize meal, and all articles produced from maize. (See also under Cereals.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, maize oil is prohibited under this head.

Mangold wurzels even if dried or otherwise preserved; seeds of mangold wurzels.

Manures (see Fertilisers).

Meal of pulse; meal and other products of wheat, spelt, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, maize, and rice; meat-meal.

Meat (see under Bacon, Beef, Goat-flesh, Horse-flesh, Mutton, Pork); meat preparations and provisions containing meat, preserved in tins or other airtight receptacles.

According to the "Handelsberichten", for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition does not apply to soup squares, consisting of meat extract and salt, and not packed in airtight boxes.

Medical and optical instruments.

Medicines and bandaging articles, and materials for making them.

The "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, contains the following explanations under this heading:—

The prohibition is temporarily withdrawn in respect of theobromine, cinchona bark and products derived therefrom, cocaine, coca, and cubebs. The following articles among others, are not as a rule regarded as being covered by the prohibition:—carbonate of ammonia, acetic acid, barium chloride, batiste (except the kinds mentioned below), blood albumen, cocoa butter, caseine, Chinese wood oil, licorice, acorn coffee, gelatine, gypsum, iris root (*rhizoma calami*), carraway-oil, linden blossom, mawseed oil or poppyseed oil, sugar of milk, musk, clove oil, paraffin, peppermint, saccharin, (not being a sodium salt), sanatogen, star aniseed, vanilline, and certain specialities prepared by A. M. Boom of Arnhem, and by other firms.

The following *inter alia*, are covered by the prohibition:—

Alum, anise-seed, borax, diuretine, bicarbonate of soda, guaicol, iodine, iodic acid and other iodine compounds, camphor and camphor acid, creosote and cresol, codliver oil, sugar of lead, magnesia alba, magnesia usta, (pure magnesium oxide), lactic acid, naphthalene, peppermint oil, arsenic, sal ammoniac, ammonia (liquid, or essence of salammoniac), turpineol, thymol, tartaric acid, hydrochloric acid;

Opium and its derivatives: morphine, codeine, pantopon laudanum, etc.

Salicylate, aspirine, novaspirine, diaspirine, antifebrine, lactophenine, antipyrine and other medicinal compounds derived from salicylate and aniline;

Further, mercury and mercury salts, salvarsan and neosalvarsan, bromine salts and other bromine compounds, bismuth, carbolic acid or phenol (purified or crude), castor oil, and patent medicines for inducing sleep, such as adaline, veronal, and trional.

The following are regarded as coming under the prohibition of export of bandaging articles and materials for making them:—Billroth batiste, Mosetig batiste, Juliana batiste, Victoria batiste and permanent batiste, consisting of cotton batiste rendered waterproof by means of rubber also bandaging gauze, cambric tissue and bandaging cotton, by which last heading is to be understood a kind of thin cotton not prepared or only slightly prepared.

Military cloth and clothing made therefrom; goods suitable for military purposes, manufactured wholly or in part of linen yarns and tow-yarns.

Milk, and all products of milk not otherwise specified. (See also Butter, Cheese, and Fats.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, casein (in powder form), milk albumen and milk sugar may for the present be exported without special licenses. Milk bacteria cultures do not fall under the prohibition.

Molasses and syrups; molasses cattle food.

Motor cars and parts thereof; motor cycles and parts thereof.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, speedometers are not regarded as coming under the prohibition applicable to parts of motor cars, nor are bodies (*koetswerken*) for motor cars. "Autowheels" do not come under the prohibition attaching to motor cycles.

[See under Rubber waste for worn-out motor tyres.]

Mutton.

[See note under Beef.]

Needles (knitting machine needles).

Nickel, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which nickel does not constitute a main component part); nickel coins (Dutch).

The Royal Decree of the 16th April, 1915, (which imposed the prohibition of Nickel), authorised the Minister of Finance to decide (if necessary) whether nickel constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

Nitrate of lime (lime saltpetre), nitrate of sodium (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); nitrate of potash (see Potash salts).
Nitric acid.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, aqua regia (a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids) is also prohibited.
Nitride of calcium (lime nitrogen) and nitrite of lime (calcium cyanamide) (see Fertilisers).
Oats and all articles produced from oats. (See also under Cereals.)
Offals of cereals (grain wastes).

[See Note to Grain waste.]

Oilcakes (ground-nut cake, cotton-seed cake, linseed cake, etc.); (see Force feeding cake).
Oilseeds:—linseed, rape-seed, and other oilseeds, but not carraway seed, mustard seed, and blue poppy seed.

A Decree issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce on the 12th July, 1915, stated that the prohibition of the export of linseed, colza-seed, rape-seed, and other oil seeds was to apply to the 1915 harvests of such seeds.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the following fall under the prohibition of the exportation of oilseeds:—anacardi nuts, beechnuts, cashew nuts, canary seeds (*canariumpittem*), cocoanuts, whether or not ground, rasped, or in pieces including copra, ground-nuts (arachides) and almond substitute made therefrom, hemp seed, illippi nuts, mowra seeds, shea nuts and all other Bassia seeds, kapok seeds, niger seeds, palm kernels, and sunflower seeds. By "canary seeds" (*canariumpittem*) are meant the seeds of various kinds of canary used in place of almonds, and the term does not therefore apply to canary seeds used as birds' food, which may be freely exported. Bombay kernels (the seeds of *prunus bokhariensis*), cedar-wood nuts (the seeds of *pinus cembra*), acorns, hazel nuts, Brazil nuts, myrrha beans (the seeds of *pineal*), and stone-nuts (*phytelephas macrocarpe*) are also exempt from prohibition.

[See also Note under Flaxseed.]

Oils:—see under Benzine; Gas-oil; Lubricating and machine oil; Petroleum: Liquid fuel; Turkey red oil, etc.; Turpentine; Vegetable oils.
Onions (except silver onions)—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved.
Optical and medical instruments.
Oxalic acid.
Paper, old and waste paper; felt paper and asphalt paper.
Parafin (see under Fatty acids).
Peas (see under Pulse).
Peat and peat litter.

The prohibition of the export of pest litter, etc., was decreed to obtain control of the export, and not to prevent it. Export is allowed if the exporters satisfy their regular Dutch customers at a fixed price. (C. 951—13-12-15.)

Petroleum; benzine.

[See Note under Benzine.]

Phosphates, crude, and superphosphates (see Fertilisers).
Pigs, living: pigs' meat (see Bacon and Pork).
Pitprops (timber for mines).
Pocket lamps (electric), parts thereof, and raw materials for the manufacture of the same.

[See Note to Electric pocket lamps.]

Pork (*varkensvleesch*), in any form. (See also Bacon, and Meat preparations, etc.)

Varkensvleesch (including offal, *e.g.*, livers) may only be exported in virtue of licenses issued by the Rijkscommissie van Toezicht op de Varkensvleeschvereeniging. (See note to heading Beef.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies also to sausages and any other form of preserved pigs' meat, and in general all parts of pigs except bristles, etc.

Export certificates may only be used for native (Dutch) products, and they cannot be used for American bacon or other foreign bacon or meat.

[For the period 29th November —24th December, 1915, export permits were allowed to be issued for a maximum quantity of 3,500,000 kilogs, of pork, and 1,500,000 kilogs, of sausages partly consisting of pork. N. S. 29-11-15.]

Potash (potassium carbonate), caustic potash (including potash lye), saltpetre, potassium salts.
Potatoes (even cut in pieces or mashed), also waste of potatoes and dried potatoes; potato flour and potato starch (see under Fecula).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 17th February, 1916, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce have notified that export permits will be granted to recognised exporters

and cultivators of seed potatoes in respect of fixed quantities of seed potatoes of early varieties.
(C. 25269—15.)

According to a notice published by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on the 6th May, 1915, potato fibre (*aardappelvezels*) is prohibited under the heading of potato waste. Potato fibre which has been entirely worked up may, however, be exported without permits. Fibre containing, in the dry material, more than 50 per cent of fecula is *not* regarded as having been worked up.

Poultry, alive or dead even frozen ; ducks.

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 29th December, 1915, provides that no permits shall be granted for the export of cockerels and old hens. Licenses will be granted (subject to the conditions prescribed in the Decree) for the export of frozen cockerels and frozen old hens.

Pulp, of all kinds (including sugar pulp.)

Pulse and pulse-meal ; all runner beans, French beans and Heinrich Reesen beans—whether fresh or salted, dried or otherwise preserved ; preparations and preserves of pulse-seeds.

NOTE—According to a notice in the "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of the 7th—8th November, 1915, the prohibition is to be maintained in force for small green peas, brown and white beans, and marrow fat peas (of the 1915 harvest). Notices have been published in the "Staatscourant" laying down the conditions under which export permits would be granted for other peas and beans.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, peas more than a year old fall under this prohibition, but not green unripe pulse-seeds which are to be used as vegetables, other than runner beans, French beans, and Heinrich Reesen beans. The export of prepared peas mixed with dried cuttings of roots is prohibited.

Pyrites.

Rags, woollen and half-woollen ; all linen rags; new and old white cotton rags of all kinds (with the exception of curtains, "house-flannels," and knitted white cotton rags).

Rape-seed (see Oilseeds), rape cake, rape-cake meal; rape-seed oil (see Vegetable oils).

Regulus of antimony.

Rennet preparations.

Resin.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies only to the product known to the trade as resin (pine resin), and not to products such as gum damar and gum copal. So called pitch consisting almost entirely of resin, including brewers' pitch, is covered by the prohibition, but real pitch (coal-tar pitch) is not. Further, fire-lighters consisting of wood shavings, pieces of cork, etc., covered with resin fall under the prohibition.

Rice, rice waste, and all products of rice (including rice starch).

Rubber, gutta percha, and articles manufactured therefrom; rubber waste.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, motor tyres with worn-out treads (*doorgehakte hielen*) and waste of gutta purcha fall under the prohibition of export of rubber waste.

Rubber solution is covered by the prohibition of the export of benzine. [26-1-16.]

Rye, rye meal, and all articles produced from rye. (See also under Cereals.)

Sacks, empty.

The export of empty sacks to be filled and re-imported is allowed under certain conditions (as to security, etc.). Sacks which have been imported into the Netherlands filled may be re-exported in an empty condition after the necessary permission has been obtained. In order to obtain this permission it must be proved that an equal number of sacks of the same sort, filled, was previously imported from the country to which the empty sacks are destined.

Salt.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, exemption from this prohibition may be granted in respect of raw Portuguese salt and raw German rock salt (*mijnzout*) in quantities necessary for use on herring boats.

Saltpetre—Chile and lime saltpetres (see Fertilisers); common saltpetre (see Potash salts).

Sauerkraut (see Vegetables salted).

Scythes.

Seeds :—grass seed; clover seed; seed of vetches and of lupines; spinach seed: (except round spinach seed), purslain seed; seeds of sugar-beets and of fodder-beets, seeds of mangold wurzel; spurrey seeds; pulse seeds, prepared and preserved (see under Pulse). (See also Oilseeds.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 17th February, 1916, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce have notified that exemption from the prohibition of export will be granted in respect of fixed quantities of Dutch white cloverseed of inferior quality.

Sesame oil (see Vegetable oils).

[Sheep, living] sheep fleeces; sheep flesh (see Mutton).

A Ministerial Decree of the 14th July, 1915, provided that, "for the present," permits would be granted for the exportation of live sheep.

Shellac.

Shoddy (artificial wool).

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, shoddy consists of loose wool obtained by picking old woven or knitted goods.

Skins (see Hides).

Soap—In all forms.

Sodium nitrate (Chile saltpetre) (see Fertilisers); sodium salts; sodium lye.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, borax, bicarbonate of soda, Glauber's salt and soda are, *inter alia*, covered by the prohibition of sodium salts.

Soya oil (see Vegetable oils).

Spades.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, only iron spades come under this prohibition; wooden spades may be exported freely.

Spelt (see Wheat).

Starch (rice starch, potato starch, maize starch, and other kinds).

Stearine and other fatty acids, paraffin, and mixtures and products of these articles.

Steel and iron wire, and articles made of steel or iron wire; bar steel and tool steel (see under Iron).

Stomachs of calves.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, salted calf tripe (*kalfspensen*) does not fall under this prohibition.

Straw.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, straw-bands, also straw, used for packing goods destined for export, are exempted from the prohibition. Straw used for covering and protecting potatoes, vegetebles, and fruit, up to a maximum of 300 kilogs. per wagon, is also excepted from the prohibition.

Chaff is covered by the prohibition of the exportation of grain waste or of straw (but not chaff of oilseeds—so that linseed chaff, etc., may be freely exported).

Sugar: sugar pulp (included under Pulp); molasses and syrups; sugar beets; seeds of sugar beets.

On the 23rd September, 1914, the Dutch Government permitted the exportation of 60 per cent of new season's sugar, beginning September—October. This percentage was reduced to 40 per cent by a Decree of the 7th June, 1915.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, edible and potable wares prepared with sugar are not prohibited to be exported unless they are covered by some heading, other than sugar, on the prohibited list.

Sulphate of ammonia (see Fertilisers); sulphate of copper.

Sulphuric acid.

Superphosphates (see Fertilisers).

Surgical instruments.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to rubber articles for the sick room, such as air-pillows, ice bags, etc., but it does apply to Rontgen tubes. No restriction is imposed on the exportation of surgical instruments to the Dutch East Indies.

Syrups (not including apple syrup) and molasses.

Tallow (see Fats).

Tanning materials and tanning extracts.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to logwood, barium chloride, gall-nuts and extracts therefrom, hemlock bark, kino and extracts therefrom, and quercitron bark of fustin.

Tar (coal-tar); tar dyestuffs, and all substances derived from tar which may be used for the preparation or application of tar dyestuffs.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition applies, *inter alia*, to aniline oil, benzol and naphthalene. Dry colours, consisting principally of heavy spar and other cheap materials, coloured with at most 5 per cent of aniline colour, are not prohibited to be exported.

Timber for mines.

Tin and tin alloys, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which tin or tin alloy does not form the main constituent).

The Decree of the 1st November, 1915, which imposed this prohibition provided that the Minister of Finance is to decide (if necessary) if tin or tin alloy forms the main constituent of any manufactured article.

Tinned sheet iron (tinplate); waste of tin plate; empty tins.

According to the "Handlesberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, untinned sheet iron and receptacles made thereof may be freely exported.

Tinned meats or provisions containing meat.
Toluol.
Tool steel.
Tow yarns (see under Linen yarns).
Turkey red oil and other preparations consisting of sulphated oils, whether saponified or not.
Turpentine.
Tyres (see Rubber); tyres for cycles, including tyres attached to cycles.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, used tyres on the wheels of cycles used in *bonâ fide* frontier traffic are *not* covered by the prohibition of export of cycle tyres. [As regards worn-out motor tyres, see Note to Rubber waste.]

Vaseline.
Vegetables:—beans, beetroots, cabbages, carrots, kohl rabis, and onions—whether fresh or salted, dried, or otherwise preserved; vegetables, salted; sauerkraut.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, this prohibition does not apply to salted gherkins, and cucumbers, but it does apply to runner beans, Princess beans, and endives prepared with salt. (See also Beans.)

In virtue of Decrees of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, dated the 6th December, 1915, and the 13th January, 1916 and 4th February, 1916, the State Commission for Supervision of the "Vegetable Central" Association may, issue permits for the exportation of the following articles, subject to keeping for home consumption the requisite quantities:—

Sauerkraut (20 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted runner beans and salted French beans (45 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Salted endives (100 hogsheads or tierces to be retained for every 100 to be exported);

Danish white cabbage (20 kilogs, to be retained for every 100 kilogs, to be exported);

Red cabbage (50 kilog. to be retained for every 100 kilog. to be exported).

Vegetable oils:—coconut (cocos) oil or fat, cotton-seed oil, earthnut (arachides) oil, linseed oil, rape seed oil, sesame oil, soya oil.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, putty and other pigments prepared with linseed oil (including colouring for butter and cheese) are included under the prohibition of export of linseed oil. Butter oil (consisting of refind rape seed oil) comes under the prohibition of rape seed oil.

Vehicles for horse traction; motor cars and parts thereof.

[See Note to headings for Carts and carriages and for Motor cars.]

Vermicelli and macaroni.
Walnut trees and Walnut wood.

According to Decrees of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, dated the 27th November and the 4th December, 1915, the prohibition of export does not apply to walnut trees of which the boughs and trunk together do not exceed 3 metres in length.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Waste of grain; rice waste; potato waste.

[See Note to Grain waste and to Potato waste.]

Waste of wool; flax waste of all kinds; cotton waste (see Cotton); rubber waste (see Rubber); old paper and waste paper; waste of tinplate.
Waterpipes and watermains, of lead or of tinned lead.
Weapons (except sporting weapons).
Wheat, wheat flour, and all articles produced from wheat. (See also under Cereals.)
Wire:—barbed wire; iron and steel wire, and articles made of iron and steel wire.
Wood (walnut, willow and poplar); timber for mines.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, walnut wood cut into pieces for parquet floors is not prohibited.

Wool, raw and washed; artificial wool (see Shoddy); wool waste; sheep fleeces; woollen yarns and woollen mixed yarns; woollen blankets and blanket material; woollen or half-woollen goods; flannel (except cotton flannel) and underwear made therefrom. (See also Military cloth.)

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th January, 1916, the prohibition of the export of woollen and half-woollen goods is not to be applied to goods in the piece except in the case of those specially named, *e.g.*, flannel, military cloth, and woollen blanket material.

Half-wool Jaeger cloth or flannel comes under the prohibition applying to flannel.

Mohair or angora wool, camel hair, and alpaca hair are regarded as wool for the purpose of the export prohibitions.

Carpets (*loopers en tapijtem*) do not come under the prohibition of export.

Articles of woollen flannel other than underware fall under the prohibition of the export of woollen goods.

Woollen and half-woollen rags.

Yarns:—see under Cotton, Jute, Hemp, Linen, Wool.

Zinc sheets; zinc, whether raw or manufactured (unless used as part of any manufactured article of which zinc does not form a main component part).

The Royal Decree of the 25th June, 1915, which imposed this prohibition, empowered the Minister of Finance to decide, if necessary, whether zinc constitutes a "main component part" of any manufactured article.

According to the "Handelsberichten" for the 13th June, 1916, zinc ashes, which, as a rule, contain a considerable percentage of metallic zinc, fall under the prohibition.

ITALY.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 16, 1916.

The list printed on pages 423-433 is based on the list annexed to an Italian Royal Decree of the 2nd January, 1916 (published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 21st January), giving a complete list of articles prohibited to be exported from Italy in virtue of Royal Decrees, etc., issued before that date.

NOTES.

(1) *Re-exportation.*—The prohibition of exportation covers re-exportation from warehouse or in discharge of "temporary admission" permits.—*Decree of August 6, 1914.*

(2) *Transit.*—Merchandise, the exportation of which is prohibited, cannot be re-exported to foreign countries under process of transit or transhipment if it has arrived in an Italian port with bills of lading indicating Italy as the original destination, or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, consignments provided with bills of lading "to order," not indicating by name a foreign (non-Italian) destination, and those having only bills of lading "to bearer," will be considered as destined for the internal use of the State (*i.e.*, in Italy).—*Decree of November 13, 1914.*

(3) A Royal Decree of the 1st August, 1914, provided that *exceptions* to the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the President of the Council of Ministers and of the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, and a further Decree of the 24th November 1914, established a Consultative Committee at the Ministry of Finance, one of the functions of which is to report on such applications for exemptions from prohibitions of exportation as may be submitted for their examination by the Ministry of Finance.

In virtue of a decree of the 15th September 1915, when goods which are, in principle, prohibited to be exported are allowed to be exported under license, a special "concession" tax is levied. Details respecting this tax are given in the notice on pages 47—48 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October.

(4) (*a*) *Exportation to Italian Colonies.*—According to an official communique published in the Italian press on the 14th December, 1915, the Ministry of Finance has empowered Italian Customs authorities to allow the exportation of all goods (except naphthalene and building wood) to Italian Colonies, without special Ministerial sanction. The same applies to oils in general, subject to the necessary *nulla osta* being obtained from the competent

maritime authorities. The transit of all such goods may only be effected on vessels of the Italian subventioned lines.

(*b*) *Exportation to Switzerland.*—By a special agreement with Switzerland, dated the 8th May 1915, the Italian Government permit the exportation to Switzerland, for consumption therein of the following articles, *viz.*:—(a) *slaughtered livestock*, 400 head per month; (b) *pigs*, 1,200 per month; (c) *salt meat (salami), including hams*, up to 110,000 kilog. per month; (d) *geese, turkeys, ducks, pigeons, poultry, woodcocks, game*, up to 100,000 kilog. per month; (e) *fresh fish* (to any quantity); (f) *preserved fish*, 10,000 kilog. per month; (g) *preserves of fruit and vegetables* 10,000 kilog. per month; (h) *preserves of tomatoes* (to any quantity); (i) *herbs and kitchen-garden plants* (to any quantity); (j) *tanning extracts*, 50,000 kilog. per month; (k) *oakbark*, up to 10,000 kilog. per month; (l) *iron pyrites*, 3,000 metric tons per month; (m) *eggs*, 200,000 kilog. per month; (n) *coffee* (to any quantity); (o) *rice chaff*, 100,000 kilog. per month; (p) *hemp* (in quantities to be fixed).

(5) *Liquid fuels: Transport by Sea, etc.*—A Decree of the Lieutenant-General, dated the 18th July, 1915, lays down regulations governing the transport of liquid fuels by sea, and providing for Government supervision in respect of stocks of such materials.

Article 1 of the Decree prohibited until further notice the carriage from the ports, roadsteads, and territorial waters of Italy, of the Italian Colonies, and of the territories occupied by Italy, in any ship, boat, steamer, or other craft, under any flag, of the following goods, however prepared or packed, *viz.*, vegetable oils, animal oils, crude and distilled mineral oils, naphtha, petroleum of all kinds, benzine (petrol) nitro-benzine, alcohol, and, in general, all essences (*essenze*) capable of being used in motors. No restriction, however, is imposed on the exportation of vegetable oils, so far as such export had been duly authorised in accordance with the regulations in force.

Certain modifications of this general prohibition are provided for in Articles 2 and 3 (coastwise carriage, replenishing of stocks in Colonies, etc.).

Articles 4-7 of the Decree deal with the measures taken to obtain information as to stocks of liquid fuel, and the measures of surveillance in respect of such stocks.

Accumulators, electric.
Acetanilide.
Acetates.
Acetone.
Acetylene.
Acids:—acetic acid (and anhydride), acetylsalicylic (aspirine), benzoic acid (and anhydride), boric, butyric, carbolic (phenic), carbonic, chromic, citric, fatty acids, gallic, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, lactic, margaric, nitric, nitrous, oleic, oxalic phosphoric, picric, pyrogallic, pyroligneous, salicylic, sulphuric acid (and anhydride), sulphurous acid (and anhydride), stearic, tannic, tartaric, thymic acid (thymol), tribromophenic (bromol), valerianic; aqua fortis, aqua regia; antimonious anhydride.
Aconite. its preparations and alkaloids.
Adrenaline.
Aeroplanes and hydroplanes, their parts and accessories; aerostates and dirigibles, their parts and accessories.
Agave (fibre).
Airol (iodic thymol).
Albumen.
Alcohol (ethyl, amyl, methyl), even if crude; fusel oil, medicinal alcoholates and alcoholites.
Aldehyde (ethylic, formic, and cumaric).
Alfa (fibres).
Alipine.
Alizarine, artificial and natural.
Alkaloids; arseniates and other salts of alkaloids
Alloys of metals, in lumps, sheets, tubes, plates, wire, etc.; manufactures of metal alloys, and articles with parts composed thereof.
Alloes (fibre and juice (sap).)
Alums:—ammonia alum, chrome alume, ferro-potassic alum, and any other kind.
Alumina, pure, anhydrous, hydrated.
Aluminium salts, including aluminate of potash or soda.
Aluminium and alloys thereof, with copper, crude, in lumps, "piastre fuse," wire, pigs, sheets, plates, tubes, and rods; manufactures of aluminium, and articles with parts of aluminium.

Alumnol.
Amalgam.
Ambroin; manufactures of ambroin.
Ammonia and its compounds; ammoniacal salts, even if calcined; ammonical waters; ammoniacal wastes from the manufacture of gas.
Amyl alcohol, fusel oil; butyrate of amyl; amyline.
Analgene.
Anchors of iron or steel.
Ancusa and ancusine.
Anethol.
Aniline and its salts; colouring substances containing aniline colours or salts.
Animals—bovine, ovine, caprine, equine, porcine; buffaloes.
Antimony, crude and in the metallic state, and its alloys, including antifriction alloys; antimony salts.
Antiseptol; antiseptics.
Apatites.
Apiol.
Aparatus:—orthopedic apparatus; diving apparatus; apparatus of any kind and for any industrial use, made wholly or in part of materials of which the export is prohibited; scientific apparatus of any kind, including telephone, telegraph and radio-telegraphic apparatus, their detached parts and accessories. See also headings for implements, instruments, etc.).
Arachides or earthnuts.
Argentin or argentan (alloy).
Aristol.
Arms (side-arms or fire-arms) of any kind and of any material, their parts and accessories; gun carriages; arms and instruments of war of all kinds, their parts and accessories; sights for canon, rifles, and any other fire-arms; raw materials of all kinds for the manufacture of any kind of arms, of explosives, and of munitions of war.
Arseniates of alkaloids, of bismuth, of mercury, of potassium, of sodium, and other unspecified arseniates; arsenites.
Arsenic and its compounds.
Artificial (chemical) manures.
Asbestos, even in powder; wastes from asbestos manufactures suitable for use as raw asbestos; manufactures of asbestos, or articles into the composition of which asbestos enters, even in part.
Ashes of pyrites; Varech ashes and the like.
Asphalt or Palestine pitch. (See also Bitumens, etc.)
Assafœtida.
Atropine sulphate.
Bacon, lard, etc.
Balata.
Balsams, natural, artificial, medicinal, and the like.
Barbed fencing wire.
Bark (oak). (See also under Dyning materials, Medicinal wares, etc.).

As regards the export of oak bark to Switzerland. *See* Note 4 (*b*) pages 1 and 2.

Barrels (*botti barili*), even knocked-down, new or old; staves for barrels.
Baryta, anhydrous, caustic, hydrated, and oxygenated; baryta white.
Barytine.
Bauxite.
Beer; wastes from the manufacture of beer.
Beetroots, fresh, dry, or roasted; beetroots wastes; beetroot pulp, fresh, dry, or prepared.
Belladonna, its preparation and alkaloids.
Benzine (petrol); benzol; benziline; benzonaphthol? benzoates.
Bicycles and tricycles, their parts and accessories.
Binoculars, telescope, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.
Biscuits (tea); ships' buscuit.
Bismuth (metal) and bismuth salts (including naphtholate of bismuth); bismuth white.
Bitumens, fluid, semi-fluid, and solid; bituminous stone; bituminous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils.
Bladders (see under Indestines).
Blankets, etc., (*coperte*) of cotton, wool, flock wool, and hair.
Blende.

Boilers for steam engines and for other uses.
Bone, horn, and similar materials, raw, wastes of such materials; bone dust and bone ash.
Boots and shoes of all kinds and of any material; wooden shoes (*zoccoli*).
Boot and shoe polishes of all kinds.
Borax and boracite; borates; "boro;" borol; borosodiumcalcite: boric acid.
Bottles (*bombole*) for liquids and for compressed gases.
Bran of cereals and grain.
Brass and brass wares (see under Copper).
Bread of wheat and other cereals.
Brillantine for dressing tissues.
Briquettes for fuel, of any material.
Bristles.
Bromine; bromo-camphor; bromoform; bromol; bromates and bromides.
Bronze and bronze wares (see under Copper); aluminium bronze.
Buffaloes.
Butters (fats):—natural and artificial butter; cocoa butter; cocos butter; "dica" butter; illipe butter; palm butter; nutmeg butter.
Butyrates of amyl, of ethyl, of methyl; butyric acid.

Cables, cords, or wires for electricity, telegraphy, or telephony; ships' cables (hawsers) of any materials.
Cacodylate of sodium, and cacodylic derivatives.
Cadmium.
Calamine; calamite, natural.
Calcium bichromate; calcium carbide; calcium cyanamide.
Callipers and stamps for cartridges and projectiles.
Camphor.
Candles, and waste of candles; torches.
Canes, rushes, and osiers.
"Canfine."
Cantharides and its preparations.
Caps, explosive.
Capers.
Capsicum, oleo resin.
Caramel.
Carbonates.
Carbon tetrachloride; carbon sulphite.
Carbons for electric ovens, for electrodes, for industrial use, for electric lamps, for electric batteries, for brushes for dynamo-electric machines, and for other uses.
Cardboards, including asbestos board and tarred board; cardboard manufactures.
Carob beans.
Carts, ordinary, for road use, their parts and accessories. (See also Vehicles.)
Cartridges, loaded or empty; cartridge cases; cartridge pouches.
Cascara sagrada.
Caseine.
Cassia in pulp; cassia fistula, in the pod or not; cassia lignea.
Cassiterite.
Castoreum.
Cattle (bovine animals.)
Cattle feeding products of all kinds.
"Cattù di Laval."
Caviar.
Celloidine.
Celluloid, rough, in sheets, threads, rods, sticks, tubes, cuttings, waste, etc.
Cellulose.
Cement; manufactures of cement.
Cereals; offals from the milling of cereals (bran, etc.); refuse (*mondiglia*) of cereals. (See also Flour, etc.)
Ceresine.
Cerium.
Ceruse.
Chaff of cereals.
Chalk, prepared, ground, or calcined.
Charcoal (wood).
Cheese.

Chemical products in the composition of which prohibited materials enter, or which are prepared in any way by means of such materials.
Chestnuts, fresh or dried.

No further licenses can at present be granted for the exportation of chestnuts. [30-10-15.]

Chicory (root), fresh or dry; chicory, fresh, dry, or prepared.
Chloral; chloroform.
Chlorides and bichlorides; chlorine; chlorates; hydrochlorates; chlorites: perchlorates; perchlorites.
Chocolate.
Chrome; chrome salts (including chromates, chromites, and ferro-chromates).
Chronometers.
Cinnabar, natural; cinnabar of antimony and of chrome.
Cinnamon.
Citrates, including effervescing citrate of magnesia; citric acid.
Clocks, etc., (*orologio*), with cases of precious metal.
Clove stems.
Coal, anthracite, peat, coke, lignite, boghead; coal and other briquettes; coal wastes.
Cobalt; cobalt salts.
Coca and its preparations.
Cochineal.
Cocoa in the bean, broken, ground, in paste, in powder; cocoa refuse.
Coconuts and palmnuts; copra.
Coffee and coffee substitutes; coffee extract.

The exportation of coffee lying in free deposit has been authorised up to 15 per cent of the amounts now stored, and to 50 per cent of any future quantities deposited.—(*October* 23, 1914.)

As regards the exportation of coffee to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 *(b)* on page 423.

Coins of silver, gold, copper, or nickel.
Colcothar.
Colladine.
Collodion.
Colophany.
Colours of all kinds; colouring extracts, liquid or solid. (See also Dyes, etc.)
Copra.
Copper in lumps, rosettes, sheets, ingots, tubes, etc.; brass in lumps, ingots, sheets, wire, etc., bronze; manufactures of copper, brass, or bronze, and articles with parts composed of these metals.
Copper salts, including copper iodide, copper sulphate, and cupreous preparations; copper ashes.
Cordage, cords, twine, and pack thread: cordage wastes.
Cork; cork wastes; manufactures of cork and of cork dust; bricks of cork residue.
Corundum, natural and artificial.
Cotton, raw; cotton waste; fulminating cotton; absorbent cotton in wadding or prepared with antiseptics for dressing wounds; cotton yarns, tissues, manufactures.
Creolin: creosote.
Cresol and its preparations.
Cutch.
Cryolite.
Cuirasses.
Cyanides, ferrocyanides.
Degras.
Dermatol; dermol.
Detonators.
Dextrine.
Diamonds, rough, for industrial use; diamond dies.

The Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs state that no exception to the prohibition of the export of rough diamonds for industrial use, even as regards the exportation of articles made therewith, will be granted to the countries with which Great Britain is at war. [30-1-16. C. 4834.]

Digitaline.
Disinfectants.
Dyeing materials:—parts of plants for use in dyeing or tanning, such as barks, berries, flowers, fruits, grasses, husks (shells), leaves, lichens, roots, seeds, styles, woods; wastes from extracts of dyewoods or other dyeing materials still suitable for use in dyeing. (See also Colours.)
Dynamite.

Earths, infusorial; salts of rare earths.
Ebonite in lumps, rods, plates, etc.; manufactures of ebonite and articles with parts of ebonite.
Eggs of poultry; eggs of fish; egg white and egg yolk, dried or liquid.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome reported on the 9th October, 1915, that the Italian Government have agreed to allow, in principle, the export of eggs to the United Kingdom, subject to local (Italian) requirements. Applications from Italian exporters for export licenses, which are supported by His Majesty's Embassy at Rome, will therefore be favourably considered by the Italian Government.

As regards the exportation of eggs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 *(b)* on page 423.

Electrical transformers, their parts and accessories; electric cables, etc., (see Cables).
Elithuritane.
Elmithol.
Emery in powder. (See also Grindstones.)
Emetic.
Emetine and its salts.
Equipment and apparatus for marine and aerial navigation; military equipment of all kinds and (in general) everything which can, without manipulation, serve as military or naval armament.
Ergotine.
Eringo (heads and roots).
Esalgine.
Esparto (fibre); manufactures of esparto.
Ethers.
Eucaine.
Eudossine.
Europhen.
Explosive products of all kinds, explosive salts; raw materials of all kinds for making explosives.
Extracts (*sughi*) of meat, of fish, and of vegetables, for use as condiments.
Fats (greases):—animal fats of all kinds; mineral greases; vegetable fats and resin fats; cart and engine grease. (See also Butters, etc.)
Feculæ.
Ferments.
"Ferrugine" (metal filings.)
Fibres:—aloe fibre, agave fibre, alfa fibre, esparto fibre, coconut fibre, tagal fibre; wastes, yarns, tissues, manufactures of unspecified vegetable textile fibres.
Fire-lighting compounds.
Fish, fresh, dried, salted, smoked, or prepared or preserved in any way; eels, fresh or preserved in any way.

As regards the exportation of fresh and preserved fish to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Flex; flax waste. (For manufactures, see under Linen.)
Flour and meal of cereals, grain, pulse, chestnuts, etc., for use as food for men or for animals.
Fluosilicates; fluosalates.
Foodstuffs, preserved, prepared with prohibited articles or containing such articles in any proportion; products of all kinds for human food.

As regards the exportation of certain foodstuffs to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Forage of all kinds; forage cakes.
Forges, protable.
Formalin and formaldehyde; formates.
Fruits of all kinds, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way, including oleaginous fruits; fruit juices, however prepared,

NOTE.—The following fruits are specified by name in the list, *viz.*: dried China oranges; fresh or dried dates; dried figs; fresh or dried grapes; tamarinds; candied fruits; acid fruits (even if in brine) and derivatives thereof.

Fulmicotton and fulminates.
Furniture.
Galena.
Gallates; gallic acid.
Gambier.
Garlic.
Gelatine:—alimentary gelatine; explosive gelatine.

Gentian and its preparations.
Ginger.
Gloves, of wool and felt, for military use.
Glucose.
Glues:—starch glues, gluten glue, and vegetable glue; "naval" glue; fish glue (real or artificial).
Glutine.
Glycerine.
Glycerophosphates; glycerolates.
Goats (caprine animals).
Gold, crude, in leaves, powder, ingots, drawn into wire, etc.; manufactures of gold and articles with parts and accessories of gold; goldsmiths' dross and sweepings.
Gold salts.
Grapes (see Fruits); grape residue.
Graphite, natural, artificial, and products with graphite basis such as "oildag," "aquadag," "waterdag," etc.; graphite wares.

The exportation of graphite will be permitted when the usual application is made and the Italian Government is satisfied that the graphite will not be re-exported. [12-6-15.]

Greases (see Fats).
Grindery.
Grindstones, including those of emery and carborundum.
Guiacol.
Gums.
Guttapercha (see under Rubber).
Hæmatine.
Hæmatite, crude.
Hair of all kinds; yarns, tissues, manufactures of hair.
Harness of beasts of burden and draught animals.
Hay, straw, forage.
Heath twigs.
Helmets for military use, including pith helmets for colonial troops.
Hemp and hemp waste; yarns, tissues, manufactures of hemp.

A notification respecting the scheme for dealing with applications for licenses to ship hemp from Italy to the United Kingdom was published in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th October, 1915 (page 22).

As regards the exportation of hemp to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Henbane and its preparations.
Herbs (*erbe*), medicinal and comestible.
Hides and skins (not furskins), crude, fresh, or dry; hides and skins tanned with the hair (excluding fine furskins), and manufactures thereof; hides and skins tanned without the hair, and manufactures thereof, and articles with parts of skin; unmanufactured common furskins; varnished hides and skins; wastes of tanned hides and skins suitable for any use.

The Italian Government have agreed to release, for the benefit of the War Office, a certain number of heavy Italian hides per week required for the production of boot soles for army boots, in return for the option given to the Italian Government on dacca kips under 8 lb. in weight from India and the United Kingdom. (*See* the notice on page 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th February 1916.)

Honey.
Hops.
Horn, bone, and similar materials, raw; wastes of such materials.
Horses, asses, mules.
Horsehair and manufactures thereof (including tissues).
Horseshoes and shoeing material.
Hunting equipment.
Husks—of cocoa, of oak (bark), of almonds, of nuts, etc.; husks of rice and of any other cereals.
Hydrastis canadensis.
Hydrates; hydrochlorates; medicinal hydrolates; hydroxides; hydrosulphates.
Hydroquinone.
Hypochlorites; hypophosphites; hyposulphites.
Inchthyol.
Implements and tools, ordinary for agricultural or industrial use.
Indigo, natural and synthetic.
Inks.

Insecticide powder.
Instruments and tools for arts and crafts; scientific, optical, mathematical, chemical, physical, surgical, astronomical, nautical, electro-technical, and precision instruments, instruments of observation, etc., instruments for sanitary and medicinal use of any kind and of any material.
Insulating or lubricating cords.
Intestines and bladders, fresh, salted, dried, or prepared in strings for surgical use.
Iodine; iodides and bi-iodides; iodates; iodoform; iodol.
Ipecacuanha.
Iron and steel, rolled, forged, drawn into wire, and tubes; electrolytic iron; crude iron and steel in pigs, ingots, or slabs; steel in the form of springs, etc.; iron rails for railways and tramways; cast iron in castings, rough or worked in any way; cast iron in slabs and scrap; manufactures of iron or steel and articles with parts of these metals; tinplate; manufactures of tinned, galvanised, or leaded iron plates.

According to Italian excise regulations, metallic iron alloys include ferromanganese containing more than 30 per cent of manganese, ferrosilicon-manganese containing more than 30 per cent of silicon and manganese together, ferro-aluminium, containing more than 10 per cent of aluminium, ferrochrome containing more than 10 per cent of chrome, ferrosilicon containing more than 4 per cent of silicon and ferrotungsten. Spiegeleisen is also covered by the prohibition.

As regards the exportation of iron pyrites to Switzerland, see Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Isonaphthol.
Jute and jute waste: yarns, tissus, manufactures of jute.
Kaolin, including potters' clays.
Kapok.
Kermes.
Kienol.
Kieserite.
Lacs of all kinds.
Lactates; lactophenine; lactose; lactic acid.
Lamps, lanterns, etc., of all kinds for signalling purposes, for searchlights, etc., electric lamps, their parts and accessories.
Lanoline.
Lard, bacon, etc. (*lardo strutto*).
Lead and its alloys in lumps, wire, ingots, sheets, tubes, powder, etc., wastes from lead smelting; lead ashes, ashes of tin and lead; manufactures of lead and articles with parts of lead.
Lead salts.
Leather (see Hides and skins); leather manufactures or articles in the composition of which leather enters, even in part.
Lenses, loose or mounted, for spectacles or for optical, physical, etc., instruments.
Leucoplaster.
Levulose.
Licopodium.
Lignorosine.
Ligroine.
Lime, slaked or quick, and hydraulic lime.
"Limonite" (brown iron oxide).
Linen yarns, tissues, manufactures; body linen (*biancheria*).
Lint or hurds of flax or hemp (*lisca*).
Linters.
Liqueurs.
Liquorice (roots and juice.)
Litharge; lithopone.
Lithium and its salts.
Litmus.
Locomobiles; locomotives.
Lubricating mineral jellies; lubricating materials of any kind; lubricants of any kind and of whatever material composed, liquid, solid, in paste, or in powder; lubricating or insulating cords.
Lyes of all kinds.
Mace.
Machines for any use, their detached parts and accessories.
Magnesia alba, calcined or caustic.
Magnesite; magnesium.
Magnetite.

Magnets.
Malt, malt wastes; maltose.
Manganese; manganates; permanganates.
Manioc and tapioca.
Manna and mannite.
Manures, chemical.
Maps:—geographical, topographical, or marine maps (charts); maps and plans of any district within the territory of any belligerent or in the zone of military operations, on the scale of 1 to 250,000 or on any larger sclale, also reproductions of such plans or maps on any other scale, executed by means of photography or by other processes.
Margarine, animal or vegetable; margarine acid.
Marzipan.
Mastics, including shoemakers' cement.
Mats (*stoie*), and wares of matting; mats and nets of rope yarn (*baderne*).
Matches.
Meat:—venision and game; meat, fresh, frozen, smoked, salted, tinned, marinated or prepared or preserved in any other way; bacon; extract of meat.

As regards the exportation of certain kinds of meat to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 on page 423.

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations (including medicinal alcholates, etc., soaps tinctures); medicinal parts of plants, such as balsams, barks, flowers, fruits, leaves, roots, saps, woods, seeds.
Menthol.
Mercury; mercury salts (including bichromate of mercury.)
Methylaniline.
Mica; manufactures of mica or into the composition of which mica enters, even in part.
Micanite; manufactures of micanite or into the composition of which micanite enters, even in part.
Military equipment of any kind and of any material; clothing for troops; raw materials of all kinds for the manufacture of the forgoing.
Milk, fresh, sterilised, condensed, in powder, or prepared in any other way.
Mines, floating.
Miners' fuzes; miners' ropes.
Molasses; molasses waste.
Money (paper). (See also Coins).
Molybdenum; molybdenite.
Motor cars and motor-lorries, their parts and accessories (including chassis.)
Motor cycles, their parts and accessories.
Motor spirits.
Munitions of war (see under Arms, etc.); raw materials of all kinds for making munitions of war (projectiles, etc.).
Mustard; mustard seed.
Naphtha.
Naphthaline and its mixtures; naphthol; naphthalol; naphthylamine; naphtholate of bismuth.
Naval construction—materials of any kind for. (See also under Equipment.)
Needles, including hosiery needles.
Nickel and its alloys, and cubes, lumps, wire, sheets, tubes, and rods; manufactures of nickel and its alloys, and articles having parts of nickel or nickel alloys.
Nitrates; nitrites; nitric acid; nitrous acid.
Nitrazol.
Nitrobenzine; nitrocellulose; nitroglycerine; nitrated jute; nitronaphthaline; nitroprussiates.
Nosophene.
Nutrose (caseinate of sodium.)
Nux vomica and its preparations.
Oats.
Ochre.
Oils:—animal oils; carbolic oil; tar, resin, and mineral oils, light and heavy, crude, refined, and residues; bituminous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils; essential oils derived from materials of which the export is prohibited; vegetable oils; acetone oil; aniline oil; colophany oil; cod-liver oil; paraffin oil and vaseline oil.
Oil dregs.
Oilseeds; meal of oilseeds.

Oleates.
Olein ; oleic acid.
Oligist.
Olive husks, even if ground.
Onions.
Opiates.
Opium and preparations thereof.
Ores, metallic, including mercury ore.
Orpiment.
Osmium.
Oxalates and bi-oxalates ; oxalic acid.
Oxides and bi-oxides.
Ozokerite.
Palladium.
Palmitine.
Paper money ; paper (*carta*) of all kinds, including paraffined papers, waxed papers, shaped paper for box manufacture, and photographic paper ; manufactures of paper.
Paraffin.
Paraldehyde.
Pastes of wheat (macaroni, vermicelli, etc.).

The Customs authorities have received instructions to grant export licenses for macaroni and other edible pastes for all Allied countries, the continent of America, and countries beyond the Suez Canal. Applications for licenses to export to countries bordering on the Central Empires must be submitted to the Ministry of Finance. [31-10-15.]

Peat ; bricks of peat.
Peel of oranges, of citrons, of lemons, and their varieties.
Pegamoid and similar products.
Pepper and pimento.
Pepsine.
Peptone (meat).
Peroxides, metallic ; peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenated water).
Petroleum ; bitominous or pitchy wastes from the distillation of mineral oils ; motor spirits, benzine (petrol) ; gasoline.
Phenates ; phenol ; phenic acid ; phenolphthaleine.
Phenylhydrazine.
Phosphates and phosphites ; phosphoric acid ; phosphides ; perphosphates ; pyrophosphates.
Phosphorus and its derivatives.
Photographic plates ; photographic paper.
Picrates ; picric acid.
Pigeons, alive or dead.
Pigs.
Pine wool ; pine fibre.
Pink salt.
"Pinna marina."
Pitch (*brai, pece*).
Platinum, crude, in sheets, wire, etc. ; manufactures of platinum, and articles with parts or accessories of platinum.
Platinum salts.
Policarpine.
Potassium, potash, caustic potash, and potash salts, including saline from the exhaustion of sugar beets.

NOTE.—The following potash salts are specified by name in the list—aluminate. antimoniate, bicarbonate, bichromate, bitartrate, carbonate, molybdate.

Potatoes.
Poultry, alive or dead ; wild and domestic ducks.
Powders for tempering metals.
Primings, ignition.
Products with basis of mineral oil, fat, soap, and fatty or lubricating substances.
Products of all kinds derived from materials of which the export is prohibited.
Projectiles of all kinds and their parts. (See also Munitions.)
Protargol.
Prussiates ; nitroprussiates.
Pyramidon and the like.
Pyridine.

Pyrites; ash of pyrites.
Pyrolignites; pyroligneous acid.
Pyrolites.
Pyrolusite (natural bioxide of manganese).
Pyroxylin.
Quinine, its salts and preparations; quinoline.
Rags of all kinds.
Railway and tramway cars and car bodies, their parts and accessories; portable railways, including "binari" and cars; railway and tramway materials of any kind.
Reagents for chemical and bacteriological use.
Realger.
Red lead; yellow lead (massicot); white lead.
Reflectors (parabolic) for searchlights and for scientific instruments.
Rennet.
Resins and resinous substances.
Resorcin and its derivatives.
Rhodium.
Rhubarb.
Rice and "risino."
Ropes (see Cardage, etc.); miner's ropes.
Rubber (caoutchouc) and its varieties; rubber (gomma elastica), crude, also regenerated rubber, and substitutes; balata; gutta-percha; rubber and gutta-percha waste; waste of rubbered cloth from which the rubber can be recovered: jellies, solutions, and other preparations containing rubber; manufactures of rubber or gutta-percha, and articles with parts of such materials; products of all kinds containing rubber and gutta-percha.
Ruthenium.
Rye and bearded rye.
Saccharine and its compounds; saccharates.
Sacks of all kinds and of any material.
Saddles and pack saddles and saddle-makers' wares; saddlebows.
Saffron; saffron flowers.
Salicylates; salicylic acid.
Salines.
Salophenol; salol.
Salvarsan and neo-salvarson.
Saltpetre.
Sands:—argentiferous, auriferous plumbiferous, and cupriferous sand; monazite sands.
Sanitary materials and articles, and medical instruments of any kind and of any materials.
Santonin and its preparations.
Scheelite.
Schist, bituminous.
Scrap, filings, dross, and clippings of steel, iron, cast iron, and any other metal, including precious metal.
Searchlights and their parts. (See also under Lamps, Reflectors).
Seeds—forage seeds, clover seeds, and field seeds in general; oilseeds; medicinal seeds; seeds for dyeing and tanning.
Selenium.
Semolina.
Serums and vaccines, curative, preventive, or diagnostic.
Sheep animals of the ovine species.
Ships, barques, boats, and craft of all kinds, even if destined for the navigation of rivers, lakes, or lagoons; floating docks.
Shoddy.
Silicon; silicates.
Silk and silk wares, the following, namely:—artificial silk; tussah silk, crude, spun, and woven; "roccadino" or "pettenuzzo" in the mass or combed; yarns of "roccadino" and "filaticcio"; tissues and manufactures of "roccadino" and "pettenuzzo."
Silver, crude, in powder, rods drawn into wire, rolled, beaten into leaves, etc.; manufactures of silver and articles with parts or accessories of silver.
Silver salts.
Silvine.
Sinews of oxen and other animals.

Sledges.
Smithsonite.
Soaps, common and perfumed, (solid and liquid); medicinal soaps; metallic soaps; wastes from the manufacture of soap.
Soda (sodium carbonate), natural or artificial; sodium; caustic soda; salts, *viz.*, arseniate, bicarbonate, bichromate borax, cocodylate. (See also Nutrose and under general headings for salts, such as Nitrates, Chlorates, etc.)
Solder containing copper and lead.
Soup squares.
Speiss.
Spermaceti.
Spices.
Spirits.
Spodium.
Starch of any material, ordinary or fine qualities, in paste, roasted, or prepared in any way; starch wastes and wastes from the manufacture of starch; weavers' starch; dextrine.
Stearine, animal and vegetable; stearic acid.
Steel (see under Iron).
Stomachs of fish, of oxen, calves, etc.
Storax.
Stovain.
Straw; manufactures of raw, including hats.
Strontianite; strontium salts.
Stucco.
Styline.
Sugar of any kind; sugared goods (products containing sugar).
Sulphates, bisulphates; persulphates; sulphites; bisulphites; sulphides (including carbon sulphide); bisulphides.
Sulphocyanides; sulphophenates; sulphoricinates.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur; sulphur ore.

In general no difficulty will be placed in the way of sulphur being exported from Sicily to the United Kingdom.

Sulphuric acid and sulphuric anhydride; sulphurous acid and sulphurous anhydride.
Sumach.
Superphosphate of lime.
Sweetmeats (medical and other).
Syrups.
Talc in lumps and in powder.
Tallow, animal and vegetable.
Tannalbine; tannigene.
Tannin, tannic acid; tannates; tanning extracts, liquid or solid; tanning materials of all kinds. (For parts of plants for use in tanning see under Dyeing materials.)

It is possible that the Italian Government may shortly be able to allow a little tanning extract to be exported to Allied countries. [13-11-15.]

As regards the export of oak bark and tanning extracts to Switzerland, *see* Note 4 (*b*) on page 423.

Tapioca and manioc.
Tar.
Tarpaulins (for covering goods or carts).
Tartar; tartar wastes; cream of tartar; tartrates; tartaric acid.
Tea; Paraguay tea.
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and cables (see under Apparatus and Cables).
Tellurim.
Terpine.
Tetronal.
Thallium.
Theobromine.
Thymal (thymic acid) and its preparations.
Tin in lumps, ingots, sheets, wire, tubes, etc.; manufactures of tin and its alloys, and articles with parts of tin or its alloys.
Tin ashes; calcined tin; stannous preparations; tin salts; stannates; tetrachloride of tin.
Tinplate and wares thereof (see under Iron).

Tissues of any textile material for making airships or balloons.
Titanium.
Tobacco in leaves, oriental and native (Italian); oriental seeds.
Toluol and mixtures of toluol, derived from tar, from petroleum, or by any other process.
Tomatoes, fresh, dried, in brine, or prepared or preserved in any way.
Torpedoes.
Tow (*capecchio*); tow (*stoppa*) of hemp or flax.
Transmission belts.
Trional.
Trioxymethylene.
Tropon.
Trucks (iron) for transporting goods, even if intended to run on rails; locomotive trucks and waggons.
Tungsten; manufactures of tungsten, including filaments for electric lamps.
Tungstates.
Turpentine, natural, artificial, and derivatives; turpentine oil (*acqua ragia*).
Tyres for vehicles.
Uranium.
Urea and its compounds; urethane.
Urotropin and its preparations.
Valerianates; valerianic acid.
Valonea.
Vanadium.
Varnishes.
Vaseline, natural, and artificial.
Vegetable ivory.
Vegetables, and kitchen garden produce, fresh, dried, or preserved in any way.
Vehicles of all kinds, and parts thereof (including tyres).
Velocipedes ("marine," for roads, or for railways); their parts and accessories.
Vermilion, natural and artificial.
Vermouth.
Veronal.
Vinegar.
Vioform.
Vitriols:—white vitriol; Salzburg vitriol; green vitriol.
Wadding of cellulose, wool, hair, horsehair, etc.
Wastes from the distillation of cereals or of turpentine; wastes from the manufacture of beer; wastes from the manufacture of nitric acid with sodium nitrate, or from the manufacture of sulphuric acid; wastes from the working of metals and of metal wares; wastes from exhausted tannic juices.
Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen; glycerine water; medicinal waters.
Waxes:—Carnauba wax, mineral wax (ceresine, ozokerite, etc.), paraffin, and vegetable wax.
Wheat and spelt.
White lead, red oxide of lead, and yellow lead; baryta white; bismuth white zinc white.
Wine; wine lees.
Wolframite.
Wood ashes; wood wool; firewood; building and working wood, including wood specially adapted for aeronautical construction; medicinal woods; woods for dyeing and tanning; manufactures of wood and articles with wooden parts.

A notice has been published to the effect that no exceptions will in future be allowed from the prohibition of the exportation of wood (in general and of combustible material of all sorts. [3-12-15.]

Wood pulp; wastes from the manufacture of wood pulp by the sulphate process.
Wool, unwashed, washed dyed; flock wool and hair; shoddy; wool wastes, yarns, tissues, and manufactures of wool.
Wulfenite.
Xeroform.
Xylol.
Yarns (see under the respective textile materials).
Yeasts of all kinds.
Zinc in lumps, plates, ingots, wire, tubes, etc.; manufactures of zinc and articles with parts of zinc.
Zinc ashes; zinc white.
Zirconium.

FRANCE (AND ALGERIA).

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 1916.

By a series of Presidential Decrees*, the exportation and re-exportation (after warehousing, transit, or transhipment) from France of the articles mentioned in the list on pages 3—16 has been prohibited. The prohibitions so imposed are also applicable in Algeria. The Decrees imposing these prohibitions, however, provide that exemptions therefrom may be accorded under conditions to be laid down by the Ministry of Finance, and applications for such exemptions are dealt with by the "Commission Interministérielle des dérogations aux prohibitions de sortie."

Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.—By a series of Ministerial Decrees the prohibition of the exportation and re-exportation of a number of articles has been abrogated, so far as concerns consignments which are destined for the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates (including Egypt), the uninvaded territory of Belgium, Japan, Montenegro, Russia†, Serbia†, or American countries; and according to a decision of the 16th April 1915, the abrogation of the prohibition also applies to exports to the Belgium Congo. *The articles which may thus be exported or re-exported from France to the countries specified, without special authorisation, are printed in italic type in the list on pp. 3—16.*

Decisions of the 13th October, the 30th November, and the 6th December 1915, provide that consignments of war material (as specified), and of optical instruments and helmets destined for Allied countries, may, in future, be exported without previous authorisation, subject to the production of a certificate from the competent military authority.

Exportation to French Colonies.—According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, goods, the export of which from France is prohibited may be sent to French Colonies, Tunis, or the French Zone in Morocco (subject only to the production of a bond for their due arrival at their destination), except in the case of certain goods (arms, explosives, munitions of war, military stores, rubber, scrap iron, copper, scrap copper, etc., sulphur, etc.), in respect of which special authorisation must be obtained. According to a decision of the 31st March 1915, consignments to Tangiers are to be treated in the same way as consignments to the French Zone in Morocco.

Relaxations of Prohibition of Transit.—(*a*) *Switzerland.*—Goods the exportation and re-exportation of which from France are prohibited may be sent from the United Kingdom to Switzerland in transit through France, on the production to the French authorities of the pink certificate which is issued by the British Customs authorities showing that the exportation of the goods to Switzerland has been licensed. Special application for a transport permit must, however, be made by the forwarding agents at the French port of discharge in respect of consignments of goods, accompanied by the pink certificate, in cases where the goods are sent *via* French ports other than Cette. In the case of goods sent by parcel-post, a special label affixed to the parcels is substituted for the pink certificate.

Certain articles from Switzerland to the United Kingdom are allowed to pass through France without enquiry as to their origin. These goods include knitting needles, atropine and its salts, iron casks, "épointe," belladonna leaves and roots, henbane leaves, tricresol, Hernst laryngological electric lamps, carbonate of potash, caustic potash (in specified quantities), technical, etc., books (Decision of the 17th November 1915).

An arrangement between the French and Swiss Governments (concluded in January 1915 and modified in May 1915) provides that certain maximum monthly quantities of petroleum (4,500 tons), petrol (1,500-2,000 tons), lubricating oils and fats (1,300 tons), and special oil for Diesel engines (500 tons), may be allowed to pass in transit through France to Switzerland. The bills of lading in respect of these oils must be endorsed to the "Commissaire des Guerres de l'Armée suisse," and the oils must be landed at a French Mediterranean port, or if landed elsewhere, this fact must immediately be notified to the French Government.

* The dates of these Decrees are as follows: December 21st, 1914, January 9th, February 4th, March 6th and 30th, April 1st and 3rd, May 26th, July 3rd, 22nd and 31st, August 5th, 20th, and 25th, September 3rd and 21st, October 13th, November 11th, 18th, 22nd, and 29th and December 7th, 1915, and February 12th, 1916. The Presidential Decrees prohibiting the exportation of (1) tobacco and (2) palm shoots from Algeria (see pages 449 and 445) were dated the 10th September and the 31st December, 1915.

† Under reserve, as regards exports to Russia and Serbia, of the furnishing of a bond to be discharged by the Russian or Serbian Customs authorities. As regards exports to Russia, these bonds must, according to a notice published in the "Journal Official" of the 13th July, 1915, be discharged within 2 period of five months.

(b) *Italy.*—Consignments of goods (the export and re-export of which from France is prohibited) will, when sent from the United Kingdom to Italy, be allowed to pass in transit through France, provided that the pink certificate, which is issued by the British Customs authorities in respect of licensed exports to Italy, is produced to the French Customs authorities, and subject to certain limitations as to the number of trucks which may be allocated each day for the transport of the goods over the French Railways. Special application for transport facilities must at present be made in each case in respect of consignments (accompanied by the pink certificate) destined for Italy, and sent *via* Dieppe, Havre, or Rouen.

When goods are exported to Italy on the authority of a permit issued by the "Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement," the fact that the goods are destained for the Italian Government will be notified on the pink certificate, and such goods will be granted priority as regards transport over the French Railways.

In virtue of a decision of the 3rd July, 1915, goods of Italian origin, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France, may pass in transit through France, without special authorisation, when consigned to Allied countries; as regards Italian goods consigned to neutral countries, transit through France will be allowed provided that the goods are accompanied by a permit issued by the Italian Customs authorities showing the actual destination of the consignment.

(c) *Spain.*—According to a decision of the 20th January 1916, goods (of a kind prohibited to be exported from France) sent from the United Kingdom to Spain may be sent in transit through France without special formality if accompanied by the pink certificate. According to a decision of the 17th September, goods may be sent in transit through France from Spain to the United Kingdom, without special permission, even if of a kind prohibited to be exported from France.

Transhipment in French Ports.—According to a decision of the 20th July 1915, all goods of the kinds prohibited to be exported and re-exported from France may, *if destined for the United Kingdom*, be transhipped in a French port and allowed to proceed freely to their destination without special authorisation, provided that the goods were shipped on a direct bill of lading to the United Kingdom, or are accompanied by a certificate from the British authorities at the place of despatch stating that, at the time of departure from the country of origin, the goods were destined for the United Kingdom.

According to a decision of the 13th December 1915, dry foreign hides and skins, *destined for Italy, Spain, or American Countries*, may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided they are accompanied by a direct bill of lading from the port of departure to the countries mentioned. In the case of consignments to the United States, a certificate from the American Consul at the port of departure, attesting that the skins are intended for the United States, will be accepted.

According to a decision of the 21st December 1915, goods shipped from any Allied or neural country to Belgian Congo may be transhipped in French ports, without previous authorisation, provided that the interested parties produce a certificate from the French Consul at the port of shipment stating that, at the time of departure, the goods were destined for the Belgian Congo.

Abrasives (see Carborundum, Corundum, and Emery).
Accumulators and accumulator Plates.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this heading does not apply to accumulators and accumulator plates for submarines, which are classed as articles of naval material (see under heading for motor vehicles, etc.). Special permission must therefore be obtained before such articles can be exported to the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, etc.

Acetates:
Acetate or pyrolignite of lime, and medicinal acetates.
Other acetates.

According to a decision of the 28th December, 1915, "other acetates" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland.

Acetic acid and its medicinal salts; acetic ether.
Acetine.
Acetyl-cellulose.

Acetyl-cellulose may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Acids (see under the relevant headings—Acetic, Hydrobromic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Nitric, Olein, Salicylic, Stearic, Sulphuric, Tartaric).

Aconite (preparations and alkaloids).

Aconite (preparations and alkaloids) may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Acrons.

Acrons may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Aeroplanes and airships and detached parts thereof; rigging, tackle, and equipment for aircraft. (See also Machines.)

Agar-agar or librine

Alcohols—amyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, and ethyl alcohol.

Alizarine (see Tar dyes).

Alkaloids, vegetable, other than those specially mentioned in this list.

These alkaloids may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Almonds, nuts, and walnuts.

Alumilna, anhydrous and hydrated, and salts of alumina; oxides of aluminium; alums. (See also Corundum.)

Alums may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Aluminium ore; aluminium (metal), pure or alloyed.

Aluminium wares (manufactures of aluminium).

Special permits must be obtained for the export to any country of aluminium wares falling under special prohibitions, such, *e.g.*, as detached parts of aluminium for aeroplanes and airships. (Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915.)

Ammonia; ammoniacal salts.

Aniline (see Tar dyes).

Antifriction metal.

Antimony, ore and metal, pure or alloyed.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies not only to ore, metal, and regulus, but also to oxide of antimony.

Antipyrine.

Apparatus, telegraphic; electric apparatus for fire control; surgical apparatus and instruments (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

[See Note to Telegraphic apparatus.]

Arms of war, of all kinds; *firearms (other than arms of war), and detached parts thereof;* side arms and detached parts thereof.

[See Note on page 435, "*Exportation to Allied Countries, etc.*"]

Arsenic and its salts.

Asbestos, unmanufactured or manufactured.

Aspirine.

Asses, mules, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Atropine.

Balata (see under Rubber).

Bamboos.

Bandaging articles (Fr. : objets de pansement).

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Barks:—*Cinchona bark;* tanbarks (see Tanning materials).

Beetroots for the manufacture of sugar; beetroot saline; beetroot seed.

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Bicycles, and detached parts thereof.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Bismuth and bismuth salts.

Bladders, casings, and skins (Fr.: vessies enveloppes et membranes) for preparing pork-butcher's wares.

Blankets, woollen (see Wool.)
Boats, river (see under Vessels.)
Bones.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather wares); boot and shoemaking material (see under Grindery and Tools).
Bran and other milling refuse.
Bromine and bromides.
Building timber.
Butter.

The prohibition on the export of salt butter is absolute, but fresh butter will be allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom up to the monthly amounts exported normally.

Cables and wires, insulated, for electricity.
Caffeine.
Calcium cyanamide; *calcium carbide.*
Camphor.
Camping outfit, military (see Military clothing, etc.)
Candles of tallow (Fr.: chandelles).

Tallow candles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Cantharides and preparations thereof.

Cantharides and preparations thereof may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Caoutchouc (see Rubber.)
Carbide of calcium.
Carbon sulphide; silicide of carbon (carborundum).
Carbons for electricity.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this prohibition applies only to electrodes, and not to other carbons prepared for electrical use.

Carborundum (silicide of carbon). (See also under Emery.)
Carob beans.
Casein.

This prohibition is only to apply to alimentary casein. (Decision of the 28th June, 1915.)

The denaturation of casein may be effected by means of sulphate of baryta, on condition that this substance is to be present to the extent of 2 per cent, and is to be intimately mixed in the casein. (Decision of the 13th December, 1915.)

Catechu, crude (Fr.: en masse.)
Cattle (Fr.: bestiaux.)
Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates, sheets, rods, tubes, sticks, scrap, waste.
Cellulose.
Cement.

Cement may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Ceresine.
Charcoal (wood charcoal.)
Charts and maps (geographical or marine.)
[See Note to heading Maps, etc.]
Chees.
Chemical products for pharmaceutical use other than those specifically mentioned in this list.

Such products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chicory roots, green or dry.

The exportation of wastes of chicory, known as "touraillons," is authorised without special formality. (Decision of the 25th January, 1916.)

Chloral; *chloramid and preparations with a chloral basis.*

Chloramid and chloral preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chlorates and perchlorates.
Chloride of lime; *chlorides of tin, of magnesium, of zinc.*

Chlorides of tin, of magnesium, and of zinc may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Chlorine, liquified.
Chloroform.
Chocolate.

[See note to heading Cocoa.]

Chrome ore; *chromium in all forms*; *chromium salts*.
Chronometers, ships'.
Cinchona bark; quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*
Cloth (Fr. : drap); clothing, military (see Military clothing, &c.).
Coal and coke (carbonised coal); *peat.*

Bunker coal (in quantities sufficient for the ship's needs) is allowed to be exported on ships leaving French ports.

Peat may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Cobalt in all forms.
Cocoa, chocolate.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, chocolate bonbons and biscuits coated with chocolate may be exported without special permission.

Coca and its preparations; cocaine.

Coca and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "cocaine" is to be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of cocaine salts is prohibited.

Codeine.
Coins of nickel, copper, and billon. (For gold and silver coins, see under Gold and Silver.)
Coffee.

Samples of coffee may be sent, by post, without special authorisation, to any neutral or Allied country. (Decision of the 25th January, 1916.

Collodion.
Colophany, resins (see Resins), pitch of resin (Fr. : brais de résine), oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 16th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Condensed milk, with or without sugar added.
Copper ore; *copper, pure or alloyed, in all forms*; fillings and waste of copper, pure or alloyed. (See also Coins.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, the prohibition of "copper, pure or alloyed, in all forms" applies also to copper wares, copper parts of machines, and copper machines.

According to a decision of the 11th January, 1916, passementerie with imitation gold does not fall under the prohibition of copper.

Copper sulphate, &c. (see Sulphate of copper); *copper salts.*
Cordage, nets, and other cordage wares:—
Of hemp.
Other.
Cork, unworked or worked.
Corundum, natural, in grains or powder; artificial corundum or alundum (fused alumina). (See also under Emery.)
Cotton and cotton wastes; *wastes of cotton yarns.*
Cotton yarns; cotton rags (see under Rags).

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, a general dispensation has been granted in respect of cotton yarns coming under the category of "mercery," *i.e.*, yarns on reels, cards, small skeins, etc. Such yarns may accordingly be exported (without special permission) to Allied and neutral countries.

Cotton armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 22 kilog. per 100 square metres; *other cotton tissues, made-up or not.*

"Other cotton tissues, made up or not" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

According to a decision of the 11th January 1916, tissues of cotton mixed with silk are not prohibited, even if the cotton predominates.

Creosote (wood creosote).

Cyanamide of calcium; cyanides, ferricyanides and ferrocyanides of potassium and of sodium.
Cycles (see Bicycles).
Detonators.
Diamond dies, $\frac{15}{100}$ millim, and above, the diamond weighing more than $\frac{1}{4}$ carat; *diamonds, rough, suitable for industrial purposes.*
Digitaline.
Dyes derived from coal tar.
Dynamo electric machines.
Earths, infusorial.
Eggs of poultry.
Electric wires and cables, insulated; electric apparatus for fire control; *electric batteries and their elements.*
Electrodes.

Electrodes may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Emery, pulverised; emery applied on paper or cloth, made up into wheels stones, or any other form (including carborundum, corundum, and alundum).
Emetic.
Emetine.
Equipment, military (see Military clothing, etc.).
Ergot of rye.

Ergot of rye may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Esparto, coconut fibre, piassava, istle, limebark, phormium terax, abaca, aloe, and other unspecified vegetable fibre, rough, hackled, twisted, in skeins and tow even spun.
Ethers, sulphuric and acetic.
Eucaine hydrochlor.

Eucaine hydrochlor may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Explosives (see under Gunpowder).
Fats derived from fishes.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the heading "fats derived from fishes" applies to fish oils properly so-called (cod-liver oil, skate oil, etc.,) to oils or fats derived from cetaceans (especially whale oil, which has been specifically prohibited), to porpoise oil, to dolphin oil, and to cachalot oil.

Fats, animal, (tallow, lard lanoline, margarine, Oleomargarine, and similar substances).
Fats, alimentary, vegetable.
Fecula of potatoes, fecula of maize, and other feculæ.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel, and all ferro-metallic alloys.
Fertilisers chemical.
Fibres vegetable (see under Esparto, etc., Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Ramie).
Field-glasses (Fr. : lorgnettes) other than fancy.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading applies to field-glasses other than those with mountings of gold, silver, ivory, mother-of-pearet or tortoiseshell.

Figs, dried.
Fillings and waste of copper, tin, zinc, pure or alloyed.
Fish, fresh or in brine, dried or salted; *preserves of fish*; roes of cod and of mackerel.

Fish preserves may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Flax, raw, stripped, in tow and combed. (For yarns and certain tissues made from flax, see under Linen.)

Foodstuffs, farinaceous, of all kinds, with the exception of millet, of chestnuts and flours thereof, and of gluten bread, *millet, chestnuts and flours thereof.*

The heading "Farinaceous foodstuffs," (Fr: farineux alimentaires) in the French Customs Tariff covers, cereals and flour derived therefrom, malt, ships' biscuits and bread, groats, etc., gluten and gluten flour, simolina, etc., sago, tapioka, rice and rice flour, pulse and flour thereof, chestnuts and flour thereof, and potatoes.

Forage, hay, straw.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Forges portable.

Formol.

Frigorific machines and apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, household apparatus for the manufacture of ices and "carafes" are not affected by this prohibition.

Fruits and seeds, oleaginous; stone fruits; fruit-stones. (See also under Figs, Grapes, and Nuts).

According to a decision of the 20th October, 1915, dates may be exported to Italy, without special authorisation.

Fulminate of mercury.

Gases, asphyxiating (products for the manufacture of).

Gentian and its preparations.

Gentian and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Glass for telescopes, etc., and optical glass.

Glycerine.

Gold, unmanufactured in lumps, ingots bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles) also gold coin.

This prohibition is not applicable to exports effected by the Bank of France.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers of Allied or neutral nationality leaving France may, as a general rule, take with them gold coin to a maximum value of 200 francs in coins of their own nation.

This rule, however, does not apply to travellers leaving for Switzerland.

According to a Ministerial decision of the 30th November, 1915, gold in powder obtained by the pulverisation of gold in sheets may be exported to neutral or Allied nations without previous authorisation.

Grapes, refuse (Fr: raisins de vendange); grape residue (Fr: marcs de raisins.)

Graphite.

According to a decision of the 17th September, 1915, graphite will be allowed to be exported to England, without special permission.

Greases (See Fals.)

Grindery:—material (Fr: fournitures) for the manufacture of boots and shoes, such as brass rivets, studs, heel-attaching pins, tacks or rivets for use by hand or machine.

Grindstones:

Of emery (see under Emery.)

Other.

Grindstones other than of emery, may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Gums of all kinds:

Gum-lacs.

Other kinds.

Gunstocks.

Guts, fresh, dry, or salted. (See also Bladders.)

Gutta-percha (see under Rubber).

Gunpowder and similar explosives (phroxyline, nitrated cotton, nitroglycerine, gun-cotton, &c).

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, dynamite and picric acid are included under this heading.

According to a decision of the 28th December, 1915, powder and explosives sent by the French Government to Allied Governments (including Italy) will be allowed to be exported if a certificate from the directors of the national powder factory consigning the goods is produced at the frontier Customs-house.

Hair and horsehair; yarns of alpaca, mohair, or hair.

Hair and horsehair, and yarns of alpaca, mohair, or hair may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Hams, boned and rolled, cooked hams.

Handles for tools.
Harness, military (see Military clothing, &c).
Hay, straw, forage.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the exportation of sorted and combed rye straw for industrial use is not prohibited. Bean pods, ground or not, may also be exported.

Hemp, broken or stripped, in tow, or combed ; hemp yarns ; hemp twine.
Hemp tissues.
Henbane and its preparations.

Henbane and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Hides and skins :—

Raw and dressed hides and skins (including kidskins and lambskins).
Dry foreign hides and skins.

Enquiries relating to the export of heavy hides from France to the United Kingdom should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitail le ment India House, Kingsway, London, W. C.

A decision of the 12th January, 1916, contains particulars respecting the procedure to be followed in regard to applications for permission to export "peaux petites" from France. The decision contains a list of the hides (leather) which are included under the term "peaux petites."

His Majesty's Ambassador in Paris reported on the 30th November, 1915, that he had learnt from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the export is free from France to all destinations of calfskins weighing less than 5 kilogs. Without the head or less than 5½ kilogs. with the head.

As regards the transhipment in French ports of dry foreign hides and skins destined for Italy Spain, and American countries, *see* Note on p. 436 ["*Transhipments in French ports*"].

Horn and other similar materials, raw.

These materials may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral courtry with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Horses, asses mules ; *horsehair.*

A Decree of the Minister of Agriculture, dated the 20th October, 1915, provided that English thoroughbred horses born in 1914-16 may be allowed to be exported in 1915 and 1916, and that certain thoroughbred English stallions born in 1907 or before may also be allowed to be exported, subject to compliance with the regulations specified in the Decree. Such horses, however, may only be exported to Allied countries, British Colonies, and North and South America.

Hosiery, woollen (see Woollen hosiery).
Hydrobromic acid.
Hydrochloric acid.
Indigo, natural.

Natural indigo may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Infusorial earths.
Instruments and apparatus, surgical (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber) ; instruments of observation, and geodetical and optical instruments ; *natical instruments.*

[See Note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*"]

Iodine, iodides, and iodoform.
Ipecacuanha root.

Ipecacuanha root may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Iridium ; iridium wares (see under Platinum).
Iron, cast and wrought, and scrap and waste thereof ; *iron ore.*

This heading, as in the French Customs Tariff, covers rough iron (pig, &c.), ingots, bars, hoop metal, sheet and plate iron, tin-plate, and wire.

Jute yarns ; jute sacks (included under Sacks of all kinds.)

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, jute sacks imported filled may be re-exported in an empty condition to the foreign consignors, subject to satisfactory proof being afforded by the way bill or other documents.

Jute armure tissues, unbleached, weighing more than 30 kilog. per 100 square meters ; *other Fute tissues.*

"Other jute tissues" may also be exported, without seecial authorisation, to any neutural country with the expection of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Knitting needles.

These needles may also be expected, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December. 1915).

Lacs (gum. lacs).
Lactic acid.
Lanoline (see Fats, animinal).
Lard, (see Fats, animal).
Lavas, Volvice and other.
Lead ore; *lead (metal) pure or alloyed, and lead pipes.*

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 30th April, 1915, that applications for special permission to export consignments of lead ore to the United Kingdom would be favourably considered.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal," as applied to lead, pure or alloyed, covers lumps, pigs, bars, and slaves, and hammered and rolled metal.

Leather (see Hides and skins).
Leather wares :—
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness.
Other leather wares.

"Other leather wares" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Lime—acetate or pyrolignité of; *phosphates of.*

[See Note to Phosphates of lime.]

Linen yarns; linen rags (see under Rags).
Linen armure tissues, unbleached or bleached, weighing more than 27½ kilog. per 100 square metrs; *other linen tissues.*

"Other linen tissues" may also be exported without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Livestock (Fr; bestiaux).
Lubricating materials:
With base of mineral oil.
Other.
Machines and parts of machines suitable exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war and of military arms.
Machines and parts of machines suitable for marine or aerial navigation.
Machines, dynamo-electric.
Machines and apparatus, frigorific.

[See Note to Frigorific machines and apparatus.]

Machine tools and, detached parts thereof.
Magnesium; *magnesium chloride.*

Magnesium chloride may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915).

Magnetos.
Manganese (metal) in all forms: manganese ore.
Manures chemical.
Maps and charts, geographical or marine.

According to a decision of the 27th April, 1915, maps for teaching purposes (wall maps, atlases, &c.) may be exported without previous authorisation.)

Margarine (see Fats, animal).
Meat, fresh; meat preserved by frigorific process; meat, salted or smoked; extract of meat and meat preserves (see under Preserves). (See also Hams, Porkbutchers' wares, and Soups.)
Medicaments, other than those specified by name in this list.

Such medicaments may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Mercury, ore and metal; fulminate of mercury; *compounds and preparations of mercury; mercury salts.*
Mica in leaves or sheets, and micanite; mica, worked.
Military clothing, camping outfit, equipment and harness; military and naval material (see under heading for Motor vehicles, &c.).
Milk, condensed, with or without sugar added.

Mineral oils (see Oils, mineral).
Molasses.
Molybdenum (metal); *molybdenum ore; salts of molybdenum.*
Morphine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Motor vehicles, trailers of all kinds, pnematic tyres, and all articles, manufactured or not, appertaining to naval, military, or transport material.

According to French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the prohibition of the exportation of motor vehicles applies also to detached parts with the exception of horns (hooters) and lamps. Automobiles of 12 H. P. or less are allowed to be exported to Allied or neutral countries without special formalities, but only if exported for commercial uses.

Barbed wire, periscopes, sextants, and telemeters are regarded as articles of naval and military material.

Mules, asses, horses.

[See Note to Horses.]

Munitions of war (projectiles and other); munitions for firearms other than arms of war.

[See note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*]

Nautical instruments.
Naval and military meterial (see under heading for Motor vehicles, &c.)
Needles, knitting.

Such needles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Nickle ore; *nickel, pure or alloyed, in any form.* (See also Coins.)
Nitrated cotton and nitroglycerine (see under Gunpowder).
Nitrates and nitrites.
Nitric acid.
Novecain.

Novocain may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Nuts, walnuts and almonds.
Nux vomica and its alkaloids or preparations.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Oilcakes and other products for feeding cattle.
Oils mineral: crude, refined, spirit and heavy.
Oils, residual, from the distillation of alcohol.
Oil of turpentine.
Oils, vegetable:—
Castor and pulghera oils.
Other vegetable oils.

According to a decision of the 10th March, 1915, vegetable oils (other than castor and pulghera oils) may also be exported without previous authorisation, when destined for Asiatic countries.

Oil, whale. (See also Fats derived from fishes.)
Oleaginous fruits and seeds.
Olein.

According to a decision of the 19th June, 1915 oleic acid is covered by the term "olein."

Oleomargarine (see Fats, animal.)
Olive residues (*Fr.: marcs.*)

Olive residues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Opium and preparations with opium base; morphine; codeine.

According to a decision of the 28th June, 1915, the term "morphine" must be understood in a general sense, and the exportation of morphine salts is prohibited.

Optical instruments; optical glass.

[See Note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*"]

Ores of manganese, molybdenum, titanium, tungsten, vanadium; of aluminium; of antimony; chrome ore; copper ore; iron ore; lead ore; mercury ore; nickle ore; platinum ore; tin ore; zinc ore.

Osmium; osmium wares (see under Platinum).
Packing (engine and boiler), including slag wool.
Palladium (metal), pure are alloyed; palladium wares (see under Platinum).
[Palmshoots ("djebars") *]
Paraffin wax.
Paraldehyde.

Paraldehyde may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Peat.

Peat may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Pepper.
Peptone.

Peptone may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Peroxide of hydrogen (oxygenised water); peroxide of Sodium; *other metallic peroxides.*

Metallic peroxides, other than sodium peroxide, may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Petrol, petroleum, &c. (see Oils, mineral).
Pharamaceutical chemical products, other than those specifically mentioned in this list.

Such products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Phosphates of lime.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the term "phosphate of lime" is applied to artificial, native, or precipitated phosphate, and also to superphosphates.

Phosphorus.
Phosphuretted products of all kinds.
Photographic plates and papers.
Pitch of resin (Fr: brais de résine), resine (see Resins), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Platinum (metal, ore and salts); wares of platinum, rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, osmium and palladium, pure or alloyed, except mounted jewellery.

The heading "Platinum" in the French Customs Tariff, covers ore, crude metal in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, broken articles, and drawn, rolled, or spun metal.

Porkbutchers' wares, manufactured.

Porkbutchers' wares may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Potassium, potash, and potash salts; cyanide, forrocyanide, and ferricyanide of potassium.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 11th January, 1916, that all materials containing potash (which expression apparently covers argols, wine-lees, &c.) are strictly prohibited. (2151-61.)

Potatoes of all kinds; *potato fecula.*
Poultry, live; poultry, dead whether fresh or preserved by any process; eggs of poultry.
Preserves, *viz.*:—

Tomato preserves; fish preserves: vegetable preserves.
Meat preserves in tins, with the exception of "abats" and of mixtures of meat and other products.
Other alimentary preserves, with a meat basis, and extracts of meat.
Other alimentary preserves.

Preserves of the kinds specified in *italics* above may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Projectiles (see Munitions).

[See note on page 435—"*Exportation to Allied Countries, &c.*"]

Protargol.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Protargol may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Pyramidon (amidopyrine).

Pyrites.

Pyrolignite or accetate of lime.

Quinine and its salts; *extracts of quinine.*

Rabbits.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this prohibition applies to live rabbits as well as to dead rabbits.

Rabbits may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Rags of all kinds.

Ramie; ramie yarns; ramie tissues.

Ramie, ramie yarns, and ramie tissues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Rattants, rough and decorticated.

Receptacles (of iron and steel) for compressed or liquefied gasses.

According to a decision of the 29th September, 1915, such receptacles use (or to be used) for importing products for army use, may be exported without previous authorisation (subject to be proof that they are for army use).

Residue (Fr: marcs) of apples of grapes of olives.

Olive residues may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Dicision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Resins (pin and fir; *other kinds*), pitch of resins (Fr: brais de resine), colophany, oil of turpentine.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licences for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Rhodium; rhodium wares (see under Platinum).

Rubber, balata, guttapercha, crude or melted down, including rubber waste and ebonite; rubber sheets, even if vulcansied; *other manufactures of rubber.*

Erasing rubbers may be exported, without special authorisation, to Allied and neutral countries but not to Switzerland. (Decision of the 17th January 1916.)

Ruthenium; ruthenium wares (see under Platinum).

Saccharine and products assimillated thereto.

Saccharine, &c., may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sacks of all kinds.

According to a Customs Circular of the 29th November, 1915, this prohibition only applies to sacks composed of textile materials.

[See Note to Jute sacks.]

Salicylic acid; *sodium salicylate*; methyl salicylate.

Sodium silicylate may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Salol.

Salt—sea salt, salina salt and rock salt, crude or refined.

Salt of thorium, of cerium, and other salts of rare earths; *salts of copper, chromium, tin and mercury.*

(For other chemical salts see under the specific headings.)

Salvarsan and meo-salvarsau (hydrochlorate of dioxidiamido-arsenobenzol).

These products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sanitary materials:

Surgical instruments and apparatus.

Other (including articles or dressing wounds).

"Other sanitary materials." (including wound-dressing articles) map also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Santonin and its preparations.

These products may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sausages (see Porkbutchers' wares); *sausage skins* (see Bladders, &c.).
Scrap and waste iron or steel.
Seaweed (varech and other) from which iodine can be extracted.
Seeds and fruits, oleaginous; beetroot seed; *other seeds for sowing (vegetable and kitchen garden seeds, forage seeds, and others, including vetches).*

According to a decision of the 17th April, 1915, sowing seeds in postal parcels weighing up to 10 kilogs. may be freely exported to Switzerland, Spain and Italy. This does not, of course, apply to seeds covered by the heading "Foodstuffs, farinaceous."

Selenium.

Selenium may also be exported without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Serums.

Serums may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Ships (see under Vessels).
Ships' rigging, sails, tackle, guns, etc. (Fr: agrès et apparaux de navires): *ships' chronometers.*

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, the prohibition does not apply to spare (repair) parts of ships' tackle taken on board French or foreign ships.

Silicon.

Silicon may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Silk (floss silk) coarse silk ("bourrette de soie") and silk noils,—raw or combed (for tussah see below); yarns of coarse silk and of silk noils, not dyed, tissues of coarse silk and of silk noils, pure, not dyed, neither printed nor dressed, silk wastes; tussah silk, raw, woven or spun.
Silver unmanufactured, in lumps, ingots, bars, powder, and scrap (broken articles); silver coins.

According to a Customs Circular of the 13th September, 1915, travellers may take with them silver coins up to a maximum value of 50 francs.

Skins (see under Hides and skins).
Slow matches (Fr. meches de mineurs.)
Soap.

Perfumery soaps may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Soda (sodium carbonate); caustic soda; sodium peroxide; sodium sulphide; *bichromate of soda*; cyanide, ferro-cyanide and ferricyanide of sodium; *sodium hyposulphite*; *sulphate of soda*; *sodium salicylate.*
(See also under Acetates, Bromides, Chlorates, etc., Iodides, Nitrates, Salt.)

Bichromate, sulphate, and salicylate of soda may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Soups compressed or desiccated.
Sprayers, other than for toilet, medicinal, or domestic use.
Starch.
Stearic acid.
Steel of all kinds; scrap or waste steel.
Straw, hay, forage.

[See Note to Forage, etc.]

Sugar, unrefined, refined, and candy; molasses; sugar-beets.
Sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, copper oxide is included under this heading. As regards "verdet" (acetate of copper), a decision of the 22nd March, 1915, states that *basic* acetate may be allowed to be exported without special formalities, but that *neutral* acetate is prohibited.

Sulphate of Soda; sulphate of zinc.

Sulphate of soda and sulphate of zinc may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Sulphide of carbon; sulphide of sodium.
Sulphonal.
Sulphur and pyrites.

Sulphuric acid; sulphuric ether.

Surgical instruments and apparatus (including drainage tubes, tubes, gloves of rubber).

Tallow (see Fats, animals).

Tanning materials:—tanbark and other tanning materials of all kinds; tanning extracts and tannic juices.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 16th April, 1915, the term "tan bark" covers bark of alder, of birch, of black alder, of hornbeam, of chestnut, of common oak, of pomegranate, of beech, of mimosa, of common elm, of pine and fir, of willow, of tanekaha, and the second bark of the cork oak.

The terms "tanning extracts and tannic juices" apply to extract of acorn cups, chestnut extracts, extracts of oak, of pine bark or tanbark, of barks or roots of mangrove, of spurge-flax, of dividivi, of mimosa, of gallnuts, of sumach and tan, as well as liquid or solid quebracho extracts.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported in June, 1915, that the French Government have authorised the exportation to the United Kingdom of one-half of the quantity of tanning extracts produced in Corsica, the other half being reserved for France. In addition, at the end of each period of four months, any quantities belonging to the second half which have not been sent to France may be exported to the United Kingdom. As regards exports from France, the quantity of tanning extracts allowed to be exported to the United Kingdom during each month will depend upon the monthly requirements of the French tanneries. (Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, W. C.)

Tapiocas.

Tapiocas may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tar (mineral), and chemical products derived therefrom.

Tar, vegetable, and oil therefrom.

Vegetable tar and vegetable tar oil may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tar dyes (dyes derived from coal tar).

Tarpaulins (Fr; baches):—

Of hemp tissue.

Other.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 20th December, 1915, this heading ("tarpaulins") applies only to tarpaulins other than those for waggons and carts, which are regarded as falling under made-up articles appertaining to transport material. (See heading for Motor vehicles, etc.)

Tartar.

Tartaric acid.

Tartrates, alkaline:

Tartrate of potash.

[See note under heading for Potassium, etc.]

Other.

Telegraphic apparatus.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading comprises electric apparatus for land, submarine, or wireless telegraphy, as also heliograph apparatus.

Terpine.

Theobromine.

Thymol and preparations thereof.

Thymol and preparations thereof may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Timber (see Wood).

Tin ore; tin pure or alloyed, in all forms; filings and waste of tin, pure or alloyed: *tin chloride and tin salts.*

Tin chloride may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tinned meats (see under preserves).

Tinplate boxes for packing alimentary preserves.

Such boxes may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Tissues suitable for making balloons.

According to a French Customs Circular of the 19th February, 1915, this heading includes:—

(1) Rubbered issues weighing 400 grammes and less per square metre, having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a space of 5 mm. side;

(2) So-called Shantung tissues; unbleached pongees weighing more than 63 grammes, per square metre.

(For tissues of cotton, wool, hemp, linen, ramie and silk, see under the respective textile material.)

Titanium (metal); *titanium ore*, *titanium salts*.

Titanium salts may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

[Tobacco in leaves or stalks.] *

According to a decision of the 10th December, 1915, this prohibition also applies to such Algerian tobacco sent to entrepôts in France.]

Tomato preserves (see Preserves).

Tools of cast or wrought iron or of steel, with or without handle, *viz.*:—spades, chisels, axes, shovels, pickaxes, jointed saws, handsaws, bills.

Tools (Fr: outillage) for the manufacture of boots and shoes:

Machine tools (included under Machine tools).

Others.

Tools for farriers, carpenters, wheelwrights and saddlers.

Tools and implements for pioneers, and handles therefor; grubbers.

Tool handles.

Tools (machine) and detached parts thereof.

Trional.

Trional may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Trioxymethylene.

Tungsten (metal) in all forms; tungsten ore (wolfram).

Turpentine (see under Resins); terpine; turpentine oil.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 18th November, 1915, that no difficulties would be made in granting licenses for the export of resin and turpentine to the United Kingdom.

Tussah silk (see under Silk).

Urea and its compounds.

Urea and its compounds may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Urotropin (hexamethylene tetramine) and its preparations.

Urotropin and its preparations may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vaccines.

Vaccines may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vanadium (metal); *vanadium ore*; *vanadium salts*.

Vanadium salts may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Varec and other seaweed from which iodine can be extracted.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, fresh:

Leaks, onions, cabbages, carrots, garlic, and turnips.

According to a decision of the 15th November, 1915, cauliflours may be exported to England without special authorisation.

Other fresh vegetables.

Ventilators weighing from 50 to 250 kilog.

Veronal (diethylbarbituric acid) and veronal sodium.

Veronal (including veronal sodium) may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Vessels:—river boats; sailing, steam and motor vessels. (See also under Machines and under Ships' rigging, etc.).

Volvic and other lavas.

Walnuts, nuts, and almonds; Walnut wood (see under Wood).

Water, oxygenised (peroxide of hydrogen).

Waxes:—*ceresine*; *paraffin*; vegetable waxes.

* Exportation prohibited from *Algeria* only.

Weapons (see Arms).
Whale oil.
Wines.

According to a decision of the 1st September, 1915, the exportation of wine *in bottles* is permitted without restriction, to all Allied or neutral countries as from the 2nd September, and according to decisions of the 6th and 17th September, wine (whether in bottles or otherwise) may be shipped, without special permission, to countries out of Europe and to Italy. Special authorisation must be obtained before wine in barrels may be shipped to neutral countries in Europe.

Wires and cables for electricity, insulated.
Wolfram.
Wood:—Building timber; gunstocks; walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn; mahogany, "okoumé," plane, beech, birch, lime, ash.

According to a decision of the 20th October, 1915, veneering wood in sheets less than 20 mm. thick, of woods other than walnut, ash, mahogany, "okoumé," and birch, may in future be exported to Allied or neutral countries without previous authorisation.

Wood charcoal; wood creosote.
Wool of all kinds, woollen rags; (see Rags) *cuttings of new rags and shoddy*; wool, combed or corded, dyed or not; wastes of wool.

Cuttings of new rags, and shoddy may also be exported, without special authorisation to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Woollen blankets; woollen tissues for clothing, of a uniform colour, weighing 400 grammes or more per square metre; *other woollen tissues*; woollen yarns.

"Other woollen tissues" may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Woollen hosiery;
Gloves, hosiery, tissues in the piece, embroidered or ornamented articles, and articles other than for men's use.

These articles may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Other articles.
Yarns (see under the respective textile material).
Yeasts.
Zinc (metal), pure or alloyed.

In the French Customs Tariff, the term "metal" as applied to zinc, covers crude lumps, pigs, bars, slabs, or rolled metal.

His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris reported on the 10th February, 1915, that the Société de la Vieille Montagne has made an arrangement with the French Government by which the Société is allowed to export 500 tons of zinc sheets per month to the United Kingdom.

Zinc wares.
Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate.

Zinc chloride and zinc sulphide may also be exported, without special authorisation, to any neutral country with the exception of Switzerland. (Decision of the 28th December, 1915.)

Zinc ore; fillings and waste of zinc, pure or alloyed.

FRENCH COLONIES.

[COLONIES ET PAYS DE PROTECTORAT AUTRES QUE LA TUNISIE ET LE MAROC; POUR L'ALGERIE, *voir* LISTE POUR LA FRANCE.]

LISTE DES PRODUITS FRAPPES DE PROHIBITION.

March 8, 1916.

SONT prohibées la sortie ainsi que la réexportation en suite d'entrepôt, de dépôt, de transit, et de transbordement des produits et objets ciaprès énumérés:

*Accumulateurs et plaques d'accumulateurs.
Acétate ou pyrolignite de chaux; et acéttates médicamenteux; *autres acétates.

*Acétone.
*Acétyl-cellulose.
Acide acétique et ses sels médicamenteux; *acide bromhydrique: acide chlorhydrique; acide lactique; acide nitrique; acid salicylique; *acide stéarique; acid sulfurique; *acide tartrique.
Aciers de toutes sortes.
*Aconit (préparations et alcaloïdes).
Aéroplanes et aéronefs et pièces détachées.
Agrès et apparaux d'aéronefs.
Agrès et apparaux de navires.
*Aiguilles à tricoter.
*Alcaloïdes végétaux; autres que ceux dénommées dans cette liste.
Alcools amylique, méthylique et éthylique.
*Alumine anhydre et hydratée et sels d'alumine.
*Aluminium, minerai.
Aluminium (métal) pur ou allié; *oxydes d'aluminium; *ouvages en aluminium, autres que la bijouterie.
*Aluns.
*Amiante, brut ou travaillé.
*Amidon.
Ammoniaque.
*Antifriction (métal).
Antimoine, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
Antipyrine.
Appareils de télégraphie.
Appareils électriques pour la mise de feu.
Appareils et instruments de chirurgie (y compris les drains, tubes, gants en caoutchouc).
Argent brut en masses, lingots, barres, poudres objets détruits.
Armes de guerre de toutes sortes; armes blanches et pièces détachées; *armes à feu autres que de guerre et pièces détachées.
Arsenic et ses sels.
Aspirine.
Atropine.
*Bâches.
*Bambous.
Bateaux de rivière.
Bâtiments à voiles, à vapeur ou à moteur à explosion.
*Belladone et ses préparations ou alcaloïdes.
Betteraves destinées à la fabrication du sucre.
*Bestiaux.
Beurre.
*Bicyclettes et pièces détachées.
Bismuth et sels de bismuth.
Bois de construction.
Bois de fusil.
Bois de noyer brut, équarri ou scié; bois d'acajou, d'okoumé, de platane, de hêtre, de bouleau, de tilleul, de frêne.
*Boîtes en fer blanc pour l'emballage des denrées alimentaires.
Bonneterie de laine (voir Laine).
*Bourre, bourrette de soie en masse ou peignée et blousses de soie en masse ou peignées (à l'exception des tussahs), fils de bourrette et de blousses de soie non teints, tissue de bourrettes et de blousses de soie pure, non teints, ni imprimés, ni apprêtés.
*Boyaux frais, secs ou salés.
*Brais de résines, résines de pin et de sapin, colophane, essence de térébenthine.
Brome et bromures
*Cacao, chocolat.
Cachou en masse.
*Café.

Les produits marqués ainsi* peuvent être exportés ou réexportés sans autorisation spéciale des colonies et protectorats (français autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc), lorsque l'envoi a pour destination l'Angleterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Monténégro, la Russie (*a*) la Serbie (*a*). ou les Etats de l'Amérique.

(*a*) Sous réserve, en ce qui concerne la Russie et la Serbie, de al souscription d'un acquit-à-caution à décharger par la douane russe ou serbe.

Caféine.
*Camphre.
*Cantharides et leurs préparations.
Caoutchouc, balata, gutta-percha, bruts ou refondus en masse, y compris les déchets de caoutchouc et l'ébonite; feuilles de caoutchouc vulcanisé; *autres ouvrages en caoutchouc.
Carborandum (siliciure de carbon).
*Carbure de calcium.
*Caroubes.
Cartes géographiques ou marines.
*Caséine.
*Celluloïd brut en masses, plaques, feuilles, joncs, tubes, batons, rognures, déchets.
*Cellulose.
*Cérésine.
*Chandelles.
Chanvre broyé ou teillé, en étoupes ou peigné, chanvre en fils; *ficelles de chanvre.
Charbon de bois.
*Charbons pour l'électricité.
*Charcuterie fabriquée; *vessies, enveloppes et membranes pour charcuterie.
Chevoux, ânes et ânesses, mules et mulets.
*Chiffons de tout genre.
Chloral; *chloramid et préparations à base de chloral.
Chlorates et perchlorates.
Chlore liquefié.
Chloroforme.
Chlorure de chaux; *chlorure d'étain, de magnésium, de zinc.
*Chrome sous toutes ses formes; *sels de chrome.
*Chronométres de bord.
Chutes, ferrailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de fonte, de fer ou d'acier.
*Ciment.
*Cobalt sous toutes ses formes.
*Coca et ses preparations; cocaïne.
Codèine
Collodion.
Conservés de viande en boîtes, à l'exception des abats et des mélanges de viandes et d'autres produits; *autres conserves alimentaires à base de viande; *extraits de viande; *soupes comprimées et desséchées.
*Conserves de légumes; *conserves de poissons; *conserves de tomates; autres conserves alimentaires.
*Cordages, filets, et autres ouvrages de cordes.
*Corne et autres matiéres analogues brutes.
Corindon naturel en grains ou en poudre; corindon artificiel ou alundum (alumine fondue).
*Contons et dechets de coton; *fils de coton; *drills de coton; tissus (voir Tissus).
Couvertures de laine (voir Laine).
Creosote de bois.
*Crin et poils.
Cuir (ouvrages en):—
Articles d'habillement, de campement, d'équipement ét de harnachement militaries.
*Autres ouvrages.
*Cuivre, minerais ou métal pur ou allié, chaudronnerie et tubes en cuivre.
*Cuivre pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes; *sels de cuivre.
Cyanamide calcique.
Cyanures, ferricyanures et ferrocyanures de potassium et de sodium.
*Déchets de fils de coton.
*Déchets de soie.
Detonateurs.
*Diamants bruts utilisables dans un but industriel.
Digitiline.
Drap.
Eau oxygénée.
Ecorces à tan et autres matiéres tannantes de touter sortes; extraits tannanti et sucs tannins.
*Ecorces de quinquina.
Effets d'habillement, de campement, d'équipement, er de harnachement militaires.

*Electrodes, piles et leurs éléments.
Emeris appliqués sur papiers et sur tissus, agglomorés en meules, pierres ou toutes autres formes quelconques (y compris carborandum, corindon et alundum).
Emeris pulverisés.
Emétine.
Emétique.
Engrais chimiques.
*Ergot de seigle.
*Etain, minerai et métal pur ou allié.
*Etain pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes ; *sels d'étain.
Ethers sulfurique et acétique.
*Eucaïne (hydrochlorure).
*Extraits de quinquina.
Farineux alimentaires de toutes sortes, à l'exception du millet, des marrons, châtaignes et de leurs farines et du pain de gluten, mais y compris les pommes de terre de toutes sortes ; *millet, marrons, châtaignes et leurs farines.
*Fécules de pommes de terre, mais et autres.
Ferro-chrome, ferro-nickel et tous alliages ferro-métalliques.
Fers and fontes.
*Figues séches.
Filiéres-diamant de 15/100e de millimetre et au-dessus et dont le poids du diamant excede un quart de carat.
*Fils d'alpaca, de mohair et de poils,
Fils et câbles isolés pour l'électricité.
*Forges portatives.
Formol.
*Fourniture pour la fabrication des chaussures, telles que rivets en cuivre, boutons, agrafes, chevilles à talons, clous ou rivets pour pose mécanique ou à la main.
Fourrages, foin, paille.
*Fromages.
*Fruits à noyaux; *fruits et graines oléagineux.
Fulminate de mercure.
*Garnitures de machines et de chaudires, y compris la laine de laitier.
Gaz asphyxiants (produits pour la fabrication des).
*Gentiane et ses préparations.
*Glands.
Glycérine.
Gommes-laques ; *gommes de tous genres, a l'exception des gommeslaques.
Goudron minéral et produits chimiques dérives ; *goudron de bois et huile goudron de bois.
*Graines a ensemencer (legumineuses, graminèes, fourrageres et autres, y compris la jarosse).
*Graisses animales, autres que de poisson (suif, saindoux, lanoline, margarine, oléomargarine et substances similaries).
*Graisses de poisson.
*Graisses vegetales alimentaires.
Graphite.
*Houes. (Voir aussi Outils pour pionniers)
Houille crue, houille carbonisee (coke).
Huiles minérales; brutes, raffinees, essences et lourdes (benzine, benzol, toluéne, etc.)
Huiles résiduelles de la distillation de l'alcool.
Huiles de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huiles vêgétales autres que de ricin et de pulghére.
*Huile de baleine.
*Indigo naturel.
Instruments d'observation, de geodésie et d'optique.
*Instruments naufiques divers.
Iode, iodures et iodoforme.
*Ipécacuanha (racine d').
Iridium.
*Jambons désossés en roulés, jambons cuits.
*Jusquiame et ses préparations.
Jute, fils et sacs.
Laines de toute nature, y compris * les rognures de chiffons neufs et les laines d'effilochage.

Lainés peignées ou cardées, teintes ou non ; déchets de laines ; couvertures de laine ; fils de laine ; tissus de laine (voir Tissus).
Laine, bonneterie de ;
*Ganterie, tissus en piéce, articles brodés ou ornés et articles autre que pour hommes.
Autre bonneterie de laine.
Lait concentré pur ou additionné de sucre.
*Lapins.
Lave de Volvic.
Légumes frais.
Levures.
*Liége brut ou ouvré.
Limailles et débris de vieux ouvrages de cuivre, d'étain, de zinc, purs ou alliés.
Lin brut, teillé, en étoupes et peigné, lin en fils.
Lorgnettes, autres que de luxe.
Machines et parties de machines exclusivement propres á la fabrication des munitions et des armes de guerre.
Machines et parties de machines propres á la navigation, à l'aérostation et à l'aviation.
Machines dynamo-électriques.
Machines et appareils frigorifiques.
Machines-outils et leurs piéces détachées.
Magnésium.
Magnétos (machines).
*Manches ou poignées d'outils.
*Manganése (métal), sous toutes ses forms.
*Marc de pommes ; *marc d'olives.
Matériel sanitaire :
Appareils et instruments de chirurgie.
*Autre.
Matiéres lubrifiantes :
Matiéres lubrifiantes à base d'huile minérale.
*Autres.
*Méches de mineurs.
*Médicaments (à l'exception de ceux nommément frappés de prohibition).
Mélasses.
*Mercure (minerai et métal) ; *composés et préparations de mercure ; *sels de mercure.
Meules en émeri ; *meules autres qu'en émeri.
*Mica en feuilles ou plaqués et micanite ; *mica travaillé.
*Minerais de chrome,[1] de manganése, de molybdéne, de titane, de tungsténe, de vanadium.
*Minerai de fer.
Molybdéne (métal et minerai) ; *sels de molybdéne.
[2]*Monnaies de nickel, de cuivre et de billon*; monnaies d'argent.
Morphine.
Morue séche et poissons de la côte occidentale d, Afrique séchés dans des conditions analogues à celles de la morue, à l'exception des morues au-dessous de 1 kilog.
*Nickel[1] (minerai et métal pur ou allié).
*Nickel pur ou allié sous toutes ses formes.
Nitrates et nitrites,
*Noix noisettes et amandes.
*Noix vomique et ses alcaloïdes ou préparations.
*Novocaïne.
*Noyaux de fruits.
*Objets de pansement.
Œufs de volaille.
*Oléine.
Opium et préparations à base d'opium.

[1] La souscription d'un acquit à-caution est obligatoire pour l'exportation ou la ré-expertation du minerai de chrome et du nickel (minerai et métal pur ou allié) des colonies et des pays de protectorat franc,a is (autre que la Tunisie et le Maroc) à destination de l'Angleeterre, les Dominions, les pays de protectorat et colonies britanniques, la Belgique (territoire non envahi), le Japon, le Montènégro, la Russie, la Serbie ou les E'tats de l' Amérique.

[2] Les gouverneurs gènèraux et gouverneurs des colonies et pays de protectorat, autres que la Tunisie et le Maroc, sont autorisés, s'ils le jugent opportun, à prohiber la sortie. La prohibition a été promulguée dans la colonie de Madagascar et Dèpendances,

[1] Or.
*Os.
Osmium.
Outillage pour la fabrication des chaussures :
Machines-outils.
*Autres.
Outils, emmanchés ou non, en fonte, fer, acier : bêches, cisailles, haches, pelles, pioches, scies articulées, scies à main, serpes.
*Outils pour maréchaux ferrants, charpentiers, charrons et selliers ; *outils et appareils pour pionniers, leurs manches ou poignées détachées.
*Pansement (objets de).
*Paraffine.
*Paraldéhyde.
Peaux brutes et préparées (y compris celles de chevreau et d'agneau ; peaux séches exotiques.
*Peptone.
Peroxyde de sodium ; *peroxydes métalliques, autres.
*Phosphore et phosphates de chaux.
*Piles éléctriues.
Platine (mêtal. minerai et sels).
Plaques et papiers photographiques.
Plomb, minerai.
*Plomb, mètal pur ou allié, tuyaux de plomb.
Poissons frais ou en saumure, secs, salès ou conservés ; rogues de morue et de maquereau.
Poivre.
Pommes de terre de toutes sortes.
Potassium, potasse et sels de potasse.
Poudres et explo sifs assimilés (coton-poudre, coton-nitrè, nitro-glyoèrine, fulmi-coton, &c.).
Products phosphorés de toute nature ; *produits chimiques pour usage pharmaceutique à l'exception de ceux nommément frappés de prohibition.
Projectiles et autres munitions de guerre.
Protargol.
Pulverisateurs autres que pour la toilette, la médicine et les usages domestiques.
Pyramidon.
Quinine et ses sels
Racines de chicorèe, vertes ou séches.
*Ramie ; *fils de ramie ; tissus de ramie.
*Raphia.
Récipients en fer et en acièr pour gaz comprimès ou liquéfiés.
Résines de pin ou de sapin ; *autres résines.
Rhodium.
*Riz.[2]
*Rotins, bruts et décortiques.
Ruthénium.
*Saccharine et produits assimilés.
Sacs de tous genres.
*Salicylate de soude ; méthylsalicylate.
Slain de betteraves.
Salols.
*Salvarsan et néosalvarsan (chlorhydrate de dioxydiamidoarsénobenzol).
*Santonine et ses préparations.
Savons.
*Sel marin, sel de saline et sel gemme, bruts ou raffinés.
*Sélénium.
Sels ammoniacaux.
Sels de thorium, de cérium, et autres sels de terres rares.
*Sérums.
*Silicium.
*Soie tussah, brute, tissée ou filée.
*Son ; autres issues de mouture.

[1] L'or peut être exportè ou rèexportè sans autorisation spèciale lorsque l'envoi a pour destination la France.

[2] La sortie des riz del' Indo-Chine Francaise sur les Indes Nèerlandaises est prohibèe à titre absolu, a dater du 4 octobre, 1915.

Soude caustique; carbonate de soude; *bichromate de soude; *hyposulfite de soude; *salicylate de soude; *sulfate de soude; sulfure de sodium.
*Soufre et pyrites.
Sucres bruts, raffinés et candis.
Sulfate de cuivre et verdets, bouillies et poudres cupriques; *sulfate de zinc.
Sulfonal.
Sulfure de carbone; sulfure de sodium.
*Tapiocas.
Tartre; *acide tartrique; tartrate de potasse; *autres tartrates alcalins.
Teintures dérivées du goudron de houille.
Terpine.
Terre d'infusoires.
Théobromine.
*Thymol et ses préparations.
Tissus de coton écrus ou blanchis, armure toile, pesant plus de 22 kilog. les 100 mètres carrés; *autres tissus de coton, confectionnés ou non.
Tissus de jute écrus, armure toile, pesant plus de 30 kilog. les 100 metres carrés; *autres tissus de jute.
Tissus de laine pour habillement, pesant 400 grammes et plus de mètre carre, de couleur uniforme; *autres tissus de laine.
Tissus de lin et de chanvre, écrus ou blanchis; armure toile, pesant plus de 27 kilog. 500 les 100 mètres carrés; *tissus de lin et de chanvre, autres.
Tissus propres à la confection des ballons.
Titane (meétal et minerai); * sels de titane.
*Tourbe.
Tourteaux et autre produits propres à la nourriture du betail.
*Trional.
Trioxyméthylène
Tungstène (minerai—wolfram); *tungstène (métal) sous toutes ses formes.
*Urée et ses composés.
*Urotropin (hexamethyléne tetramine) et ses préparations.
*Vaccins.
Vanadium (métal et minerai); *sels de vanadium.
Vaséline.
Ventilateurs de 50 à 250 kilog.
*Véronal (acide diethylbarbiturique) et véronal sodique.
Verres de lunette et d'optique.
*Vessies, enveloppes et membranes pour charcuterie.
Viandes fraiches et viandes conservées par un procédé frigorifique.
Viandes salées; viandes fumées.
*Vins.
Voitures autumobiles, tracteurs de tous systémes, pneumatiques et tous objets, bruts ou confectionnés, de materiel naval et militaire ou de transport.
*Volailles mortes, soit à l'etat frais, soit conservees par un procede quelconque.
*Zinc, minerai.
Zinc, metal pur ou allie, sous toutes ses formes; *ouvrages en zinc.

RUSSIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

February 17, 1916.

NOTES.

1. *Exports to Allied Countries.*—The exportation of certain articles direct to Allied countries, *in Russian or Allied vessels*, is permitted without special application in the case of each consignment. These articles are: maize, bran, oilcake of all kinds (including colza oilcake), bacon, dead poultry and game, live poultry, eggs, intestines, calves stomachs, fish, tobacco of the first quality (certified by excise), wood materials, oilseeds, clover seeds and other forage seeds, (except beetroot seed), furskins, (except sheepskins and goatskins), tar pitch, hemp, tow (not including flax tow), santonin, and spirit).

With regard to the export of these goods direct to Allied countries in *neutral* ships, special guarantees have to be obtained in the case of each consignment from the Legation in Petrograd of the neutral country under whose flag the ship sails (in agreement with the British Embassy if the articles are going to the United Kingdom direct), that the goods are proceeding to the Allied countries named and will not be re-exported to an enemy country.

The exportation to the United Kingdom of game, poultry (dead), eggs and bacon, is authorised, without special authorisation in the case of each consignment, if the goods are despatched (from the Finland Station, Petrograd) by the "direct oversea Scandinavian route," *i.e.*, *viâ* Raumo or Montyluoto.

2. *Exceptions.*—Exceptions from the prohibitions of export may be made by the Minister of Finance in favour of Allied and friendly countries on separate application in the case of each consignment, apart from the exceptions already referred to in Note 1.

A decree published on the 19th September—2nd October, 1915, authorised the free export to Mongolia of a number of articles. Information as to the articles affected by this Decree may be obtained from the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

(C. 35016—15.)

3. *Total Prohibitions from certain Governments.*—The exportation of goods of all kinds is prohibited from Baltic ports situated in the Governments of Petrograd, Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. The Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga are closed to oversea (*lit.*, foreign) navigation.

4. *Finland.*—The prohibitions of export noted below do not apply to exports *to* Finland from Russia.

The exportation of goods *from* Finland to foreign countries is effected in accordance with special regulations in force in the Grand Duchy. The Finnish prohibitions, however, do not affect the export of Russian goods in transit *via* Finland to places abroad.

[NOTE.—The list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Finland* is practically the same as the list of goods prohibited to be exported from *Russia*.]

Acetic acid and its ethylic and amylic ethers; acetate of calcium.
Acetone.
Alcohol (spirit); amyl alcohol, fusel oil; wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Aluminium ore (see Ores); aluminium, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).
Ammonia and ammoniacal salts.
Aniline dyes (see under Dyes).
Anthracene (see under Benzol).
Antimony.
Arms—Fire arms and steel weapons (side-arms).
Asbestors in all forms, and manufactures thereof.
Asphalt, goudron, pitch, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

*Asses.
Automobiles and motor cycles.
Bacon and all other meat.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Barley.
Beans and peas.
Beetroots (see Vegetables).
Benzine (petrol) (including gasoline and ligroine).
Benzol, toluol, xylol, phenol, cresol, naphthaline, anthracene, phenantrene, and all nitro-compounds and their salts, as also all amido-compounds of the same.
Berthollet's salts.
Boots and shoes (see under Leather).
Borax and boracic acid.

*Export of asses and cameles prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Bran, oilcake, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Brass, bronze, &c. (see under Copper).
Buckwheat.
Butter (see Dairy products).

His Majesty's Commercial Attaché at Petrograd reported on the 5th December, 1915, that the export of all butter in Siberia had been prohibited during the winter months by the Special Commission for supplying the Russian Army with Provisions, as the military authorities require all available butter for the use of the troops.

Cabbages (see Vegetables).
Calcium acetate.
Calves' stomachs; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the exportation of intestines and calves' stomachs, direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

*Camels; camel hair (see under Hair).
Camphor.
Capsules and fuses.
Cartridges, projectiles, charges, &c.
Casein.
Cattle, large and small.
Caviare.

NOTE.—A Decree of the Minister of Finance was published on the 29th September/12th October, 1915, authorising, as a general measure, the export of caviare to allied and neutral countries.

Celluloid and manufactures thereof.
Cement.
Cereals of all kinds, including rye, wheat, oats, barly, lentils, buckwheat and millet.
Chlorates.
Chlorhydrine (chlorpropylenglycol) and dinitrochlorhydrine.
Chloride of tin.
Chromic acid salts.
Coal and coke.
Coins of gold (see under Gold).
Colophany.
Colours (see under Dyes).
Conserves.
"Contact T" (a spirituous solution of naphtha sulphonic acids, prepared according to the method of Mr. G. S. Petroff), and all other preparations of the same material used for separating fats for the purpose of obtaining glycerine.
Copper ore (see Ores); copper and its alloys and manufactures scrap and brack (see metals); copper salts.
Cotton and cotton ends; cotton yarns (see Yarns).
Cresol (see under Benzol).
Curcuma.
Dairy products, including butter.
Dextrine and starch.
Down and wool (see under Wool).
Dyes; *viz.*:—aniline dyes and dyeing substances of all kinds except mineral and earth dyes and minium (oxide) of iron; dyewoods (see under Plants for dyeing, etc.)
Dynamites (see under Explosives).
Earth, infusorial (kieselguhr).
Ethers, acetic (see under Acetic acid); ethyl ether.
Explosives:—Nitro-glycerine, dinitroglycerine and all dynamites; black powder and pyrotechnical substances; all smokeless powder; all patent explosive substances; pyroxylin, pyrocollodion and collodion.
Fat (animal).
Felt and leather boots and shoes; felt (see under Wool).
Fish; caviare; fish oil.

NOTE.—As regards the export of fish direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456 (See also Note under Caviare).

* Export of asses and Camels prohibited by Persian and Afghan frontiers.

Flax, hemp and other vegetable textile materials, including cotton; flax and hemp yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Floor and groats of all kinds.

Fodder for livestock (including bran and oilcake).

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Fulminating mercury and all materials for fuses.

Furs (all kinds); sheepskins, lambskins, karakuls and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—As regards the export of furskins (except sheepskins and goatskins) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

A Russian Customs Circular of 22nd June/5th July, 1915, provided that furskins (except sheep, skins, lambskins, goatskins, and karakul skins) may be exported to Allied countries through the parcel post without special application for permission to export in the case of each consignment. A further Circular (dated the 3rd/16th November) authorised, as an exception to the general prohibition, the exportation of skins of the sea-otter, the Russian sable, black and darkbrown fox, blue Arctic fox, American marten, seal ermine, marten, skunk, and karakul, and also of furs made up of the said skins (The exportation of such furs to Allied or neutral countries by parcel post is only allowed from localities of the Empire in which there are Customs houses.)

Fusel oil, amyl alcohol; alcohol (spirit); wood spirit.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Fuses and capsules.

Game and poultry (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of game and poultry to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Glycerine.

Gold—wash gold, gold in bars, in coin, and in manufactures, leaf gold, and gold dust.

Graphite.

Gum arabic.

Gunpowder (see under Explosives).

Hair (camel).

NOTE.—The Russian Government are unable to allow the export of camel hair for private firms, owing to the very large requirements of the Military Authorities.

[19-10-15. C. 37783.]

Hay and straw.

Hemp, flax, and other vegetable textile materials (including cotton); hemp and flax, yarns (see Yarns).

NOTE.—As regards the export of hemp and tow (except flax tow) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Hides and skins, dressed and undressed, *viz.*, ox, bull, cow, camel, buffalo, horse and asses' hides, and calf and pig skins.

Horses.

Intestines; calves' stomachs.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries of intestines and of calves' stomachs, see Note 1 on page 456.

Iron ore (see Ores); iron, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

Kerosene (see under Oils).

Kieselguhr (infusorial earth).

Lead ore (see Ores); lead, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see metals); salts and combinations of lead.

Leather (see Hides, dressed); leather and felt footwear; leather manufactures.

Lentils.

Lime.

Linen sailcloth; khaki-coloured tent cloth.

Lint.

Licopodium.

Lubricating oils (see Oils).

Macaroni.

Malt.

Manganese ore (see Ores); manufactures, etc., (see Metals); salts and combinations of manganese.

Matches.
Meat of all kinds, including bacon.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bacon to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Medicinal plants and parts thereof.
Mercury and its combinations.
Metals (except gold and platinum, *q.v.*), their alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack.
Mineral oils (see under Oils).
Millet.
Motor cars (automobiles) and motor cycles.
Naphtha (petroleum), etc., (see under Oils).
Naphthalene (see under Benzol).
Nitrates.
Nitric acid.
Nitro-dextrine ; nitro starch ; tetranitromethane.
Nitro-glycerine, etc., (see under Explosives) ; nitro-compounds (see under Benzol).
Oats.
Oilcake, bran, and other fodder for livestock.

NOTE.—As regards the export of bran and oilcake direct to Allied countries see Note 1 on page 456.

Oilseeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Oils—petroleum and petroleum residues, benzine (including gasoline and ligroine), kerosene, and other illluminating petroleum oils ; petroleum lubricating and other mineral oils ; oil of turpentine ; vegetable oils ; fish oils. (See also "Contact T.")
Onions (see Vegetables).
Ores—all metal ores.
Ozokerite (mineral wax).
Paper (wood) pulp ; paper of all kinds.
Paraffin.
Peas and beans.
Petroleum, petroleum residues, etc. (see under Oils).
Pepper.
Pharmaceutical products.
Phenol (see under Benzol).
Phosphorus.
Pigs.
Pitch, goudron, asphalt, tar.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Plants for dyeing and tanning:—yellow-wood, chestnut, oak, and other plants containing dyeing and tanning substances.
Platinum.
Potash.
Potatoes.
Poultry and game (dead or alive).

NOTE.—As regards the export of poultry and game to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Projectiles, cartridges, charges, etc.
Pyroxylin, pyrocollodion, and collodion (see Explosives).
Rags of all kinds.
Resins :—turpentine ; colophany ; gum arabic ; shellac.
Rice.
Rubber and caoutchouc in all forms, including manufactures thereof.
Rusks.
Rye.
Sacks and tarpaulins.
Sailcloth, linen ; tent-cloth (khaki-coloured).
Salt, cooking.
Saltpetres (see Nitrates).

Santonin; flower-heads and seeds of the wormseed plant (santonica) and all products of the same except the fully prepared santonin.

NOTE.—As regards the export of santonin direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Scrap metals (see Metals).

Seeds:—fodder grass seeds; oilseeds; vegetable seeds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of oilseeds, clover seeds, and other forage seeds (except beetroot seed) direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Shellac.

Skins (calf and pig), dressed and undressed (see under Hides); furs of all kinds; sheepskins, lambskins, karakul, and goatskins in all forms, including manufactures thereof.

NOTE.—See note under Furs.

Soda.

Spirit (alcohol); wood spirit.

Soda.

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Starch and dextrine.

Steel (see under Iron).

Stomachs of calves; intestines.

NOTE.—As regards the export direct to Allied countries of intestines and calves' stomachs (see Note 1 on page 456).

Straw and hay.

Sugar.

Sulphur in all forms.

Sulphuric acid.

Swine.

Tanning substances. (See also under Plants for dyeing and tanning.)

Tar, pitch, goudron, asphalt.

NOTE.—As regards the export of tar pitch direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Tar products (see under Benzol, Dyes, etc.).

Tarpaulins and sacks.

Tea.

Tent cloth (khaki-coloured).

Timber material of all kinds.

NOTE.—As regards the export of timber materials direct to Allied countries see Note 1 on page 456.

Tin ore (see Ores); tin scoriæ; tin, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals); chloride of tin.

Tobacco (except cigars and cigarettes and cut tobacco of the best quality).

NOTE.—As regards the export of tobacco of the best quality direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Toluol (see under Benzol).

Tomatoes.

Turpentine; oil of turpentine.

Vaseline.

Vegetables, dried; vegetables of all kinds, including beetroots, tomatoes, onions, cabbages; vegetable oils.

Wax, mineral (ozokerite); paraffin.

Wheat.

NOTE.—The Russian Government will examine in a benevolent spirit applications of British merchants for the export of wheat to England. [9-6-15].

Wood (see Timber); wood (paper) pulp.

Wood spirit, spirit (alcohol).

NOTE.—As regards the export of spirit direct to Allied countries, see Note 1 on page 456.

Wool and down; woollen combings; wool clippings; woolskins and rags; camel hair.

Woollen tissues, felt, and other woollen manufactures.

Woollen yarns (see Yarns).

Xylol (see under Benzol).
Yarns of textile materials.
Zinc ore (see Ores); zinc scoriæ, zinc, its alloys and manufactures, scrap and brack (see Metals).

ROUMANIA.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

March 8, 1916.

NOTES.

The transport of military stores through Roumania is prohibited, and since the 5th/18th November, 1914, the transit through Roumania of goods of which the exportation is prohibited is permitted only under special authorisation of the Ministry of Finance, each case being decided on its merits.

His Majesty's Minister at Bucharest reported on the 21st October, 1915, that all transit through Roumania to or from Bulgaria was prohibited until further notice. The transit of articles which are the subject of State monopolies is also prohibited, but no restriction is imposed on the transit of postal parcels.

Exceptions to prohibitions of export can be obtained in special cases such cases being decided on their merits.

Accessories for motors-cars, etc. (tyres and other).
Acids of all kinds.
Ammonia, liquid, and salts of ammonia.
Animals:—draught animals of all kinds (horses, oxen, etc).
Antimony.
Bandaging materials of all descriptions, such as cotton, wool, gauze, etc.
Barrels (oak).
Bicycles and motor cycles; accessories therefore (see Accessories).
Boots, shoes, etc. (footwear).
Cables.
Candles, and materials for making them.
Carts, carriages, automobiles, and all other vehicles.
Cattle.
Cloth (*draps*), and hosiery of all kinds; articles of clothing, and small wares.
Coal of all kinds.
Colouring earths, and all colours, simple or prepared.
Copper and wares thereof (see Metals).
Copper sulphate.
Cordage:—string, cord and cables of any kind.
Cotton, raw; cotton yarns. (See also Cloth).
Cycles (including motor cycles); accessories therefore (see Accessories).
Footwear.
Fur skins of all kinds.
Glucose.
Glycerine.
Gold coins of all descriptions (however packed).
Graphite.
Hay.
Hides and skins of all kinds, raw or tanned; leather articles; boots and shoes.
Horses, oxen and all other draught animals.
Ink of all kinds.
Instruments, surgical.
Iron and wares thereof (see Metals).
Lead and wares thereof (see Metals).

Leather goods of all descriptions; footwear.
Mats, rush.
Medicines (see Pharmaceutical products).
Mercury.
Metals:—ores of metals, whether containing sulphur or not; metals in a raw state, or rolled; scrap iron and worn-out metal, in any form; sheet metal of all kinds (receptacles: cans, tins for preserves and fats, for industrial use, full or empty), and all metal wares.
Motor cars, motor lorries, and all other vehicles; motor cycles.
Motor, etc., accessories (rubber tyres and others).
Nitric and all other acids.
Oak barrels.
Office requisites (inks of all kinds).
Oils.
Ores of metals, whether containing sulphur or not.
Paper, etc., of all descriptions (except those specified in Tariff Nos. 318, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, and 430 a).

The articles exempted from the prohibition are as follows:—

No. 418. Mechanical pulp, of wood, straw, and other vegetable fibres.

Nos. 420-1. Cellulose, bleached or unbleached, wet or dry.

No. 422. Concentrated lye from the manufacture of cellulose.

No. 423. Common paper, brown, for packing; common cardboard, brown, yellow, or white, neither artificially coloured, varnished, nor containing other materials than straw and mechanical wood pulp.

No. 424. Packing paper, printing paper, cardboard, neither glazed nor coloured, of cellulose or mechanical wood pulp, unbleached.

No. 425. Packing paper, printing paper, writing paper, and paper for playcards, glazed on one or both sides, not coloured, containing unbleached cellulose and mechanical wood pulp.

No. 430 (*a*). Paper bags, tubes, and the like, made of the papers specified in No. 423.

Paraffin.
Petroleum, crude; petroleum residues.

The export of "lampant" (*i.e.*, lamp oil) containing less than 2½ per cent of benzine is permitted.

Pharmaceutical products.
Pick-axes and shovels.
Pigs.
Radio-telegraphic, telegraphic, and telephone apparatus.
Rags of all kinds of textiles.
Sacks, oiled cloths, and material for making the same.
Shovels and pickaxes.
Skins and hides of all kinds, raw or tanned.
Soap.
Soda; sodium sulphate.
Stearine.
Sulphate of copper.
Sulphuric and all other acids.
Surgical instruments.
Tanning materials.
Tar.
Telegraph, telephone, and radio-telegraphic apparatus; cables.
Tin and wares thereof (see Metals).
Tinplates, and tins made therefrom (see under Metals).
Transport animals of all kinds (horses, oxen).
Tyres (see Accessories).
Vehicles of all kinds.
Walnut wood in any form.
Waxes.
Wool. (See also under Cloth).
Zinc and wares thereof (see Metals).

NOTE.—A Royal Decree of the 3rd—16th August, 1915, raised the prohibition of export in respect of the following products, and imposed export duties (payable in gold) at the rates shown :—

	Per 100 kilog. fr.
Wheat, rye, and their flours, also semolina	6
Barley, bearded barley, oats, and their flours, also malt and pearled barley	5
Maize and maize meal	4
Peas, haricots, lentils, and other pulse	9
Linseed, rapeseed, and other oilseeds, also anise and walnut	10
Millet, "borceagul," chickpeas, and ryegrass	3
Bran, chaff, linseed cakes, rapeseed cakes, and cakes of other vegetable origin, for use as forage	2
Linseed oil, rapeseed oil, and other vegetable oils	10

SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

March 16, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents "to order," or without any definite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading "to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April*, 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14460-15).

Acetylsalicylic acid.
Acids :—Acetylsalic, formic, oxalic, salicylic.
Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).
Aluminium, and aluminium alloys ; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.
Alumina, sulphate of ; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.
Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Antimony and antimony alloys.
Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]
Antipyrine.
Aristol.
Aspirine.
Atropine and its salts.
Bauxite or aluminium ore.
Beans, kidney (*alubias*) ; lentils.
Beef, fresh ; tinned beef.
Beetroot seed.
Benzonaphthol ; betanaphthol.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Bromural.
Charcoal.
Chrome.
Coal.*

* According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

Coconuts.

It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

Coin (gold and silver).
Colours :—Aniline colours; alizarine colours; indigo; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured; scrap copper, etc. (see under scrap metals).
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw; cotton wastes (including linters).
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Emetic (tartar emetic).
* Fats :—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).
Fibres, *viz.* :—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.
Flax tow; flax yarns.
Formic acid.
Glycerine (see Note to Lubricants).
Gold and silver coin.
Graphite, manufactured.

The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substance" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

Greases (see Fats).
Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Hosiery needles.
Indigo.
Jute, raw and manufactured (except sacks, sandals [*alpargatas*] and wastes).
Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Lentils.
Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products.)
* Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, lubricating substances comprise :—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;

(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils, and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15].

Luminal.
Lythol.
Manganese (metal).
Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof (see Oleaginous products).
Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (see Oleaginous products).
Meat, fresh; tinned beef; meat extract.
Medicaments, chemicals, etc. :—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of

* According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol; stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.)

Metals (except iron, steel, and zinc) in scrap.

(Scrap iron and scrap steel are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty —see page 467. There is no restriction on the exportation of scrap zinc.)

Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants.)

Molybdenum.

Needles, hosiery.

Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.

Nitrate of soda.

Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)

*Oils—animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q.v.*]; olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products.)

Oilseeds:—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products.)

Oleaginous products.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May, 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—

Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.

Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].

Oxalic and formic acids.

Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).

Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products).

Phenacetin.

Potash and its salts (except bromide).

NOTE.—The following salts of potash have been *specifically* prohibited, *viz*:—Bichromate, carbonate, cyanide, metabisul phite, oxalate, and sulphate.

Protargol; tabloids of protargol.

Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials (*re-exportation prohibited*); rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.

Salicylic acid and salicylates.

Salophenol.

Scrap metals (except iron, steel, and zinc).

Scrap iron and scrap steel are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty —see page 467. There is no restriction on the exportation of scrap zinc.)

Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.

Silver and gold coin.

Sisal fibre (see under Fibres).

Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom (*re-exportation prohibited*).

Sleepers (wooden) for railways.

Soda, nitrate of; hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.

Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.

Sulphur.

Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.

Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.

Tanning extracts.

Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.

Tartar emetic.

Thiocarbon, thiocol.

Tin and tin alloys.

Tinplates.

Tungsten or wolfram.

Vanadium.

Wastes of wool; wastes of cotton (including linters).

Wax (paraffin in the lump) (see Oleaginous products).

*According to semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

Wolfram or tungsten.
Wooden railway sleepers; logs of wood of all kinds, exceeding 25 centimetres in diameter.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.

The exportation of the following articles from Spain is permitted, subject to payment of special export duties:—
Wheat and flour thereof; maize; barley; oats; rice.
Chickpeas (*garbanzos*).
Potatoes.
Eggs.
Birds, alive or dead.
Bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat.
Cattle, pigs, sheep, and goats.
Horses, asses, and mules.
Iron and steel scrap; cast iron, steel in blocks and bars (*tochos*), and unworked iron in bars (*tochos*).

[*Note.*—Most of the above articles were formerly prohibited to be exported except under licence.]

EGYPT.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED OR RESTRICTED IN VIRTUE OF PROCLAMATIONS OR MINISTERIAL DECISIONS.

February 11, 1916.

Aeroplanes, balloons, and dirigibles; and component parts thereof.
Alimentary products in general, *with the exception of the following articles*:—
- Alcohol.
- Almonds.
- Bananas.
- Beer.
- Bran—up to 2,000 metric tons.
- Butter, fresh (for use exclusively in the Island of Cyprus—in small quantities provided by the Nile Cold Storage).
- Caramels.
- Cereals (unlimited export is allowed of maize, millet, beans, lentils, wheat).
  [With regard to the free export of wheat, information has been received through the Foreign Office from the Egyptian Government to the effect that export is practically confined to the United Kingdom and Marseilles. The export of wheat may also be allowed to Spain and Portugal and to neutrals outside Europe if the shipment presents no suspicious circumstances, but not to Scandinavia or the Balkans.]
- Chickpeas.
- Citrons and fruits from Alkekange.
- Coffee.
- Cotton-seed (unlimited export allowed).
- Cotton-seed oil.
- Dates.
- Earthnuts (arachides).
- Eggs (export to the United Kingdom allowed).
  [Small quantities of eggs may also be allowed to be exported to France under special license.]
- Fish:
  - Cuttle-fish.
  - Salted fish.
  - Soles (unlimited export allowed).

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* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin in which is imported into Spain [*July* 8, 1915].

Indian flour (*i.e.*, flour made from Indian wheat).
Molasses, cane sugar (*i.e.*, molasses used for distilling purposes, but not liquid sugar known as "dark honey" (*miel noir*).
Oilcakes.
Quails, living.
Rice:
Foreign rice (unlimited export allowed).
Native rice, husked.

NOTE.—Native rice, unhusked, is prohibited to be exported.

Seeds of Bersime "Tagawi."
Sesame of all kinds.
Sugar straw (*sucre paille*).
Tea (unlimited export allowed).
Vegetables:
Fresh vegetables.
Onions.

[NOTE.—Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June, 1915, that onions should be allowed to go freely to Italian as well as to French ports, provided they are not consigned in transit to Switzerland. No onions with a Swiss destination are to be allowed to be exported pending the formation of the proposed Société de Surveillance Economique. No onions are to be allowed to be exported to other Mediterranean countries without reference to the Foreign Office. Exports of onions for Scandinavia should be consigned *via* the United Kingdom in order that the ultimate destination may in every case be investigated. Exports of onions for the Netherlands may be allowed, provided they are normal in amount and are consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.]

Tomatoes.
Animals—saddle, pack and draught animals capable of being used in war.
Arms and ammuntion and all component parts thereof.
Balloons, dirigibles, and aeroplanes, and component parts thereof.
Camping requisites, military equipment, and uniforms.
Carts—see under Vehicles.
Chemical products (medicine)—see under Drugs.
Coal and briquettes.

NOTE.—As regards coal, permission may be given to ship a quantity strictly necessary to enable the ship to reach the nearest neutral port.

Coal sacks.
Copper and copper alloy.

NOTE.—The export of copper and copper alloy is permitted to the Allied Countries.

Cotton, raw.

NOTE.—The export of raw cotton from Egypt is prohibited to all ports in Europe and in the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Russia (except Baltic ports,) Spain, and Portugal.

Drugs of all kinds, medicinal chemical products, and serums.

NOTE.—It is understood that the following are allowed to be exported by permission of the Ministry of Finance:—

Opium.
Datura stramonium.
Henbane.
Colocynth.
Hemlock.
Caustic soda.
Natural Salt.
Common soap.
Natural phosphates.
Gum arabic.
Senna.

Equipment (military), uniforms, and camping requisites.
Explosives (gunpowder and all other explosives).
Military equipment, uniforms, and camping requisites.
Motor-cars—see under Vehicles.
Petroleum and petrol (benzine).

NOTE.—Partial exportation is permitted on the advice of the Petroleum Commission.

Sacks, empty.*

[The export of sacks is prohibited, unless a special license has been obtained, except in the following cases: –

(1) Cement and lime sacks may be exported to Allied Countries.

(2) Sacks of certain dimensions which are not required in Egypt may also be exported to Allied Countries.]

Sacks for coal.

Uniforms, military equipment, and camping requisites.

Vehicles:—

Engines and lorries, internal combustion, capable of carrying a load of 1,250 kilogs. or more, and component parts thereof.

Four-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying 1 metric ton or more.

Two-wheeled vehicles capable of carrying a load of 750 kilogs. or more.

Wood, building.

Wool and woollen manufactures of all kinds.

NOTE.—The Egyptian Government was instructed by the Foreign Office on the 14th July, 1915, to prohibit the export of all forms of wool and woollen manufactures, except to British destinations. Small quantities may be exported (under license) to Allied Countries.

NOTES.

(i) The above export prohibition list represents the restrictions placed upon the export trade of Egypt by Proclamations or Ministerial decisions only. No mention is made of the administrative measures (such as the requiring of British Consular Certificates of destination) which have been taken by the Customs Authorities to prevent goods reaching the enemy through neutral countries. These measures are in force for all goods exported to neutral countries adjacent to enemy countries. No restrictions are now placed on exports to Italy.

(ii) Instructions were given by the Foreign Office on the 15th June last that the restrictions on the export of onions, as noted on the second page, may be applied equally to all other contraband articles, or articles of potential military value, such as "cotton," provided that these are on the British list of prohibited or restricted exports.

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*Firms importing gypsum, plaster, cement, and lime are authorised to re-export sacks which have been used for the importation of such articles.

Planting of Trees.

No. R. 8898-8909—FT. 64-15-7, DATED 18TH MARCH 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. 4725, dated the 17th November 1915, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore, submitting his views in the matter of encouraging tree planting in the maidan parts of the State.

Order No. R. 8898-8909—Ft. 64-15-7, dated 18th March 1916.

The Conservator of Forests is requested to arrange for the establishment of nurseries in each district, except Shimoga and Kadur, at convenient centres, for raising seedlings of the most suitable trees selected out of the appended list. The seedlings should be distributed free of charge to village committees and patels of villages applying for the same through the Amildar or Deputy Amildar concerned.

2. Government consider that the Conservator's estimate of the annual cost, *viz.*, Rs. 20,000 for the purpose is too high. He is requested to submit details of absolute requirements to begin with. Pending final orders on this point, the Conservator is authorised to incur expenditure not exceeding Rs. 40 per mensem each in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug and Rs. 25 per mensem each in Mysore and Hassan Districts.

3. The cost will be met by reappropriation from the savings expected under I (*b*) controlling staff in the Forest Budget. The Conservator is requested to submit a reappropriation statement in this behalf before beginning to incur the charges.

4. The Conservator of Forests is requested to report in consultation with the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference on the desirability of issuing in Kannada a brief pamphlet on Arboriculture. The manual of Arboriculture published by the Bombay Government may be taken as a sample of what can be done in this line.

5. In the Chitaldrug District, a printed leaflet in Kannada giving the names and uses of trees suited to that district was issued in 1914, by the District Committee of the Economic Conference and the Conservator may ascertain if any practical action has been taken in that district since then.

V. R. THYAGARAJA IYER,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.

No. R. 8898-8909—FT. 64-15-7, DATED 18TH MARCH 1916.

LIST OF TREES.

1. Bevu—Melia indica. Very useful timber tree, yields valuable oil seed, and leaf fodder. It is fast growing and can be propagated easily either by direct seed sowing or by planting. It thrives in all soils.

2. Hutchu-bevu, Turukabevu—Melia axedarach. Very fast growing useful timber tree. Yields useful oil seed and fodder leaves. Coppices well and sends up root-suckers in large numbers. Thrives well in all soils. It can be raised easily both by direct sowing and planting.

3. Hunase—Tamarindus indica. Valuable for its fruits and fodder leaves. Thrives well in all soils. It can be raised easily by direct sowing. Useful for fuel.

4. Ippe—Bassia longifolia. Valuable for its seeds and corollas. It is a good shady tree. Can be raised by direct showing. Useful both as a timber and fuel tree.

5. Honge—Pongamia glabra. Valuable for its seeds, manure leaves and firewood. It can be easily raised by direct seed sowing. It thrives well in loamy moist places.

6. Mavu—Mangifera indica. Valuable for its fruits and it is a useful timber tree. Thrives well in all soils. Can be easily raised either by direct sowing or by planting.

7. Halasu—Artocarpus integrifolia. Valuable for its fruits and leaves, and it is a useful timber tree, but requires a deep red loamy soil. Can be easily raised either by direct sowing or by transplanting in baskets.

8. Nerlu—Eugenia Jambolana. Valuable for its fruits and timber. Good shady tree. Can be raised by direct sowing or planting.

9. Aladamara—Ficus bengalensis. Valuable for fodder leaves and fruits. Thrives well in all soils and particularly in deep moist places. Can be easily raised by cuttings.

10. Gonimara—Ficus mysorensis do do

11. Basarimara—Ficus Tsiela do do

12. Attimara—Ficus glaborata do do

13. Huvarsi—Thespesia populuea. Can be raised by cuttings. Thrives well in deep soils. Useful timber tree.

14. Niranja-Saliz tetrasperna. Very fast growing. Thrives well along water courses and in swampy places below tanks. It coppices and pollards well. Yields moderately good timber and fuel.

15. Mugali—Acacia Suma. Very fast growing. Thrives well in swampy and water logged places. Coppices and pollards well. Valuable for firewood.

16. Karijali—Acacia arabica. Moderately fast growing. Thrives well in clayey soils and in tank beds. Useful as a timber tree. Yields valuable fodder leaves and pods for goats. It yields valuable fuel and tan bark.

17. Bage—Albezzia Lebbeck. Moderately fast growing. Thrives well in any soil. Yields valuable timber and fodder.

18. Kyasarike—Casuarina equisetifolia. Fast growing. Can be raised by either basket or tile planting. Thrives well in deep moist soils in plantation. Valuable for firewood and is useful for poles.

19. Rain tree—Pithecolobium Saman. Very fast growing, but thrives well only in deep rich soils. Yields fodder leaves and pods. The wood is not much reputed even for firewood.

20. Biridi or Bindi Dalbergia Sissoo. Moderately fast growing and yields valuable timber. Stony, gravelly and sandy soils are most suitable for its growth.

Registered No. M—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. 7329-36—*Edn.* 90-15-130, *dated* 19*th June* 1916.

ORDER—The University Entrance Class will be opened in the following High Schools in the optional subjects specified against each :—

1. Government High School, Bangalore.	Mathematics. Physics, Chemistry. Natural Science. History. Logic. Elementary Economics. Sanskrit. Persian.
2. Maharaja's High School, Mysore.	Mathematics. Physics, Chemistry. History. Logic. Elementary Economics. Sanskrit. Persian.
3. Government High School, Shimoga.	History. Logic. Elementary Economics. Sanskrit. Persian.
4. Do Tumkur ...	Do

2. (1) Candidates who have been declared eligible for admission into Colleges by the S. S. L. C. Board;

(2) candidates who have passed the Matriculation examination of an Indian University; and

(3) the students of the Junior Intermediate class of 1915-16 who are not qualified for promotion to the Senior class;

are eligible for admission into the University Entrance class.

3. The Junior Intermediate class of the Madras University will be continued at the Central College in Optional groups i and ii and students may join this class instead of the University Entrance class in the High Schools. For the benefit of these students, the Senior Intermediate class of the Madras University will be maintained in 1917-18.

4. The Senior Intermediate, the Senior B.A., and the 2nd and 3rd year Honours classes of the Madras University will be continued in both the Colleges. There will be no instruction given in group iii (History and Logic) in the Senior Intermediate class in the Central College, Bangalore.

5. There will be no Junior B.A. class of the Madras University in either College, but candidates who have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University will be admitted into the 2nd year class of the Mysore University.

6. The optional subjects in which instruction will be given at Mysore are History, Economics and Political Science, Ethics and Political Philosophy, Sanskrit and Persian; and at Bangalore, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Zoology and Geology.

7. For those students who are taken into the 2nd year class after passing the Intermediate examination of the Madras University, composition in Kannada, Tamil, Teluga or Hindustani or translation into English from Sanskrit, Persian or French will be substituted in place of the compulsory second language.

8. Applications for admission into the University Entrance class should reach the Head Masters of the High Schools by the 27th instant. Applications for admission into the College classes should reach the Principals of the Colleges by the same date. Lists of admissions will be published on the 1st July, (Classes will open on the 3rd July) and the selected students will be required to present themselves before the 7th of July at the Institution to which they have been admitted.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Secretary, Mysore University Committee.
The Principals of the Central and Maharaja's Colleges.
The Head Masters of High Schools, Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur.

Registered No. M—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 24th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government Officers, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, prescribing rules for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore tentatively for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

3. Letter No. G. 300, dated the 23rd December 1915, from the Senior Surgeon soliciting orders as to whether Government servants in receipt of a salary of more than Rs. 50 a month should be treated as in and out-patients gratis like indigent non-officials.

4. Letter No. G. 438, dated the 29th March 1916, from the same Officer suggesting a definition of the term "medicine."

No. 300-50—MED. 83-15-8, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In paragraph 3 of Government Order dated 26th November 1915, it was stated that the rules issued therewith are not intended to affect those issued with the Government Order of 24th February 1910 read above. According to the latter order all Government servants, whatever their pay may be, are entitled to free medical attendance including supply of medicines. On reconsideration of the matter Government see no reason why Government servants who are well paid should be supplied with medicines free. They accordingly direct in modification of their orders

dated the 24th February 1910 and 26th November 1915, that all Government servants whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 50 should pay for medicines supplied to them from the hospitals and dispensaries in the Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

2. The definition of the term "medicine" suggested by the Senior Surgeon will also be adopted.

3. A copy of the rules as now modified and approved by Government is appended to this order and fees will be levied in accordance therewith in the Hospital and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon in Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES TO REGULATE THE LEVY OF FEES FROM PATIENTS RESORTING TO PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES FOR TREATMENT IN THE CITIES OF BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

1. Persons whose monthly income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 50 and their dependants will be considered as poor for the purposes of these rules and will be entitled to free medical advice and treatment in all hospitals and dispensaries, whether they are maintained from Provincial, Municipal or Local Funds.

2. *Out-patients.*—Subscribers to a hospital or dispensary of rupees four per mensem and upwards will be allowed to have medical advice and treatment for themselves and their families free of charge in the out-patients' department.

3. Every other person attending a hospital or dispensary for treatment as an out-patient will be charged at the rate of two annas for each attendance, such payment to include charges on account of advice (including a minor operation) and medicine supplied for a day. The term "medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

(1) GENERAL WARDS.

4. *In-patients.*—Every person who is not poor and who desires to be admitted and treated in the General Wards, should pay at the rate of eight annas for every day he stops in the hospital. But Government servants whose monthly pay exceeds Rs. 50 will be charged the actual cost of the medicine supplied or eight annas a day whichever may be less.

5. Persons wishing to be treated as in-patients free of charge will have to sign a declaration to the effect that their own income or that of the person on whom they depend does not exceed Rs. 50 a month.

(2) SPECIAL WARDS.

6. Every person wishing to be admitted into the special ward will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 per day, if he is to be treated as a first class patient and given one whole room for himself, or one rupee a day when he will be treated as a second class patient, two second class patients being put in one room.

NOTE.—These rates do not apply to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, for which special rates have been prescribed in Government Order No. 9594-5—Med. 53-08-8, dated 2nd April 1909.

NOTE.—(*a*) For children under twelve years of age, half the above rates will be charged for hospital stoppages.

(*b*) The above rates include all ordinary charges including medical attendance, treatment and dieting. Patients requiring special nursing will have to make their own arrangements.

(*c*) All charges levied under the foregoing rules shall be recovered in advance and credited in full to Government.

(*d*) Emergencies will be attended to free of charge.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4009-21—L. R. 522-13-5, dated 1st December 1914, laying down rules for the grant of lands under the scheme for the creation of large landed estates.

No. R. 631-43—L. R. 399-15-2, DATED BANGALORE, 13TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—According to Rule 11 of the aforesaid rules, the lands granted are allowed to be held free of assessment for the first five years and on full assessment from the 10th year. But when there are more applicants than one for the same land and one of them is willing to pay full assessment from the very first year of grant, there is no provision in the rules to grant the land to the latter in preference to the others. Government therefore direct that the following clause be added at the end of Rule 11.

"Preference will be given to such applicants as are willing to pay assessment from the date of grant of lands."

By Order,
L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secretary to Government.
Revenue Department.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Petition dated 3rd July 1915, from B. K. Subbayya Chetty, Jodidar of Kondaspur, Hoskote Taluk, residing in Jamkhanpet, Bangalore City, appealing against the order of the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore declining to cancel the mohatarfa tax levied from the raiyats of his jodi village on the ground that the village site of the said jodi village does not belong to the jodidar and that his raiyats do not own lands in adjacent Government villages.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 4561, dated 6th October 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore submitting the records relating to the above case.

No. R. 771-2—L. R. 73-15-4, DATED BANGALORE, 17TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—As the village site had been classed as "Sirkar Kharab" at the time of Survey and Settlement, the Revenue Commissioner held that it belonged to Government and not to the jodidar. But the Survey Superintendent who was consulted explains that the expression "Sirkar Kharab" used in Survey records does not necessarily imply that such a Kharab land is the property of Government and a Kharab number situated in an inam village and belonging to the Jodidar would still be called "Sirkar" kharab, the Jodidar being understood to be "Sirkar" for that village.

2. From a careful perusal of the vernacular records, it is evident that the village site belongs to the jodidar and forms a portion of the jodi lands granted as inam to the original jodidar in 1849.

3. Government are unable to differentiate between the case in point and the case of raiyats who reside in whole inam villages and cultivate the lands of the Inamdar. These latter are understood not to pay any mohatarfa taxes to Government, Inam and Jodi villages being exempt from house tax under Rule 2 of the General Rules regarding Mohatarfa contained at page 569 of the Revenue Manual. Following the same anology. Government direct that the order of the Revenue Commissioner declining to exempt the raiyats of the appellant's jodi village be set aside.

The amount already collected will be refunded.

By Order,
L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Notification No. G. 7097—G. M. 69-13-48, dated 5th March 1914, issuing rules for the constitution of District Electorates for the election of eight non-official members to the Economic Conference.

2. Letter No. 2432-9, dated 27th November 1915, from the Secretary to Government, Departments of Education and Agriculture, to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts enquiring if the rules read above require amendment in any respect, in the light of the experience gained in connection with the election held in 1914.

3. Further correspondence on the subject from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts in reply to the above.

No. 520-75—A. & I. 36-15-20, DATED BANGALORE, 15TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—The Deputy Commissioners are unanimously of opinion that the existing electorate is unwieldy and they recommend that it may be modified in one or other of the following ways:—

(*a*) The electorate may be formed of the members of the Representative Assembly, or

(*b*) of the members of the District and Taluk Progress Committees, or

(*c*) the electorate may be a mixed body consisting of both the above and of members or delegates of other public bodies or associations or societies.

2. With a view to make the electorate sufficiently representative without being unwieldy, Government are pleased to direct that the following gentlemen should constitute in each District the District Electorate for choosing members to the Economic Conference.

(1) Persons eligible for election as Members of the Representative Assembly.

(2) Non-official members of the District and Taluk Boards.

(3) Non-official members of the District Committees and of the Taluk and Town Progress Committee for the time being.

(4) Non-official members of Municipal Boards.

(5) Delegates of recognised public associations having more than one hundred members, who are not Government servants.

(6) Delegates of Unions and selected village improvement committees in villages with a population of more than 1,000 souls.

(7) Delegates of Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Federal Unions (where there are no federal Unions, Delegates of Co-operative Societies) who are not Government servants.

(8) Delegates of Trades Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Associations, and similar recognised public bodies, who are not servants of Government.

(9) Graduates of ten years' standing who are not servants of Government.

Each member will have only one vote though he may be returned as a delegate by more than one body. The rules as modified will be notified in the Gazette.

By Order,
P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Heads of Departments.
The Secretaries to Government.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 12th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned, tentatively, for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government Officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

Medical attendance will include except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra* of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemists' and druggists' shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

NOTE.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

"Medical Officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description:—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the General Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.
(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical Officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants in active service and the families of Military Officers.

The Dewan and Councillors.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

NOTE.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

7. In stations other than District headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised

by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where the Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military Officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with Rule 12 *supra*, and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowance to Medical Officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical Officer proceeding to a station outside his own under Rules 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical Officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical Officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

Medical attendance on the families of officers in the Civil employ.

21. The families of Government servants in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

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23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical Officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Surgeons and specialists, 4/5 per cent per visit with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes I to IV 3/5 per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes V to VII honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries at 3/10 per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1/5 per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical Officer's house the fee shall be one-third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the Medical Officer's headquarters, the patient shall pay the Medical Officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical Officer is detained (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits :—

	Rs.
To—Civil Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive Gazetted Officers	30
Honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical Officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district headquarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in Civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical Officers and their patients.

RULES FOR THE GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF MEDICINES.

27. Government servants and families of Military Officers in stations where there are hospitals or dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their

own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical Officer deputed for Medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government hospital or Local Fund dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggists' shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under Rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in Rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical Officers in so far as the stock permits.

FEES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medicial Officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical Officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case, provided that where a Medical Officer has taken a fee under this rule for giving a certificate or opinion he will not be entitled to another fee for giving evidence in Court regarding the same in cases in which such evidence may be required.

32. A Medical Officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical Officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues, for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical Officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police Officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissions on prescriptions.

35. Medical Officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Medical subordinates not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a Court of Law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Surgeon.

Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 12th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned, tentatively, for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government Officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

PRELIMINARY.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

Medical attendance will include except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra* of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemists' and druggists' shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

NOTE.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

"Medical Officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the General Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.
(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical Officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants in active service and the families of Military Officers.

The Dewan and Councillors.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

5. (*a*) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore.

(*b*) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

NOTE.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

7. In stations other than District headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (*a*) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(*b*) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised

by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where the Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military Officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with Rule 12 *supra*, and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowance to Medical Officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical Officer proceeding to a station outside his own under Rules 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

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Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

Disposal of newly Sub-divided Lands in the Kankanhalli Taluk.

No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, DATED 19TH JULY 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3185-8—L. S. 35-13-6, dated 29th October 1914, sanctioning an advance of Rs. 18,000 for carrying out the sub-division of large sized survey numbers in the Kankanhalli Taluk in accordance with Government Order No. R. 19-20—L. S. 35-13-2, dated 2nd July 1914, and directing that the amount be adjusted by recoupment from the sale proceeds of the sub-divided lands.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 6802, dated 1st December 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, formulating certain proposals for the disposal of the above lands.

(Printed as an accompaniment.)

Order No. R. 856-60—L. R. 606-14-8, dated 19th July 1916.

It is reported that about 17,457 acres of land divided into 3,261 survey numbers at a cost of Rs. 19,920-4-1 have been made available for cultivation, a few out of these being in more or less compact blocks and a few others likely to be benefited by the Maralwadi project.

2. It is necessary to pass orders regarding the disposal of these lands so as to provide for the requirements of all classes, including those who apply under the rules for large landed estates and *bona fide* local agriculturists who cannot afford to compete in public auction. Government are accordingly pleased to direct that out of the sub-divided lands about 3,000 acres be set apart for being disposed of in accordance with the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner, which is as follows:—

1. To grant 4 to 8 acres per family according to its *bona fide* needs at an upset price of Rs. 4 and 3 per acre according as the land was sub-divided at the cost of Government or that of raiyats and on payment of malki, if any, in addition, ¼ of the upset price with local cess to be paid up immediately on allotment and the balance in two months;
2. to dispose of the land by auction, when there are more applicants than one for the same piece of land, the competition being confined to the applicants;
3. to grant lands to applicants residing in the village in preference to outsiders, among whom the nearer should be preferred to the more remote; and
4. to make the grant subject to the conditions that grantees should bring the entire area under cultivation within five years and should not alienate any portion of the land within that period on pain of summary resumption of the grant by Government.

3. Out of the remaining area Government direct that 2,000 acres (in one or more blocks as may be practicable) be set apart for the creation of Military Settlements and that another 2,000 be reserved for the formation of large landed estates in compact plots of 150 or 200 acres, the rest being disposed of by public auction under the rules.

4. All the lands likely to be commanded by the Maralwadi Reservoir, should be sold in public auction without exception subject to the payment of acreage contribution that may be fixed hereafter.

5. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit for approval of Government statements of allocation of the lands under the three classes referred to in paras 3 and 4 above, showing the survey numbers and their area, village by village.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Chief Engineer of Mysore.
The Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops.

ACCOMPANIMENT.

Letter No. 6802, dated 1st December 1915, from K. Doraswami Iyer, Esq., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. R. 9922—L. R. 606-14-1, dated 10th May 1915, requesting the submission of proposals for the disposal of the lands newly sub-divided in the Kankanhalli Taluk by the Special Survey Party, I have the honor to submit herewith copies of the marginally noted letters from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Mysore, furnishing their opinions.

1. R. C. 1107, dated 15th June 1915 (with enclosure).
2. 85, dated 5th August 1915.

2. The distribution of lands without a sale among persons having insufficient lands or no lands is fraught with difficulties. Village officers and petty revenue subordinates are sure to have a hand in the selection of the recipients. Rich men and influential men may set up their dependants and servants to buy up lands at a low price. Special care would therefore have to be exercised by the District Officers to avoid the intentions of Government being frustrated. In regard to the price to be fixed on the lands to be given to the poor and landless, Rs. 4 per acre would be a fair price on lands on which cost was incurred by Government in their sub-division and Rs. 3 per acre on the lands that were sub-divided by the raiyats at their own cost. The *Malki*, if any, would be over and above this. The extent of land to be given thus may be from 4 to 8 acres according to the size of the man's family. In case of two persons claiming the same land it should be auctioned between them. A condition that the entire land should be brought under cultivation within five years is necessary as also one that alienation during that period would be null and void. The penalty for infringing either condition would be a summary resumption. Lands in a village should be given to those living in it and it is only after their requirements are satisfied that they should be allotted to outsiders among whom people of an adjacent village should be preferred. In the matter of selecting the persons to be benefited by the concession the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey have made certain suggestions which may be adopted. One-fourth of the price with local cess should be paid immediately on allotment and the balance in two months from then. Longer periods and instalments would lead to considerable confusion. After the preliminaries of the selection of recipients and before proceeding to make allotments the Sub-Division Officer and the Amildar should meet on an appointed day and dispose of the applications on their individual merits after satisfying themselves by an examination of the patel and the shanbhog and two or more respectable residents of the village and after a reference to the Khate and Khirdi and other available sources that the applicants deserve the concession.

3. As regards the lands required for the formation of large landed estates, the Deputy Commissioner says that he has received some applications and that they are under enquiry. This question may be considered after the applications for small extents are disposed of.

4. From 500 to 1,000 acres in Sivaballi, Haralagalu, Kunnur, Gattigunda and Kolagondanahalli referred to in para (6) of the Deputy Commissioner's letter may be reserved for the military men. If these portions are reserved the poor and landless section of the public in the locality may have to go without any. I would therefore suggest that the military men as a special case, be allowed to apply for lands in whatever village they like and accorded the same privileges as the others.

5. In the case of lands that would be commanded by the Maralvadi Reservoir I would propose that they be all sold by public auction without exception. Any method of distributing them without a public sale is sure to give occasion for fraud and complaints. The purchasers in the public sale would be required to agree to pay the acreage contribution that would be fixed later on.

6. From the last para of the Superintendent of Survey's letter it will be seen that a total extent of 17,457 acres has been sub-divided into 3,261 survey numbers and that the total cost, incurred therefor is Rs. 19,920-4-1 (including establishment charges). On such of these lands as come in for allotment to the poor and landless, I have said that a price of Rs. 4 per acre may be fixed plus the value of the *Malki*. It is not possible to give now any figures except very remotely appropriate which will be of no use of the realization from the disposal of the lands. When the requirements of the poor and landless have been met we would know the realization from the lands given to them and would also be in a position to know approximately what remains for large landed estates.

7. In order that the lands may be disposed of before the next cultivation season a list of the lands available in each village would have to be widely published.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated the 12th February 1910, prescribing rules regarding medical attendance on Government servants, etc., and fees for such attendance.

2. Government Order No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated the 12th July 1916, modifying the rules issued under Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated 26th November 1915, for the levy of fees in Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore sanctioned, tentatively, for a period of three years from the 1st January 1916.

No. 571-621—MED. 83-15-9, DATED BANGALORE, 18TH JULY 1916.

ORDER.—In consequence of the introduction of the system of levying fees for treatment of certain classes of patients in all Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in accordance with Government Proceedings No. 3820-70—Med. 231-13-4, dated the 26th November 1915, and No. 300-50—Med. 83-15-8, dated 12th July 1916, the rules contained in the first of the orders read above regulating medical attendance on Government Officers require to be suitably modified. Certain other changes in these rules have also become necessary in consequence of orders issued since 24th February 1910 in certain matters.

2. Government are accordingly pleased to prescribe the revised rules appended to this order in supersession of those issued with Government Order No. 7332-72—Med. 89-06-57, dated 24th February 1910.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.
The other Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

RULES REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND FEES FOR SUCH ATTENDANCE.

PRELIMINARY.

"Medical Attendance" defined.

1. The term "Medical Attendance" means the professional advice and care during sickness or injury, afforded by a Medical Officer.

Medical attendance will include except in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in case of public servants, the supply, in accordance with the conditions laid down in para 27 *infra* of the authorized medicines and appliances prescribed by the Medical Officer in so far as they are available from the Government Hospital Stores and in the case of all persons, where there are no reliable chemists' and druggists' shops, the supply of such medicines and appliances in so far as stock permits.

NOTE.—The term "Medicine" includes all surgical appliances and dressings but not instruments.

"Medical Officer" defined.

2. The term "Medical Officer" includes a Medical subordinate.

Private practice of Medical Officers.

3. (*a*) All members of the Medical Service are allowed private practice so far as may be compatible with the proper discharge of their public duties unless such practice is expressly forbidden in particular cases.

(*b*) The following officers are debarred from private practice of every description :—

(i) The Resident Medical Officers of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore and the General Hospital, Mysore.
(ii) All Public Health Officers when they are not also District Medical Officers.
(iii) The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
(iv) The Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore.

(*c*) The Senior Surgeon with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Medical Officer, Bangalore Central Jail, when the latter is also the Superintendent of the Jail, are debarred from all private practice except consultations.

(*d*) As a general rule, Medical Officers are entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously.

Medical attendance on Government servants in active service and the families of Military Officers.

The Dewan and Councillors.

4. The Dewan is entitled to free medical attendance at his residence of a Gazetted Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, who, when at headquarters, shall attend also on the Councillors and Secretaries to Government at their residences.

Government servants of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore and Mysore.

5. (a) All Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore of and above the rank of Deputy Commissioners are entitled to the free medical attendance of the District Medical Officers or of the Medical Officer attached to the Dispensary nearest their residence at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards in Bangalore and Mysore.

(b) Government servants in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 a month and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the division in which such Government servants reside, at their own houses in cases of illness such as to prevent their consulting the Medical Officer at his place.

NOTE.—In all cases under this rule and Rule 4, the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by the Government servant concerned.

Government servants drawing Rs. 100 and above in district headquarter stations.

6. All Government servants at district headquarter stations other than Bangalore and Mysore, in receipt of salaries amounting to Rs. 100 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer of the district at their own houses in cases of illness.

Government servants in stations other than district headquarters.

7. In stations other than District headquarters, where a dispensary is located, all Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards are entitled to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary at their own houses.

Government servants drawing less than Rs. 100 in district head-quarter stations and less than Rs. 50 in other stations.

8. Where there is no proper hospital accommodation, and in cases of illness such as to prevent the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary being consulted at his place, Government servants in receipt of salaries less than Rs. 100 in district headquarters including Bangalore and Mysore are entitled to the free medical attendance at their own houses, in the first instance, of a Medical subordinate detailed for the purpose, and afterwards of the District Medical Officer, should the case be reported as serious, and similarly Government servants in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 50 in other stations in which a dispensary is located, to the free medical attendance of the Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary.

9. A Government servant of any rank proceeding on duty to a place, and a Government servant stationed in a place, where medical relief is not available and there falling so seriously ill or meeting with an accident of so serious a nature as to render him unable to move to the nearest station where such relief can be had, will be entitled to gratuitous medical attendance from the Medical Officer nearest to the station.

10. Medical Officers are entitled in cases of illness to the free medical attendance at their own houses of the District Medical Officer or other Medical Officer detailed by the District Medical Officer if there is any in the same station and if not, of the Medical Officer nearest to the station, subject to the restrictions contained in Rule 5.

11. (a) Government servants in receipt of salaries of Rs. 250 and above requiring the services of a Government specialist should first consult the District Medical Officer. If he considers the services of the specialist necessary, they are entitled to the free attendance of the specialist provided they are in, or go to, the station where such specialist resides. Such attendance shall be at their residences, in the case of public servants of the rank of Deputy Commissioner and upwards in all cases of illness and in the case of others only in cases of illness such as to prevent them from consulting the specialist at his residence and the actual cost of the medicine supplied shall be paid by them in all such cases.

(b) In special cases, however, occurring in the mofussil, should the District Medical Officer certify that the patient's prospects of recovery would be jeopardised

by undertaking the journey to see the Government specialist, the Senior Surgeon may depute the specialist to visit such patient, if he is a Government servant.

12. Where the Medical Officer attending on a Government servant in accordance with any of the preceding rules considers that the illness is so serious that another Medical Officer should be consulted, he may call in the aid of such Medical Officer; and the latter shall comply with the request.

13. Local Fund employees, *i.e.*, those paid from the District and Municipal Funds, are entitled to medical attendance under these rules.

14. The families of Military Officers in purely Military employ are entitled to the same medical services as the officers themselves.

15. All Government servants and their families who are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at a place are entitled to it also at any other place where they may residing whether on duty or on leave from the Medical Officer at the station paid by Government for general duties. Should the Government servant, however, decline the attendance of the Medical Officer provided by Government and call in another Medical Officer to attend on him in illness, the usual fees can be claimed by the latter.

16. When a Government servant or his family entitled to gratuitous medical attendance prefers to obtain the services of a Medical Officer, other than the recognized Government Medical attendant, it will be considered as a private arrangement with which Government have nothing to do. This rule will apply also to any Medical Officer who may be called in, in consultation with the official Medical Officer otherwise than in accordance with Rule 12 *supra*, and if the consultant is detailed from his headquarters for more than 12 hours, he will be deemed to have been absent on casual or such other leave as may be available under the circumstances.

17. Medical Officers are required to attend without avoidable delay in cases of emergency or when the patient's own official medical adviser is not available, on any sick Military or Civil Officer, or member of the family of a Military Officer, who may call upon them to do so; and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for, they may transfer the further treatment of the case to the proper medical attendant.

Travelling allowance to Medical Officers for journeys performed by them in connection with medical attendance.

18. A Medical Officer proceeding to a station outside his own under Rules 9, 10, 11 (*b*) or 12, for attendance on a Government servant, shall be entitled to the usual travelling and halting allowances.

19. All claims for travelling allowances by Medical Officers on account of journeys performed by them to render medical aid shall be supported by a certificate from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in cases of non-gazetted Medical subordinates and from the Senior Surgeon in cases of gazetted Medical Officers, to the effect that the journey was *bona fide* in the interest of a public servant employed on Government duty.

20. For purpose of certificates referred to in the preceding rule, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon, as the case may be, may call for a short history confidentially of the ailment in the treatment of which the Medical Officer was employed. If, on report of the nature of the case, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer or the Senior Surgeon is satisfied that the case was not serious enough for the Medical Officer going to the spot, the travelling allowance paid to such officer may be recovered from the officer calling in his services.

Medical attendance on the families of officers in the Civil employ.

21. The families of Government servants in civil employ are not entitled to gratuitous medical attendance.

22. It is not considered necessary to fix definitely the amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of Government servants, but the following scale is

given to serve as a guide to be followed under normal circumstances. Government, however, trust that the good sense and humanity of Medical Officers will always indicate when the fees are too high in particular cases and likewise that a feeling of fairness and gratitude which animates all who have to engage the services of Medical Officers will suggest to the highly paid among them when the scale seems too low.

23. The fees which Government servants pay for medical attendance on the members of their families at their houses shall be certain percentage of their monthly pay and allowances, varying according to the standing of the Medical Officer whose service they engage.

(i) To Surgeons and specialists, 4/5 per cent per visit with a minimum of Rs. 3 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 6.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes I to IV 3/5 per cent with a minimum of Rs. 2 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 4.

To Assistant Surgeons, classes V to VII honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries at 3/10 per cent with a minimum of Re. 1 per visit and a maximum of Rs. 2.

To Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 1/5 per cent with a minimum of annas 8 per visit and maximum of Re. 1.

(ii) For visits at the Medical Officer's house the fee shall be one-third less than at the patient's house.

(iii) For a visit by night, *i.e.*, between 9 P.M. and 6 A.M. the fees shall be 50 per cent more than for a visit by day.

(iv) In the case of more than one visit by day or by night being necessary, the fee for each such extra visit shall be half the ordinary fee by day or by night. But only two such extra visits by day or by night shall be charged for.

(v) In cases where there are more than one patient under treatment in the same family at the same time, the full fee shall be charged for one, and a half fee for each of the others.

(vi) When the patient lives outside the Medical Officer's headquarters, the patient shall pay the Medical Officer the mileage he would receive were he travelling on duty, each mile being charged for, or place a suitable conveyance at his disposal.

(vii) For every period of twenty-four hours during which a Medical Officer is detained (which is allowable only in very serious circumstances) he shall draw double his official halting allowance in addition to mileage, but the fee for such detention shall be the equivalent of one ordinary day and one ordinary night visit only.

(viii) For a confinement or severe operation including necessary subsequent visits :—

	Rs.
To—Civil Surgeons	50
Assistant Surgeons	40
All other substantive Gazetted Officers	30
Honorary Gazetted Officers and Apothecaries	20
Sub-Assistant Surgeons	10

24. In the cases of indigent persons, generally, where there is only one Medical Officer in a station, he shall afford medical aid at their houses gratis, when they are so ill as to be unable to attend the dispensary. In a district headquarter station the District Medical and Sanitary Officer shall see that arrangements are made to carry out the intention of this rule.

25. The foregoing scale of fees fixed in connection with the medical attendance on the families of Government servants in Civil employ should be taken also as a guide to fees payable by private persons.

26. It is not intended that the above rules should interfere with private arrangements mutually agreed upon between Medical Officers and their patients.

RULES FOR THE GRATUITOUS ISSUE OF MEDICINES.

27. Government servants and families of Military Officers in stations where there are hospitals or dispensaries are entitled to the gratuitous supply for their

own use, of such authorised medicines as are in store therein, but such supplies will only be given on the prescription of the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital or dispensary where application for the medicine is made or of the Medical Officer deputed for Medical attendance.

28. In places in which no Government hospital or Local Fund dispensary exists, prescriptions should be sent to a druggists' shop and the patient will be liable to pay for the supplies.

29. In cases where indigent persons are afforded gratuitous medical attendance under Rule 24 they shall be supplied with Government medicines gratis under the same conditions as those specified in Rule 27.

30. In places where there are no chemists' or druggists' shops, medicines may be supplied gratis to private patients on the prescriptions of Medical Officers in so far as the stock permits.

FEES FOR THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES BY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

31. A fee may legitimately be charged for a certificate or opinion given by a Medicial Officer in the Government, Municipal or Local Fund service of the State at the instance of a private person for any purpose, whether it be in connection with a civil or criminal proceeding or not, and the fact that such person was treated in the State, Municipal or Local Fund Hospital should not exempt him from the payment of such fee. A fee not exceeding two days' pay of the Medical Officer (without including allowances) and subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 may be charged in each case, provided that where a Medical Officer has taken a fee under this rule for giving a certificate or opinion he will not be entitled to another fee for giving evidence in Court regarding the same in cases in which such evidence may be required.

32. A Medical Officer shall not be at liberty by directing the applicant in the first instance to produce an order from the Police or otherwise, to postpone treatment or an examination he may be called on to make.

33. Medical Officers, however, who are public servants shall not receive any fee from the public revenues, for giving certificates, opinion or evidence regarding any proceeding of public interest, such as inquests or judicial inquiries. Certificates shall invariably be granted when required by the Police. If, in any case, a Medical Officer considers that unnecessary or improper use is made of this rule by the Police, he should, after granting the certificate, report the matter to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, who should bring it to the notice of the District Magistrate. If the officer himself is a District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he will similarly report the matter to the District Magistrate.

34. A Police Officer cannot call for a certificate for ordinary, *i.e.*, non-grievous injury unless it is necessarily required in the interests of the public service.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissions on prescriptions.

35. Medical Officers are strictly prohibited from accepting commissions from private firms on their prescriptions.

Medical subordinates not to have recourse to Law Courts for recovery of fees, without permission.

36. No Medical subordinate shall have recourse to a Court of Law for the recovery of a fee except with the permission of the Senior Surgeon in the case of officers below the rank of Surgeon and that of Government in the case of officers of and above the rank of Surgeon.

Pecuniary recognition of the services of Medical Officers.

37. Medical Officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of Government must be obtained by Medical Officers in all such cases.

A.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PROHIBITED AS UNDER:—

(*i*) Goods marked (A), to all destinations;

(*ii*) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

(*iii*) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

(C) Absinthe;
(B) Accoutrements;
(A) Aeroplane dope;
(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts;
(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft;
(B) Alunite;
(C) Anchors and chain cables;
(A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft;
(B) Animals, living, for food;
(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;
(C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
(C) Arrack;
(B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos;
(C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen;
(C) Asphalt, coal tar;
(A) Baggings and sackings, old;
(C) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags);
(A) Bags and sacks made of jute;
(C) Balsams;
(B) Bandoliers, leather;
(A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Baudruche skin;
(B) Beeswax;
(C) Belting, woven hair;
(C) Bicycles and their component parts;
(B) Binnacles;
(C) Black plates, and black sheets under $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick;
(B) Bladders;
(C) Blankets;
(A) Boilers;
(B) Bones in any form and bone ash;
(B) Boots, heavy, for men;
(B) Buckets, suitable for camp use;
(C) Burners, acetylene;
(A) Calves' stomach;
(B) Camp equipment, articles of;
(C) Camphor;
(C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
(B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
(C) Canes and sticks, unmounted;
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
(A) Canvas, old ship;
(A) Canvas cuttings;
(B) Capsicum;
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
(A) Carbon, Brazilian;
(C) Carbon, gas;
(A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
(B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;

(C) Casein and preparations thereof;
(B) Casings;
(A) Celluloid;
(A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
(C) Charcoal;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
(B) Acetanilide;
(A) Acetates, all metallic;
(A) Acetic acid;
(A) Aceto-celluloses;
(A) Acetone and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
(A) Alcohol, absolute;
(A) Alcohol, methylic;
(A) Aluminium nitrate;
(B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
(C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum);
(B) Aluminium sulphate;
(B) Alumino-ferric;
(A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
(A) Amidopyrine;
(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
(B) Ammonia, liquefied;
(B) Ammonia liquor;
(B) Ammonium alum;
(A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
(A) Amyl acetate;
(A) Anthracene oil;
(C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
(B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
(A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
(A) Anti-tetanus serum;
(C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
(C) Barium sulphate;
(A) Belladonna and its preparations;
(A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
(B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
(A) Bismuth nitrate;
(C) Bleaching powder;
(C) Borax and mixtures containing borax;
(C) Boric acid;
(C) Boron compounds;
(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
(A) Caffeine and its salts;
(B) Calcium carbide;
(C) Calcium sulphate;
(C) Calcium sulphide;
(B) Cantharides;
(A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
(A) Carbon disulphide;
(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
(A) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Chlorates, all metallic;
(B) Chlorine;
(B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;

(A) Chromium acetate;
(A) Chromium chlorate;
(A) Chromium nitrate;
(C) Citric acid;
(A) Coal tar, all products (except creosote) obtainable from and derivatives therof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures containing such products or derivatives;
(A) Cobalt nitrate;
(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;
(B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;
(B) Colchicum and its preparations;
(A) Collodion;
(A) Copper acetate;
(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;
(B) Copper iodide;
(A) Copper nitrate;
(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;
(B) Copper sulphate;
(C) Creosote;
(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;
(B) Cresol (saponified);
(A) Cyanamide;
(A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
(A) Dimethylaniline;
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;
(A) Emetin and its salts;
(A) Ergot of rye;
(A) Ether, acetic;
(A) Ether, formic;
(A) Ether, sulphuric;
(A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;
(C) Formic acid:
(B) Formic aldehyde;
(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
(A) Gentian and its preparation;
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Green oil;
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(A) Henbane and its preparations;
(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations:
(B) Hydrobromic acid;
(B) Hydrochloric acid;
(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;
(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;
(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Iron sulphates;
(A) Ipecacuanha root;
(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;
(A) Manganese, peroxide of;
(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;
(A) Mercury nitrate;
(A) Methylaniline;
(A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate;
(A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;

(A) Naphthalane and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Neo-salvarsan;
(A) Nickel nitrate;
(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
(A) Nitrates, all metallic;
(A) Nitric acid;
(A) Nitro-toluol;
(A) Novecain and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
(A) Opium and its preparations;
(A) Opium alkoloids and their salts and preparations
(B) Oxalic acid;
(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
(A) Paraformaldehyde;
(A) Paraldehyde;
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations;
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
(B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
(A) Picric acid and its components;
(A) Platinum, salts of;
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
(A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre);
(A) Potassium, perchlorate;
(A) Potassium, permanganate;
(B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts;
(A) Pyridine;
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid;
(B) Quinine and its salts;
(A) Radium compounds;
(A) Saccharin;
(A) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
(A) Salipyrine;
(A) Salol and its preparations;
(A) Salvarsan;
(B) Santonin and its preparations;
(B) Senna leaves and pods;
(B) Soda, caustic;
(C) Sodium bicarbonate;
(B) Sodium carbonate;
(C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
(B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
(B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate;
(A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
(C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
(C) Sodium sulphide;
(A) Spent oxide;
(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
(C) Strontium sulphate;
(A) Sulphonal;
(A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
(A) Sulphur, chlorides of;
(A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
(A) Sulphuric acid;
(A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum);
Tanning extracts, the following:—
(A) Chestnut extract;
(A) Oakwood extract;
(A) Valex:
(A) Valonia;
(B) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning;

(B) Tartaric acid, cream of tatar, and alkaline tartrates;
(A) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
(A) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Thymol and its preparations;
(B) Tin, chlorides of;
(C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
(B) Tin, oxide of;
(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Triphenyl phosphate;
(A) Trional;
(A) Trioxymethylene;
(B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of;
(C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
(B) Urea and its compounds;
(A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
(B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
(C) China stone;
(B) Chronometers;
(A) Cinematograph films;
(C) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
(C) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
(A) Cloth, khaki woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof;
(B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
(A) Coal-tar;
(C) Coconut, desiccated;
(B) Coke, except petroleum coke;
(A) Coke, petroleum;
(A) Collar check, woollen;
(B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
(A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
(C) Cordite presses;
(C) Cork and cork dust and articles wholly manufactured from cork or cork dust or both;
(C) Cotton, all manufactured, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Cotton pulp;
(A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton.
(C) Cotton, raw;
(A) Cotton shoddy;
(A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
(A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
(A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
(B) Crucibles (plumbago);
(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
(B) Deer skins;
(C) Dextrine;
(B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates;
(A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
(C) Dies for cartridge cases;
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
(B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
(C) Dynamo sheets;
(B) Electrict lamps;
(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;
(B) Electors for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper;
(C) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof;
(B) Equipment, military;
(A) Esparto grass;
(A) Explosives;
(B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
(B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
(B) Fencing staples;
Ferro alloys, the following:—
(B) Ferro-cerium;

(B) Ferro-chrome;
(B) Ferro-manganese;
(A) Ferro-molybdenum;
(B) Ferro-nickel;
(B) Ferro-titanium;
(A) Ferro-tungsten;
(B) Ferro-vanadium;
(B) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Ferro-silicon;
(B) Fibre, China;
(A) Fibre, Mauritius;
(A) Fibre, Mexican;
(A) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
(A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and yarns made therefrom;
(A) Field glasses;
(B) Files;
(A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
(B) Firearms, unrifled, and their companent parts;
(C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by road and line;
(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Flax, raw;
(A) Flax shakings;
(A) Flax tow;
(A) Flax waste;
Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—
(B) Beans;
(C) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
(C) Brewers' dried yeast;
(C) Buckwheat;
Cakes and meals, the following:—
(C) Biscuit meal;
(C) Calf meal;
(C) Cocoanut and poonac cake;
(B) Compound cakes and meal;
(B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
(C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
(C) Gluten meal or glueten feed;
(C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
(C) Hempseed cake and meal;
(C) Husk meal;
(B) Linseed cake and meal;
(C) Locust bean meal;
(C) Maize germ meal;
(C) Maize meal and flour;
(C) Meat meal;
(C) Palm nut cake and meal;
(C) Poppy seed cake and meal;
(C) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
(C) Sesame seed cake and meal;
(C) Soya bean cake and meal;
(C) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
(B) Whale cake;
(B) Whale meal;
(C) Chik peas;
(C) Dari;
(C) Gram or dhol;
(C) Green forage;
(A) Hay;
(B) Lentils;
(C) Lupin seeds;
(B) Maize;
(C) Maize germs;
(B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
(C) Millet;
Offals of corn and grain, the following:—
(A) Bran;

(A) Middlings;
(C) Mill dust and screenings;
(A) Pollard;
(B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
(A) Sharps;
(B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
(C) Pigeon peas;
(A) Straw;
(B) Forges, portable;
(B) Fuel, manufactured;
(C) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
(A) Fuses;
(B) Fustic (chips and extract);
(C) Gauges for cartridges and shells;
(A) Glass for optical instruments;
(B) Gloves, fingerless sheepskin;
(B) Gloves, men's woollen;
(B) Gloves, with leather palms;
(C) Glucose;
(B) Goat skins;
(A) Goldbeater's skin;
(A) Gramaphone and other sound records;
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
(B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
Brass rivets;
Cutlan studs;
Heel attaching pins;
Heel tip nails;
Heel tips;
Hobnails;
Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire;
Steel bills;
(C) Grindstones;
(C) Grubbers;
(B) Guanos;
(C) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth);
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
(A) Gum tragacanth;
(B) Guts;
(C) Hackshaw blades;
(B) Hair, animal;
(B) Hair, animal, tops, noils, and yarns of;
(C) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
(A) Heliographs;
(A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
(C) Hemp, Manila;
Hemp, the following manufacturers of:—
(C) Binder and reaper twine;
(B) Cloth;
(B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp and binder or reaper twine);
(C) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;
(A) Hemp ropes, old;
(A) Hemp waste;
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calfskins;
(C) Honey;
(B) Horse shoes;
(B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear;
(B) Huts, wooden;
(C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—
Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;

Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;

(B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire;
(A) Incandescent mantles;
(C) Incorporators;
(A) Jute padding;
(A) Jute piece goods;
(B) Jute, raw and carded;
(A) Jute threads;
(A) Jute twist;
(A) Jute waste;
(A) Jute webbing;
(A) Jute wrappers (Surrat tares);
(A) Jute yarns;
(B) Kettles, camp;
(A) Khaki camel fleece;
(A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof;
(B) Lacs, not including lac dye;
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;
(C) Lapping machines;
Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—
(C) Chamois, glace kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;
(B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
(B) Leather bandoliers;
(B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;
(B) Leather belts;
(C) Leather, bookbinding;
(C) Leather, enamelled, jappanned or varnished;
(B) Leather laces;
(B) Leather pouches;
(C) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;
(B) Leather suitable for military clothing;
(A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;
(C) Leather waste;
(C) Linen manufactures, the following:—
Canvas;
Canvas hose;
Drills, woven;
Ducks, woven;
Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;
Linen thread;
Linen yarn;
Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent or upwards;
(A) Linen waste;
(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);
(B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;
(C) Machinery for ditching and trenching;
(C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;
(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
(A) Magnetos;
(B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;
(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
(C) Mess tins;
Metals and ores, the following:—
(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium;
(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony;
(C) Arsenical ore;
(B) Bauxite;

(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Chrome ore;
(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;
(C) Copper ore;
(B) Copper, unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
(C) Copper manufactures, the following:—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Iron, ore;
(A) Iron, pig;
(A) Iron, pyrites;
(A) Iron scrap;
(B) Lead ore;
(A) Lead, pig;
(B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead;
(A) Magnesium and its alloys;
(B) Manganese and manganese ore;
(A) Mercury;
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;
(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore;
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;
(B) Scheelite;
(B) Selenium;
(B) Sodium;
(A) Spelter and spelter dross;
(A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
(B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
(A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
(A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs;
(A) Steel bridge work, pier work and structural material;
(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes);
(A) Steel ingots;
(A) Steel plates and sheets $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and over;
(A) Steel scrap;
(A) Steel sheet bars;
(A) Steel tubes;
(A) Steel wire;
(A) Steel wire rods;
(B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);
(B) Tin ore;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);
(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
(B) Vanadium;
(B) Wolframite;
(B) Wolfenite;
(B) Yellow metal;
(A) Zinc ashes;
(B) Zinc ore;
(A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc;
(B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth;
(B) Mineral jellies;
(B) Mines and their component parts;
(C) Monazite sand;
(B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);

(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
(B) Nautical instruments;
(B) Needles, hosiery;
(B) Nightlights;
(B) Oakum;
(A) Oats;
(C) Oil, blast furnace;
(C) Oils, creosote, except wood tar oil;
(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
(B) Oil fuel, shale;
(B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
(B) Oil waste;
(B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing;
(B) Oil, wood tar;
Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following:—
(B) Castor beans;
(B) Cocoanuts;
(B) Copra;
(B) Cotton seed;
(B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
(B) Hempseed;
(B) Linseed;
(B) Palm nuts and palm kernels;
(B) Poppy seeds;
(B) Rape or colza seed;
(B) Sesame seed;
(B) Soya beans;
(B) Sunflower seed;
(C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products;
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
(C) Packings, engine and boiler;
(A) Paper, waste;
(B) Paraffin oil;
(B) Paraffin wax;
(C) Peat;
(B) Pepper;
(A) Periscopes;
(B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
(B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
(B) Petroleum, gas oil;
(B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
(C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;
(A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
(C) Pickaxes;
(C) Pimento;
(B) Pigskins;
(C) Pitch, coal tar;
(C) Pitch, rosin;
(C) Pitch, wood;
(B) Pitches derived from fats, greases, oils or fatty acids;
(B) Plumbago;
(C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
(A) Powder, aluminium;
(B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder);
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(B) Animals, living, for food;
(C) Arrowroot;
(B) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
(C) Bean flour and meal;

(C) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
(B) Butter;
(C) Cassava powder;
(B) Cheese;
(C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
(C) Cocoa husks;
(C) Cocoa shells;
(C) Coffee;
(C) Cornflour;
(C) Corn grits;
(B) Eggs in shells;
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid, and albumen;
(C) Farina;
(C) Fish;
(C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
(C) Hominy;
(B) Lard and imitation lard;
(C) Lentil flour and meal;
(C) Macaroni;
(B) Malt;
(C) Malt sugar;
(C) Mandioca;
(B) Margarine;
(A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meat, extract of;
(C) Meat of all kinds (except poultry and game), not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meats, tinned or potted;
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved;
(B) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
(C) Onions;
(C) Pea flour and meal;
(B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles);
(C) Potatoes and potato flour;
(C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
(C) Rice and rice flour;
(C) Rye, rye flour and meal;
(C) Sago and sago flour and meal;
(C) Semolina;
(C) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
(C) Spaghetti;
(A) Sugar, cane and beet;
(C) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
(C) Tomato pulp;
(C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
(C) Vermicelli;
(A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal;

(A) Pulp-board waste;
(A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton;
(A) Rags, linen;
(B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo applicable to other uses than manure;
(C) Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock (except railway waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, steel sleepers, steel springs, wheel, axles, and tyres);
(A) Railway material, the following:—
Steel rails;
Steel sleepers;
Steel springs;
Wheels, axles, and tyres;
(B) Railway waggons and their component parts (except steel springs, and wheels, axels, and tyres);
(B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
(A) Range finders and their component parts;
(C) Rattans;

(C) Resins and resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc);
(B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
(A) Revolution indicators suitable for air craft;
(C) Rifling machines;
(C) Rock crystal;
(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers;
(B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jel lies containing rubber and any other preparations containing rubber and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong-Pa lembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
(C) Rugs (except horse rugs);
(B) Rugs, horse;
(C) Rum and imitation rum;
(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
(B) Sacks, coal;
(A) Saddle felt;
(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
(A) Saddle serge;
(C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt);
(B) Sausage skins;
(B) Search lights;
(C) Seeds, clover and grass;
(B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled;
(B) Shellac;
Shipbuilding materials, the following:—
(A) Boiler tubes;
(A) Condenser tubes;
(C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines;
(C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
(C) Iron plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;
(C) Ship's auxiliary machinery;
(C) Shovels;
(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
(A) Silica bricks;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
(B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted;
(A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
(B) Schappe and spun yarns;
(B) Shantung silk;
(A) Silk noils;
(B) Silk, raw or thrown;
(B) Silk waste;
(A) Sisal strings, old;
(A) Sisal waste;
(C) Slagwool;
(A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine;
(C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(C) Sounding machines and gear;
(C) Spades;
(C) Sparking plugs;
(C) Spices other than pepper;
(B) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Spirits, methylated;
(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
(C) Starch;
(A) Steel stampings, suitable for air craft;
(B) Stokinette;
(A) Straw-board waste;
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
(B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);

(B) Surgical instruments;
(A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and their component parts;
(B) Syringes, hypodermic;
(C) Syrup which may be used as food for man and molasses produced from cane sugar;
(B) Tar, vegetable;
(B) Tar, wood;
(A) Tarpaulins;
(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for;
(C) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
(C) Telephone sets and their component parts;
(A) Telescopes;
(B) Tents and their componet parts;
(C) Terneplates and receptacles made from terneplates;
(A) Theodolities;
(B) Thermometers, clinical;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
(B) Torpedo nets;
(B) Torpedo tubes;
(C) Transformer sheets;
(A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
(B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
(A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
(A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
(B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
(B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
(C) Twist drills;
(B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
(B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing);
(A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military;
(B) Vessels, boats and craft;
(B) Waggons, fore-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
(A) Waggon covers;
(C) Water bottles suitable for military use;
(C) Wax, carnauba;
(B) Waxed paper;
(B) Waxes, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;
(B) Web equipment;
(B) Wires and cables, insulated;
(C) Wire-winding machines;

Woods, the following:—
(A) Ash;
(A) Ash three-ply wood;
(C) Lignum vitæ;
(C) Mahogani;
(C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood;
(A) Spruce;
(A) Walnut;

(B) Wool grease;
(B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
(B) Woollen scarves, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, and men's woollen gloves and underwear;
(B) Woollen rags, shoddy and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
(B) Wool noils and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs'), and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool waste;
(B) X-ray apparatus.

N.B.—List revised up to and inclusive of the Order in Council of the 25th May 1916.

B.

(i)

THE EXPORT FROM BRITISH INDIA OF THE ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN COLUMN I BELOW IS PROHIBITED SUBJECT TO THE EXCEPTIONS SPECIFIED IN COLUMN II.

Provided that these prohibitions do not apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped to any Indian port;

(*iii*) Goods required for use or consumption in—

(*a*) French or Portugese possessions in India;

(*b*) Native States in India;

(*c*) Ceylon;

(*d*) The Straits Settlements;

(*iv*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during voyage.

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Accoutrements.	
Ammunition and explosives and the materials used in their manufacture, other than saltpetre.	
Armour plates.	
Arms, guns and gun mountings of all descriptions, with their component parts.	
Baloons, kites, air ships and aeroplanes, including parts thereof.	
Benzine and petrol	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Bullocks	Except exports by land.
Camels	Except exports by land.
Chrome, iron ore (chromite)	Except to the United Kingdom.
Coal, Welsh	Except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements.
Coal (other then Welsh coal) and Coke ...	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates. Proviso (*iv*) referred to above applies except where the Governor-General in Council by general or special order otherwise directs.
Diamonds	Except to the United Kingdom.
Dyes and Dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products.	
Entrenching tools.	
Fuses and detonators.	
Heliographs, signal flags, and naval and military signalling apparatus of all descriptions, including wireless telegraphy apparatus.	
Hemp and Flax	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Hides (raw, drysalted, weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Hides (raw, other than drysalted, weight less than 8 lbs. a piece).	Except to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Horses	Except exports by land.
Jute goods	Except to the United Kingdom.
Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, sticklac, but not lac dye.	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Lead, pig	Except to the United Kingdom.
Leather (hides tanned—buffalo and cow) ...	Except to the United Kingdom.
Manganese ore.	

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Manurial mixtures containing saltpetre.	Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Marine boilers and engines, including any parts thereof.	
Materials used in ship construction	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Medical and surgical stores and equipment of every description, other than (1) nux vomica, (2) castor seed, mustard seed, linseed and oils extracted therefrom and (3) senna, magnesium sulphate, ajowan seed, chiretta roots, euphorbia, pilulifera, fennelseed, dillseed, gums and (4) asafœtida.	Except exports by land; exports of cinchona bark to the United Kingdom; and exports of sandalwood and colombo (Columba) roots to the United Kingdom or a British Possession, France, Italy and the United States of America.
Mica	Export is prohibited (1) of sickle dressed block clear and slightly stained ruby mica of sizes Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Bengal standard, to all destinations, and (2) of all other descriptions of mica to countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions, except under permit signed by the Chief Customs officer. Provisos (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mining cables.	
Monazite sand	Except to the United Kingdom, Provisos (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Mules	Except exports by land.
Naval and Military stores of every description, including tents, uniform, boots, shoes, harness and other equipment.	
Paraffin wax (including candles made therefrom)...	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Pepper and capsicum	Except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and British Protectorates.
Railway material and material for telegraphs and telephones, barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same.	Except 'Teak' to the United Kingdom.
Range-finders.	
Rubber, raw or manufactured	Except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession.
Saltpetre	Except prohibited, except under a permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer. Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Searchlight apparatus.	
Sheep and goats	Except exports by land.
Silk noils	Except to the United Kingdom.
Skins (raw)	Export to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Slaughter cattle	Except exports by land.
Steel in bars, angles, rods and shapes or sections...	Provisos (*iii*) (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) referred to above do not apply.
Steel blooms, billets and slabs	
Steel bridge, boiler and other plates not under ⅛ inch thick.	
Steel girders, beams, joists and pillars	
Steel ingots	
Steel tubes of all descriptions	
Steel wire	

Column I. Prohibited goods	Column II. Exceptions
Submarine mines and torpedoes.	
Tanning materials of all kinds	Except to the United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports) and British Possessions.
Torpedo net defence and parts thereof.	
Veterinary instruments and appliances.	
Veterinary medicines.	
Wolfram and Tunsten or any Tungsten Ore ...	Export prohibited, except under permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer. Provisos (*ii*), (*iii*) and (*iv*) referred to above do not apply.
Wool, raw.	

(ii)

The export of the following articles from British India has been restricted as indicated :—

Provided that the restrictions do not apply to—

(*i*) Goods shipped by, or for the use of, the Crown;

(*ii*) Goods shipped for use or consumption during the voyage.

Column I. Goods	Column II. Restrictions
Cocoanut oil, cotton-seed oil, ground-nut oil and linseed oil.	Export is prohibited to all destinations outside the British Empire.
Coffee	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Coir, rhea, palmyra fibres and kapok (including all varieties of tree cotton) and yarn made therefrom.	
Copra, linseed and mhowra	Export is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and British Protectorates, France, Italy and Russia (except the Baltic ports).
Cotton, raw	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Cotton, yarn and thread, gums, resins, balsams and resinous substances of all kinds.	
Forage and food for animals, namely :—	
Beans (not including haricot beans) ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Brewers' and distillers' grains	
Brewers' dried yeast...	
Buckwheat	
Cakes and meals, the following namely :—	
Biscuit meal	
Calf meal	
Cocoanut or poonac cake	
Compound cakes and meal	
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal.	
Fishmeal and concentrated fish ...	

Column I. Goods	Column II. Restrictions
Gluten meal or gluten feed ...	
Groundnut cake and meal ...	
Husk meal ...	
Linseed cake and meal ...	
Locust bean meal ...	
Mahua or Mhowra cake ...	
Maize germ meal ...	
Maize meal ...	
Meat meal ...	
Niger cake ...	
Palmnut cake and meal ...	
Poppyseed cake ...	
Rapeseed cake and meal ...	
Safflower cake ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Sesamum cake ...	
Soya bean cake and meal ...	
Dari ...	
Hay ...	
Hempseed ...	
Lentils ...	
Maize ...	
Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings ...	
Millet ...	
Offals of corn and grain, including :—	
Bran and Pollard ...	
Mill dust and screenings of all kinds ...	
Rice meal (or bran) and dust ...	
Sharps and middlings ...	
Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds	
Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles).	
Straw ...	
Guts and bladders ...	Export is prohibited to Scandanavian countries, Holland and Switzerland.
Jute, raw ...	Export is prohibited (i) to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and Portugal, (ii) to the United States of America, and (iii) to the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Dutch and Danish West Indies, Dutch Guiana, Panama, Venezuela, Columbia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Central America, Chile, Peru and Mexico.
Oils, all vegetable (not including essential oils) ...	
Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:—	
Castor beans ...	
Cocoanuts ...	
Cottonseed ...	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Groundnuts (Archides) ...	
Niger seed ...	
Palm kernels ...	
Poppyseed ...	
Rapeseed ...	
Safflower seed ...	
Sesame seed ...	
Soya beans ...	

Column I. Goods	Column II. Restrictions
Rattans and bamboos	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Russia, (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Rice	Export is prohibited to (*a*) all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Portugal, Egypt, and (*b*) Holland and her Colonies.
Spices (other than pepper but including pimento)	Export is prohibited to all countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than United Kingdom, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal.
Wheat and wheat flour	Export is prohibited, except under permit signed by the Chief Customs Officer. Export to British Indian ports is, however, free.

NOTE.—Export is prohibited to Holland of *all goods* except—

1. Printed matter of all descriptions.
2. Empty receptacles returned to the Netherlands.
3. Worn clothing and other personal effects.
4. Live animals other than animals ordinarily used for human food.
5. Tobacco.

N.B.—List revised up to and including the 28th June 1916.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

READ—

Rule 17 of the Rules published with Government Order No. G. 2097-145—G. M. 55-12-289, dated the 2nd September 1913, directing among other matters that the enquiry in respect of applications for the grant of loans under the order be held by a Special Officer attached to the Department of Industries and Commerce for that purpose.

No. 1300-11—A. & I. 56-15-107, DATED BANGALORE, 10TH AUGUST 1916.

ORDER.—Government direct that the rule under reference be modified as follows:—

"No loan exceeding Rs. 2,500 shall be granted without a local enquiry, which shall be held by a Special Officer attached to the Department of Industries and Commerce for that purpose. The result of his enquiry will be reported to the Director of Industries and Commerce whose subsequent action in dealing with the application will be determined by the nature of the report as to the value of the security rendered. In dealing with applications for loans connected with agricultural purposes the Director will obtain and place on record the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the District where the loan is to be utilised.

In cases of loans for less than Rs. 2,500 the enquiry will be referred to the Deputy Commissioners who will cause the necessary enquiries and investigations to be made by the District Economic Superintendents or other officer of not lower rank subordinate to them and forward the report received to the Director of Industries and Commerce with their own opinion. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that all such enquires and investigations as are referred to by the Director are completed without delay."

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Offg. Secretary to Government,
Departments of Education and Agriculture.

To—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.
The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

No. Fl. 1275-324—G. F. 55-15-4, dated 30th August 1916.

Read again—

Para 4 of Government Order No. Fl. 4457-506—G. F. 55-15-2, dated 8th March 1916, directing that the establishment of Collecting Savings Banks be deferred for some time.

Letter No. 7629, dated 1—4th April 1916, from the Comptroller, submitting a modified scheme for the working of a Collecting Savings Bank in the Bangalore City, and soliciting sanction thereto as an experimental measure with a view to opening similar institutions in district headquarters and other large towns in the State, if the experiment proves a success.

Order No. Fl. 1275-324—G, F. 55-15-4, dated 30th August 1916.

The starting of a collecting Savings Bank in the Bangalore City on the lines indicated by the Comptroller is sanctioned as an experiment for one year.

2. The entertainment of an Inspector on a pay of Rs. 40 plus a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem for the charge of institution is also sanctioned. A security of not less than Rs. 500 should be taken from him. No commission in addition to the pay and allowances will be paid for the present. The forms and registers required may be printed in the Government Press. Detailed rules regarding the institution are appended to this order.

3. The charge on this account during the current year will be met out of the sum of Rs. 10,000 provided in the budget for developing Village and Feeder Savings Banks.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI,
Financial Secretary.

To—The Comptroller, Mysore Government.
The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Superintendent, Government Press.
The other Heads of Departments.

RULES FOR THE WORKING OF THE COLLECTING SAVINGS BANK, BANGALORE CITY.

Object.

In the Bangalore City, there is only one Government Savings Bank at the District Treasury and a large proportion of the public do not find it convenient to go and wait there to deposit or withdraw money. Therefore the establishment of a Branch Bank, styled the Collecting Savings Bank, is deemed necessary to afford the entire public full facilities to lay by their savings, however small, and thereby foster their habits of economy and thrift. It will be worked under the rules described below.

PART I.

General Rules of Business.

1. *Officer in charge.*—The Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City, will be a branch of the District Savings Bank and will have its office at the premises of the District Savings Bank. The Officer in charge of the District Savings Bank will also be the Officer in charge of the Collecting Savings Bank.

2. *Collector.*—It will be in immediate charge of an official of known probity and established character, who will work under the control of the Officer in charge of the District Savings Bank. He will be styled as Collector and will be required to give such security as may be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner. He will be provided with a distinctive uniform and a Letter of Authority signed by the Deputy Commissioner, duly specifying his duties in English and Kannada.

When necessary, more than one Collector will be employed each with separate jurisdiction.

3. *Places and hours of business.*—The Deputy Commissioner will divide the City and its extensions into convenient parts and the Collector will in places approved by the Deputy Commissioner conduct business on days of the week specified by the Deputy Commissioner for each of such parts from 7 to 10 A.M., daily.

The Collector will also visit on such specified days private residences of persons who require him to do so to deposit or withdraw money.

He will also visit all small offices, institutions and factories, as often as possible and at least once a week, between 3 and 5 P.M. He will select for the purpose pay days in offices and factories as far as possible.

He will be accessible to the public in the market or other business places on days and hours to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

A depositor may, irrespective of his place of residence, transact business with the Collector in any and every place of business specified by the Deputy Commissioner during business hours.

4. *Who may deposit or withdraw money.*—All persons having Savings Bank Accounts of their own or on behalf of minors in the District Savings Bank, as also those who intend to open accounts in it either on their own behalf or on behalf of minors, may transact business through the Collector in exactly the same manner as they would do at the District Savings Bank under the Rules of the Mysore Government Savings Bank in force from time to time.

5. *What may be deposited.*—Any sum which is not less than one anna or which does not involve fractions of an anna may be deposited. There is no limit to the amount that may be deposited in a year or to the amount that may be held at any time by a depositor.

6. *First deposits how received.*—When a person wants to open an account, he will fill in an Index card and give it to the Collector. The latter will see that the form is correctly filled in and examine the money brought by the depositor.

The money will then be dropped into the Government box kept by the Collector, who will simultaneously make the necessary entries in the trifoil receipt and in the Pass Book to be issued to the depositor after it is countersigned by the District Savings Bank Officer.

The Collector will give next two copies of the receipt to the depositor who will drop one of them into the box after examining it and retain the other with him as voucher for the money received from him till the return of the Pass Book from the District Savings Bank.

7. *Subsequent deposits how received.*—Subsequent deposits will be dealt with similarly; but fresh Index Cards will not be taken in such cases and the Pass Books will not be sent to the District Savings Bank.

The production of Pass Books with the subsequent deposits will not also be insisted on but the deposits will be received, the usual receipt being given at the time and the Pass Book

written out when produced next; the Collector will in such cases indicate the Pass Book or Account number of the depositor from his Alphabetical Index and make a note that the Pass Book was not produced both on the counterfoils of the receipt given to the depositor and on the original thereof, striking it off when the Pass Book is presented and the necessary entries are made in it.

A depositor having opened an account through the Collector may himself go and transact business directly at the District Savings Bank, whenever he finds it convenient or necessary to do so. Conversely, a depositor, who has already opened an account in the District Savings Bank, may transact business with it through the Collector, whenever he finds it necessary to do so, in exactly the same manner as he would do in the District Savings Bank.

8. *How transactions are recorded at the Treasury.*—It will record the transactions in the Ledger and Journal against the dates on which they actually take place at the Treasury, and attest the entries in the Pass Books whenever they are produced thereat, after comparison with the Ledger. It will give an account number to every depositor who has opened an account through the Collector and hold the amounts paid by him from time to time at his credit for repayment with interest, either wholly or in part as may be required.

9. *How to withdraw money.*—When a depositor wants to withdraw money, he will give the Collector his Pass Book together with a withdrawal form duly signed by him, noting the particulars required.

The Collector will forthwith return the Pass Book to him, after verifying from it that the amount required is at the credit of the depositor. He will draw the money on such withdrawal forms from the Treasury and pay it to the depositors when he next meets them either by appointment or in the ordinary course of business making the necessary entries in the Pass Books.

10. *Urgent cases of withdrawals.*—In urgent cases, the Collector will make repayments of Rs. 10 and under immediately on demand. In such cases, special forms of withdrawal across which the words "For repayments made by the Collector immediately on demand" have been printed in red ink will be used.

In urgent cases, where the amount required to be withdrawn is in excess of Rs. 10 the depositor himself may go to the Treasury and withdraw money therefrom, obtaining, in case his identity cannot be verified by the Treasury, the countersignature of the Collector on the withdrawal voucher. The Collector will be available to all such depositors at the District Savings Bank between 2 and 3 P.M., every day except on Sundays and holidays.

The District Savings Bank will make the repayments after attesting all the entries in the Pass Book, duly verifying them with the Ledger.

11. *Interest how calculated and allowed.*—Interest is calculated on the lowest amount at the credit of every depositor between the fourth day and the last day of the months as recorded at the Treasury.

Interest is calculated at the rate of one pie for every two rupees per month. Fractions of two rupees do not earn interest.

The Collector will get together all the Pass Books of the depositors and take them to the Treasury for the entry of the interest, or the depositors themselves may do so, as soon as the production of Pass Books for entry of interest is called for by a notice in the *Mysore Gazette* once each year. If the Collector takes them to the Treasury, he will give a receipt therefor showing the name of the depositor, his account number and the balance at his credit. He will return the Pass Books to the depositors when he meets them next either by appointment or in the ordinary course of business taking back the receipts from them with a certificate recorded by the depositors that the Pass Book was returned and found correct.

12. *Verification of Pass Book balances.*—At the end of each official year, the Comptroller will obtain from the depositors their Pass Book balances for verification with those of the Ledgers. It is also open to the depositors to have such verifications effected from time to time either at the Comptroller's Office or the District Savings Bank either in person or by correspondence.

13. *General.*—All matters not covered by these rules will be governed by the rules of the Mysore Government Savings Bank in force from time to time.

PART II.

Procedure.

1. The name of the official appointed as Collector, the places at which he works, as also the days of the week and the working hours in each of such places, will be notified to the public in the *Mysore Gazette* by the Deputy Commissioner from time to time.

2. A copy of such notification together with the Letter of Authority given to the Collector by the Deputy Commissioner will be suitably mounted and exhibited to the public in a suitable manner, whenever and wherever the Collector conducts the business of the Bank. Copies of such notices should also be freely supplied to the public.

3. The Collector should invariably be in his uniform while on duty, and should be polite to all people who transact business and make enquiries and issue the pamphlets freely to all likely depositors. He should attend to the people with all possible despatch.

4. He will be provided with a small box, duly locked and sealed, containing a slit to drop coins or notes brought by the depositors and the counterfoils of receipts given by the Collector to the depositors for the moneys received from them. The box will be suitably labelled with the words "Collecting Savings Bank, Bangalore City." He is personally responsible for the box and the contents dropped into it by the depositors.

5. The Collector will attend the District Savings Bank between 2 and 3 P. M. every day, except on Sundays and holidays, where the money will be taken over from the box and credited to the several depositors' account after comparison with the duplicate receipts dropped into the box by the depositors and with the cash book maintained by the Collector.

6. To meet urgent but small demands of Rs. 10 and under, of depositors who cannot wait till the Collector can meet them next, the Collector will be provided with an imprest of Rs. 50 which he may recoup every day at the Treasury on presentation of withdrawal forms the amounts of which he has paid.

7. The Collector will account for the imprest daily at the District Savings Bank either in cash or by vouchers or by both. The imprest will never be mixed with the moneys received from the Treasury for repayment to the depositors; but it will be kept in a distinct bag from that used for the other moneys. Nor can the latter be used for the purpose for which the imprest is intended. No separate account of Imprest will be kept as all transactions which pass through him will be in the cash book.

8. He will maintain a stock of:—

(1) Index cards.
(2) Withdrawal forms (special and ordinary).
(3) Bilingual Pass Books.
(4) English and Kannada pamphlets, containing the rules framed for the working of the Bank.

9. He will also maintain:—

(1) A cash book to be written and closed daily by 2 P.M.
(2) A bilingual receipt book in triplicate, with pages machine numbered, which should be surrendered to the District Savings Bank on completion and before a new book can be issued to him.
(3) An alphabetical index of the names of depositors who transact business through him. The index will show the account numbers given to their accounts in the Treasury.

10. The Head Accountant of the District Treasury and the Officer in charge of the District Savings Bank will examine and attest the entries in the Pass Books whenever they are presented at the Treasury and check the cash book of the Collector daily with the counterfoils of receipts dropped into the box and attest the same.

11. The District Savings Bank will maintain a register showing the Issues, Consumption and Balance of Pass Books on hand with the Collector, and a similar account of the books of trifoil receipts issued to him. These should be checked frequently by the Head Accountant, District Treasury, with the actual number of pass books and trifoil receipt book in the possession of the Collector, and the Officer in charge of the District Savings Bank will attest these registers once a month in token of their correctness.

12. The cash book will be in monthly volumes and should be surrendered to the District Savings Bank at the end of the month.

13. The pay of the Collector as also any commission payable to him on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner for the successful working of the Bank will be met out of the allotment made annually for the purpose and paid to the Collector on bills countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner and preaudited by the Comptroller.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

No. 804-17—M. F. 177-14-10, DATED 11TH OCTOBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Proceedings No. 2066-7—M. F. 652-12-1, dated the 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Divan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working of the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No. 6—S. C., dated the 26th January 1914, from the Members of the Muzrai Committee, submitting for the orders of Government a joint memorandum on the reorganization of the Muzrai Department and suggesting among other matters, the lines for the revision of expenditure in the Government Annachattrams.

3. Demi-official correspondence with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts regarding the proposal to stop free feeding in certain chattrams in the State.

4. Note dated the 17th July 1916, from the Muzrai Superintendent relating to the utilization of the funds thus set free.

Order No. 804-17—M. F. 177-14-10, dated 11th October 1916.

At paras 22 to 29 of their Memorandum dated the 26th January 1914, the Committee appointed to report upon the working of the Muzrai Department have

examined the existing conditions and usefulness of the Government Annachattrams, and have expressed the opinion that owing to the advent of railways, the expansion of communications and the shifting of traffic and pilgrim routes, many of the chattrams no longer serve their original purpose, that owing to rise in prices, the tasdiks allotted are inadequate in most cases and that if these institutions should be placed on a proper footing, a more or less drastic revision is called for. The Committee have recommended that chattrams situated near renowned Shrines, Thirthas and at certain other important centres should be retained with their standard of usefulness improved and that the remaining ones should be converted into rest houses, the buildings being maintained in good order and a small establishment retained to attend to the comforts of the travelling public.

2. A statement of chattram where free feeding may, in accordance with the above recommendation, be stopped has been prepared and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts consulted as to the expediency of such a course. They are of opinion that feeding may immediately be stopped in the case of twenty of the above institutions and that in three of these the issue of raw rations to byragees may be continued.

3. The Government agree with the Muzrai Committee regarding the necessity that exists for the revision of the Annachattrams and accept the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners to stop free feeding in the twenty chattrams enumerated in the appended statement. As far as possible these chattrams should be converted into suitable rest houses for the convenience of the travelling public with an establishment sufficient to answer their requirements and provide meals on payment.

4. The aggregate tasdik allotment for these institutions is Rs. 13,901-7-0 out of which a sum of Rs. 3,682-4-0 is spent on fixed payments to nehimidars leaving Rs. 10,219-3-0 to be spent upon the institutions themselves. Out of this amount, the Muzrai Superintendent recommends that a sum of Rs. 1,080 a year may be made available for the purpose of improving the usefulness of the Tirupati Charities, proposals for which have been separately considered and approved by Government, that Rs. 1,500 a year may be allotted as tasdik for the Tulamasa Santarpane at Paschimavahini and Seringapatam and that a lump sum of Rs. 2,000 may be set apart to place on a footing of greater usefulness certain chattrams at important centres. Government are pleased to accept these recommendations, and they direct that after allotting funds for the purposes mentioned, the net savings which will be available, *viz.*, Rs. 5,639-3-0 should be utilized wholly for the purpose of providing an adequate establishment and such furniture and vessels as may be absolutely necessary for the newly constituted rest houses and that the savings together with the surpluses now standing at the credit of these institutions should be spent in improving the accommodation now available.

5. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to submit definite proposals in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts regarding the establishment and other necessaries required for the various rest houses together with a set of rules for their efficient supervision and a scale of rates for meals, etc., supplied, suitable for middle class travellers and another for poorer classes.

6. Individual accounts for the institutions need not be kept any longer in the Comptroller's books, the newly constituted rest houses in each district being treated as one institution for account purposes. The appended statement shows against each group of rest houses the tasdik allotment therefor from which the nehimi and other charges, recurring and extraordinary, will be met. The control of these institutions will continue to remain with the Muzrai Department and a paragraph should be added as regards their working in the Muzrai Administration Report of each district.

2. The above order will come into effect as regards stoppage of free feeding from 1st January 1917. As, however, the present year's tasdik amounts have already been credited to the individual institutions, the appropriations from the savings sanctioned above on account of the Tirupati Charities, Tulamasa Santar-

pane and improvement of other Annachattrams will take effect from the beginning of the next official year.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
The Palace Controller, Mysore, for information.
The Inam Superintendent in Mysore.
The Members of the Muzrai Committee.

No.	District	Chattrams where free feeding is to be abolished	Tasdik including nehimi	Surplus at the end of June 1915	Remarks	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1 2 3 4	Mysore ...	Chattram at Mandya ... Do Nagamangala ... Do Krishnarajpete Do Bherya ...	162 12 4	4,330 12 6	For establishment at Rs. 25 each for the first three chattrams and Rs. 20 for Bherya ... ... For existing nehimi charges ... For sadavart at Nagamangala ... Total ...	95 0 0 62 12 4 5 0 0 162 12 4
5	Tumkur ...	Do Tumkur ...	30 8 0	167 11 6	For establishment ... ... For nehimi charges ... ... Total ...	25 0 0 5 8 0 30 8 0
6 7	Shimoga ...	Do Mahishi ... Do Shikarpur ...	70 6 0	3,483 6 3	For establishment charges of the chattram at Shikarpur ... For establishment charges of the chattram at Mahishi ... For nehimi charges ... ... Total ...	25 0 0 20 0 0 25 6 0 70 6 0
8 9 10	Hassan ...	Do Grama ... Do Channarayapatna ... Do Banavar ...	102 6 8	7,380 6 5	For chattram establishment charges at Rs. 20 each ... ... For nahimi charges ... ... Total ...	60 0 0 42 6 8 102 6 8
11 12 13 14	Bangalore	Do Hoskote ... Do Closepet ... Do Channapatna ... Do Bidadi ...	185 7 2	4,217 8 1	For establishment at Rs. 25 for each of the first three chattrams and Rs. 20 for Bidadi ... ... For nehimi charges ... ... Total ...	95 0 0 90 7 2 185 7 2
15 16 17	Chitaldrug	Do Challakere ... Do Hangal ... Do Komaranahalli	105 5 11	4,122 13 0	For establishment charges at Rs. 20 each ... ... For nehimi charges ... ... For sadavart (Challakere Rs. 5 and Hangal Rs. 4-14-11) ... ... Total ...	60 0 0 35 7 0 9 14 11 105 5 11
18 19 20	Kolar ...	Do Malur ... Do Bowringpet ... Do Kolar ...	119 14 6	1,721 5 4	For establishment at Rs. 25 for each of the chattram ... ... For nehimi charges ... ... Total ...	75 0 0 44 14 6 119 14 6
		Total ...	776 12 7 or 9,321 7 0 per annum	25,423 15 1		

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Letter Nos. 6 and C. 241, dated the 22nd July and 25th August 1916, from the Special Revenue Officers, Malnad Improvement Committees of Kadur and Hassan Districts and Shimoga District, respectively, submitting a report on the progress of measures undertaken by the Malnad Improvement Committees, during the half-year ended 30th June 1916.

ORDER No. 2722-7—SAN., 19-16-3, DATED BANGALORE, THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1916.

Recorded.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvements, Kadur and Hassan Districts.
The Special Revenue Officer, Malnad Improvement, Shimoga.
The Deputy Commissioners and Chairmen, Malnad Improvement Committees.

A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF WORKS UNDER THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN THE KADUR AND HASSAN DISTRICTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

PARA 6 OF THE GOVERNMENT ORDER OF THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1914.

1. *Clearance of rank vegetation, etc.*—(*a*) No fresh works in either of the districts were sanctioned during the half-year under report and only a sum of Rs. 74-12-0 was spent in the Kadur District in making payments towards works sanctioned in the preceding half-year.

Towards 18 and 14 works of an estimated value of Rs. 3,395 and 4,653-8-0 sanctioned since the commencement of the operation in the Kadur and Hassan Districts, respectively, payments to an extent of Rs. 688-11-9 and Rs. 482-4-1 were made out of Government funds in the respective districts; and a good deal of the remaining portion of these sanctioned works as also many fresh works were got done by the villagers in accordance with the opinion of the Committees that Government money on these works should not be spent except in special cases. The annexed statement No. I shows the detailed particulars of the works sanctioned and the amount spent thereon till the end of the half-year under report in the Kadur and Hassan Districts.

(*b*) At the suggestion of the District Committees, endeavours were made to induce raiyats to undertake this work themselves without any cost to Government and as a result about 912 acres in 178 villages in the Kadur District and about 508 acres in 173 villages in the Hassan District, including an appreciable part of the sanctioned works as well were cleared of rank vegetation by the raiyats themselves since the commencement of the operations. The value of work turned out by the villagers is estimated roughly at Rs. 11,720 and Rs. 9,095 respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts.

In addition to the above, an enormous amount of lantana clearing work has also been done in several villages. But owing to the extensive nature of the work, it is difficult to state the exact area so cleared.

2. *Providing good drinking water.*—(*a*) *Sinking new wells.*—During the half-year under report, three fresh wells in the Kadur District and eight wells in the Hassan District were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,041 and Rs. 5,064, respectively, thus making the total number of well works undertaken in the respective districts since the inception of the scheme, forty-six and thirty-one respectively. Of these sanctioned works, thirty-eight wells in the Kadur District and thirty in the Hassan District were actually started and twenty-three of the former and sixteen of the latter are already complete, providing good drinking water to the villagers. All the remaining wells would have also been complete, had it not been for the great difficulty and inconvenience experienced by the well work contractors in securing the blasting materials. In fact, the progress of about twenty wells in the Hassan District was held up for over two months for want of dynamite which was difficult to get on account of war and endeavours to obtain the same from other than the usual channels also failed. Fortunately on learning that some quantities were available at the Cauvery Reservoir Works, the same was obtained and the well works were pushed on to some extent. The details of progress of these well works are given in the appended Statements II (*a*) and II (*b*).

(*b*) *Improvement to existing wells.*—Four new works under the head were sanctioned during the half-year under report in the Kadur District with an estimated cost of Rs. 432-4-5, in addition to the one sanctioned during the previous half year. All these were started and are now complete. No such work was either sanctioned or undertaken in the Hassan District. The appended statement No. III, shows the progress of the works under this head.

(*c*) *Larger Water-supply Projects.*—The marginally noted four Water-supply projects were investigated by the Kadur District Committee since the beginning. The Kalasa Water-supply Project had undergone investigation and scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer and two or three alternative estimates were pending consider-

1. Kalasa Water-supply project.
2. Indavara do
3. Sollebyle do
4. Balehonnur do

ation of Government. But for some reason or other the project was not taken up for actual execution and correspondence on the subject was re-started by this office and a personal interview with the Chief Engineer resulted in the sanction of Government being obtained for the carrying out of the project at a cost of nearly Rs. 25,000, the Kalasa temple contributing the major portion of the funds. The work has been ordered to be carried out by the Public Works Department agency.

Rough estimates amounting to Rs. 2,808 and Rs. 3,240, respectively, in respect of the Indavara and Sollebyle projects were sanctioned by the Committee in December 1915. A sum of Rs. 750 was promised by the Indavara villagers as contribution towards Indavara project. Rs. 200 has been collected and credited in the Taluk Cutcherry and endeavours are being made to collect the balance. The preliminary work connected with the scheme has also been started.

As regards the Sollebyle Water-supply project, it was decided to catch the water of the Hireguddadahalla, a mile and a half above the Sollebyle travellers' bungalow and lead it down by gravitation. After a rough estimate for the work was sanctioned, it was brought to notice that the washings of certain coffee estates found their way into the halla and it was decided that before actually starting work investigation should be made as to whether it was not possible to divert the estate drainage and secure uncontaminated water from the halla. That point is now being looked into.

There is also the Balehonnur Water-supply project under consideration. The investigation of the project has now been taken on hand and the work will actually be undertaken as soon as contribution to an extent of Rs. 2,000 is assured and collected towards the cost thereof.

3. *Timber facilities for house-building.*—Concessions of the grant of building materials from the State and District Forests at half the seigniorage rates to the house-builders, whether agriculturists or non-agriculturists, sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 1702-7—Ft. 40-14-3, dated 27th August 1914, are being freely availed of with advantage by the villagers whenever they build houses either in the extensions of their old villages or in the new village site when the whole of their villages is shifted to healthier and more elevated localities. As applications for these concessions are generally made by the raiyats to the Amildars who invariably bestow their immediate attention to this matter, no action was found necessary on the part of either this office or the District Committees in this behalf. Government have further extended the concession by empowering the Deputy Commissioners and Chairman to order the free grants of timber from the District Forests within the prescribed scale when construction of suitable buildings has to be encouraged or where villages are shifted from insanitary areas (*vide* Government Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, dated 1st March 1916). No application for this further concession was received in this office during the half-year under report.

4. (*a*) *Improvement of Drainage.*—No fresh work under this head was sanctioned during the half-year under report in either of the Districts of Kadur and Hassan. Works involving the payment of Rs. 977-11-6 and Rs. 11-12-3 were carried out during the said period towards works sanctioned before the present half-year. Out of 12 and 10 works sanctioned respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts since the commencement, 11 and 9 works were actually undertaken and all of them are now complete. Particulars regarding the progress of these works are given in the enclosed Statement No. IV.

(*b*) *Keeping paddy fields away from villages.*—The action taken in this respect is to shift the villages themselves which are rendered insanitary by their close proximity to the paddy fields to more elevated and healthier localities instead of removing paddy fields from the vicinity of dwelling houses. This method of dealing with the question, it may be mentioned, was also approved by Government in their Order No. 4405-11—San. 60-15-2, dated 17th December 1915.

Under this head, twenty-one villages in the Kadur District and thirty-three in the Hassan District were dealt with since the beginning. Out of these in twelve villages in the Kadur District and in ten in the Hassan District, people have already built houses on the new sites selected for either extension or shifting as the case may be. During the half-year under report, lands to an extent of 4 acres

4 guntas in the Thegur village and 3 acres and 14 guntas in the Sangameswarpet village of the Chikmagalur Taluk were acquired for the new village sites and a sum of Rs. 357-12-0 was paid to the owners of these lands as compensation. In respect of some of the remaining villages in the Kadur District and of several villages in the Hassan District, records relating to the acquisition or alienation proceedings regarding the lands selected for the purpose are in various stages of progress and in all cases where the land selected happened to be a Government waste or the owners thereof had no objection to part with it for houses being built thereon, steps have been taken to have the houses constructed on the new sites by granting permission in anticipation of the formal sanction of the acquisition or alienation of the land by the higher authorities.

5. *Separate accommodation for cattle.*—In all the new village extensions, the building of cattle sheds away from actual living rooms is insisted upon and several houses have been accordingly built. In the other villages, effort is being made to pursuade the villagers to errect separate sheds for their cattle and the advice has not met with much response. Recourse was also had to see the collection of manure deposited far away from the village proper and to provide necessary place for such manure pits wherever necessary. In the Muguthihalli village of the Chikmagalur Taluk, an acre of land was acquired for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 75 for which the people contributed Rs. 50.

6. The Special Sanitary Officers of both the districts as also the executive staff of the Department are regularly importing instructions by way of friendly talk on Sanitation, etc., to the villagers during their visits. The undersigned also during the tours of inspection has been giving clear instructions to the villagers on hygenic living. The service of the itinerant lecturers of the Economic Conference is also being availed of for the purpose. Two pamphlets, both in Kannada and English, on "Qunine in the Treatment of Malaria" and on "Small pox and Vaccination" brought out by Mr. M. G. Samuel were got printed and distributed throughout the Malnad tracts of both the districts.

PARA 10, PREPARATION OF SCHEMES.

1. (*a*) *Travelling and Stationary Dispensaries.*—The Kadur District Committee did not approve of the idea of travelling dispensaries and accordingly recommended the establishment of fully equipped stationary dispensaries in the marginally noted six places and when particulars regarding accommodation available as also the cost, etc., were called for by Government for the establishment of dispensaries at Balur, Aldur and Attigundi, necessary information in consultation with the Senior Surgeon and the local people was furnished and the question was postponed to the current year as per Government Order in General Secretary's letter No. 5824—Med. 40-14, dated 10th February 1916.

1. Lakvalli.
2. Balur.
3. Aldur.
4. Attigundi.
5. Sangameswarapet
6. Santaveri.

But the Hassan District Committee suggested the establishment of dispensaries in the marginally noted three places in addition to a Maternity Hospital at Saklespur. The Government, however, while sanctioning two itinerant dispensaries during the previous half-year, ordered the actual opening of only one dispensary and a sum of Rs. 5,000, was sanctioned therefor. The dispensary which is located in the Bellur village about a mile from Sukravarsante, started work in June and has already become popular. The average number of cases attended to was about fifty when the undersigned inspected the dispensary. The Medical Officer in charge of the dispensary is frequently on the move in the neighbourhood and the villagers gratefully appreciate the action of Government in sanctioning the dispensary.

1. Sukravarsante.
2. Cheekanahalli.
3. Kundur.

(*b*) *Distribution of Quinine.*—During the half-year under report, 30,000 tablets of quinine at a cost of Rs. 450 were got and distributed free in all parts of the malnad Tracts of the Kadur and Hassan Districts in addition to 47,442 powder packets, five lbs. sulphus and 80,000 tabloids of five grs. each that are being continuously distributed since the commencement of the operations. The drug which was looked on by the villagers with considerable disfavour in the earlier part of the campaign has become very popular and its efficacy has been well brought home

to the people so much so that it is found difficult to meet the demand for the same. There has also been an appreciable decrease in the number of malarial cases in several of the Malnad villages as the villagers themselves testify.

2. *Promotion of vaccination.*—Three candidates were trained in vaccination last year in each of the districts of Kadur and Hassan and employed after their return from training. These three Special Vaccinators in each of the districts continued to work during the half year under report. The number of cases done during the period is 410 and 845 respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts, the smaller number in the former district being due to the fact that work was started later than in Hassan District. These cases have almost always been verified by the Special Sanitary Officers concerned and the fact is regularly noted in their weekly diaries.

3. *Increase of midwives and nurses.*—During the half year under report, one candidate from each of the districts of Hassan and Kadur was deputed for training in midwifery in addition to three and five that were already under training, thus bringing the total number of candidates so deputed from the Kadur and Hassan District Committees four and six respectively.

The additional midwife sanctioned to the Hariharpur hobli in Government Order No. 9395-9—San. 94-14, dated 26th May 1915, joined duty in February 1916 and the two candidates who returned after training were also employed in the Hassan District and posted to Sukravarasante and Arehalli. Thus the number of Special midwives actually employed in the Kadur and Hassan Districts till now is three and two respectively and the number of cases attended by these Special midwives during the half year under report is twenty-eight and ten respectively in the Kadur and Hassan Districts. The midwives, in addition to attending to labor cases are also asked to distribute quinine in their respective localities and give general advice to the womenfolk as to what necessary care and precaution they should take during expectancy and after delivery. The midwife stationed at Hariharpur is under the direct orders of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the place while the midwives stationed at Aldur and Lakvalli are under the direct control of the patels concerned who generally see that the women attend to their work and not absent from their stations. The midwives stationed at Arehalli and Sukravarasante are under the orders and supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Arehalli and the Medical Officer in charge of the newly opened itinerent dispensary at Sukravarasante. It must be said that the system of stationing midwives in outlying villages is giving fair satisfaction and three or four more midwives in the Kadur and Hassan Districts will be posted during the ensuing year.

4. *Expansion of communication.*—(*a*) *Railways and Tramways.* The question of laying out railway from Chikmagalur to Kadur which was mooted in several Dasara Representative Assemblies is apparently still under the consideration of Government. The question of opening tramway from Tarikere to Narasimharajapura and further on to Sringeri, if possible, has been undertaken by the Public Works and Railway authorities and it is already running from Tarikere to Lakvalli a distance of twelve miles. These questions were therefore not taken up by the M. I. Committee of the Kadur District. Similarly, the Hassan Committee are anxiously waiting for the completion of the Arsikere-Hassan line before making any further proposals.

(*b*) *Road works.*—No road work was sanctioned in the Hassan District during the period under report, but the one sanctioned last year was worked on and completed during the half year. A sum of Rs. 32-8-0 in payment of the final bill was spent over it and five new road works were undertaken for investigation and collection of contribution from the villagers.

In the Kadur District, three bridge works at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,780, were sanctioned during the half year and the three road works referred to in the report for the last half year are still under investigation as the contribution promised by the villagers has not yet been fully realised. The total number of works under this head is ten since the beginning, including the surveying work for the construction of a bridge across Anebiddahalla and to a loop road to connect the Tarikere-Augumbe road with Tirthahalli-Augumbe road in the Koppa Taluk. The

progress of these works is shown in the accompanying Statement No. V. A contribution of Rs. 1,000, has been collected and deposited in the Koppa Taluk Treasury in aid of the opening out of the Hariharpur-Bandigadi-Tirthahalli road. But as the projected road involves the construction of two bridges, sanction for one bridge was given by the Committee in April 1916. The work is being put in hand.

5. *Attraction of settlers.*—About twenty families of new settlers have come and settled down in the Bechirak village of Shantipur in the Tarikere Taluk. In the Chikmagalur Taluk, thirty families from the Vellore side and some Mahratta families from the Bellary District have newly come and settled down in the villages of Kusuyalakki sheds and Sangameswarapet respectively. All possible inducements are being offered to these new settlers by offer of free building sites and materials as also wells and other facilities. No new settlers from outside the Province have yet been attracted to the Hassan District.

6. *Improved registration of vital statistics.*—While the question of improving the registration of vital statistics was engaging the attention of the M. I. Committees, Government constituted a Committee for the purpose and deputed expereinced Medical and Sanitary Officers to investigate the matter. On the suggestion and opinion of the said Committee as also the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Government passed final orders in the matter in Government Proceedings No. 1025-75—San. 75-13-23, dated 5th August 1915. The rules and the improved method of collecting statistics embodied in the above Government Order are being given effect to by the Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of the District Boards according to the supplementary rules and instructions issued in this behalf by the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Mysore. As the new system has not been fully introduced, no useful can be expressed in the matter.

7. *Relief of indebtedness.*—This question was brought before the Central Committee more than once for discussion and the opinion of the members was that the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank in a convenient centre would be helpful in solving this most complicated question. But as a preliminary step, it was also found necessary that special legislation should be made to enable indebted persons to sue or apply to the Civil Courts for a decree that will make it possible for them to pay up the amounts found due by them in easy instalments with or without interest as the Court, having regard to the course of transactions between the parties and the actual circumstances of the debtor may deem fit to fix. The question of indebtedness may be said to be at the root of all trouble in the Malnad and the moment it is solved, the population of these parts will be started in life on a different basis altogether. The passing of the legislation above indicated will therefore be the making of the Malnad.

8. *Establishment of model villages.*—Half a dozen villages in each of the districts of Hassan and Kadur were selected for the purpose at the beginning of the operations and plans of houses of three different sizes, *viz.*, costing Rs. 300 to 500; Rs. 500 to 800; and Rs. 1,000 and upwards, were got prepared by the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Mysore, through the Chief Engineer. It was intended that a few of these model houses should be constructed in the selected villages at Government cost and eventually sold to private persons proceeds thereof being credited to Government towards the recoupment of the original cost. No further action has been taken in this matter chiefly for want of adequate funds for the purpose.

9. *Facilities for cattle-grazing, fuel and timber.*—During my inspections in several villages, enquiries were made if additional facilities for cattle-grazing, fuel and timber were required. As it did not appear that these facilities were not available now, no action was taken in the matter.

10. *Abatement of intemperance.*—The itinerant lecturer employed by the Economic Conference and the Special lecturer who toured in some parts of the Malnad last year addressed large meetings, pointing out the evils of drinking. The Sanitary Officers and the subordinates of the M. I. scheme also frequently have friendly talks with the villagers and refer to the evils of drinking. It is reported that the habit is perceptibly going down in some parts of the Kadur

Malnad notably in the Mudgere Taluk and in the Chikmagalur Taluk. Owing to the influence of some of the well-to-do gowdas, many habituals have foresworn drink altogether and have kept their vow so far. The result of this crusade against drink was perceptible during the current year's Excise sales, there being few bids for shops. The owners of toddy trees also are reported to have refused to have their trees tapped from.

11. *Itinerant lecturers.*— No separate lecturers have yet been employed under the scheme in either of the districts. In addition to the Executive staff of the Department who generally lecture on subjects pertaining to the general improvement of the Malnad, the Special Sanitary Officers of both the districts and the undersigned have also been attending to it. The services of the lecturers employed by the Economic Conference are being availed of and they have delivered a number of lectures on subjects relating to the social, economic and hygenic conditions of the Malnad.

12. *Expenditure.*—The accompanying Statement No. VI, give the particulars regarding the expenditure incurred on works as also the establishment and other charges during the year 19.5-16. It may be noted here that the figures given for establishment and some other charges are only approximate as the information regarding the Sanitary and other staff, the training of vaccinators and midwives and the travelling allowances to non-official members and the establishment of the Chairmen of the Committees are not available in this office, besides several items of expenditure being adjusted from department to department in the Comptroller's office.

PARA 11, INVESTIGATION.

1. *Increase of population in some villages.*—This question is receiving attention. It is difficult to account for the apparent increase of population in certain villages, while a steady decline is noticeable in the neighbourhood. The Census and Kaneshumari figures which are available are taken during the coffee and other seasons when agricultural operations are generally in full swing and the figures cannot be held to represent the normal condition of the village population. The remedy seems to be that these enumerations should be made sometime after May when the outside population are gone. Unless this is done, it is difficult to say with any degree of accuracy that the population of a certain village has increased or not.

2. *Seasons of highest mortality.*—The seasons of highest mortality in the Malnad is admitted on all hands to be during the cold months of December, January and February when the variations of temperature are sudden. The early morning hours and the nights are invariably cold and the people of the Malnad who are not generally well clad often fall easy victims to pnemonia and bronchites. Barring the period from July to October, the rest of the months of the year though not claiming such a heavy toll of mortality have their own special periods of unhealthiness. For instance, during the hot months of April, May and June, dysentry is very common in the majority of places where good drinking water becomes scarce and any kind of water is thought good enough for drinking. During this same period, small-pox also rages in several villages with the most direful results immaginable. Malaria, of course, prevails throughout the year though in a virulent form from January to July.

3. *Effects of Bagani toddy.* —No special investigation has been made regarding the wholesomeness or otherwise of Bagani toddy. But the fact seems to be fairly indisputable that this toddy is the least deleterious among the fermented and alcoholic drinks and the class of people who are generally said to indulge themselves heavily in this drink invariably present a markedly robust manhood.

4. *Relative vitality of the several classes.*—From a general observation of the births and deaths registers of many of the villages, it is clear that the laboring classes and actual workers in the field, notably the holeyars, are the classes who swell most the mortality returns. The nature of their occupation exposes them to all the inclemencies of whether; theirs is the lot to keep costant and anxious watch over the fields and gardens throughout the long and cold nights during the months of December, January and February. It can be no wonder that with such

severe exposure and innutrious feeding, they are unable to gain in the struggle. Cholera and small-pox epidemics also seem to claim them in larger numbers than the other classes, the reason being that for drinking water they have to depend on water which the higher classes won't touch and the higher classes have no greater humanity than to reserve for themselves not only the best, but also the second best and the third best sources of water-supply available in the village. A large number of wells, specially for the holeyars, are being sunk under the scheme and it is hoped that they would avail themselves of good drinking water provided for them. As regards small-pox, the holeyars are partly responsible as they are most averse to vaccination though there may be a suggestion that the vaccinator does not often reach the holeyars. But, I think, the present day vaccinators are a better class of men and work under the direct supervision of the Special Sanitary Officers of Hassan and Kadur. There is therefore every hope that the holeyars may be saved from falling easy prey to small-pox.

6. *Adaptation of Kaneshumari.*—If the enumeration is carried on correctly by the village officials, this account will be of great value in considering many of the interesting questions relating to the economic efficiency of the Malnad. But from the perfunctory way in which this is often done no useful light is thrown on many of the questions. It would be a very useful thing if a strictly accurate enumeration is made for two or three years consecutively.

PARA 12, SANITARY DEPARTMENT: MALARIA RESEARCH WORK.

It has been decided by the Central Committee that the District and Special Sanitary Officers of these Malnad districts should select a few of the villages in their district and conduct the research work in respect of them. The resolution of the Committee has been communicated to the officers concerned and the results of their action in the matter are awaited.

2. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(*a*) *Increase of Primary Schools.*—In addition to the marginally noted nine newly sanctioned Government Schools in the Malnad parts of the district, the villagers were induced to get aided schools opened in some of the villages. As a result, in about forty-five villages, people have taken action to have the schools opened and some of the schools are already working though others are delayed chiefly for want of competent teachers.

1. Nandipur.
2. Makonahalli.
3. Hedse.
4. Kigga.
5. Nilavagalu.
6. Meega.
7. Girls' School at Koppa.
8. Kirekoppa and
9. Sangameswarapet.

(*b*) *Easy books on hygiene.*—The books that are now in use in the schools are considered quite suited to the standards to which they have been prescribed and any new book brought out at this stage finds difficult to be recognised. Mr. Guru Rao of Sringeri has attempted a small book on hygiene and it is said that the book is already in the press for publication.

(*c*) *Special Industrial Schools.*—In Tarikere, two schools have been opened for imparting instructions in carpentry and tailoring. Similarly in Narasimharajpura, Mr. Shantappa Setti has been maintaining a school at his own cost, where carpentry is taught and it is contemplated to introduce instructions in sewing in the A.-V. School of the place. In Chikmagalur, a carpentry class has been opened as an adjunct to the High School classes and the same has been gaining popularity every day among the student population. Attempts are being made to revive the rural industries of mat-weaving by making the school masters in Amble, Thegur and Muguluvalli villages of the Chikmagalur Taluk, to give instruction in the matter to those who wish to learn the art.

(*d*) *Medical inspection of schools.*—This is being regularly attended to by the District Medical Officers and also the District and Special Sanitary Officers.

(*e*) *Special scholarships.*—Last year six applications were received in this office both direct from the candidates as also through the Principals of Colleges, applying for special scholarships to prosecute their higher and collegiate studies. In consideration of the vital importance of the progress of education among the Malnad pupils, all the applications were duly submitted to Government for the

grant of reasonable and adequate scholarships to the applicants. These applications are pending orders of Government. Unless separate funds are allotted for purpose of granting these special scholarships to the deserving Malnad students it will not be possible for these boys to compete with the students of other parts and secure suitable district and State scholarships. The Malnad Improvement Committees are therefore of opinion that this purpose will better be served if sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners and Chairmen, for granting such scholarships. Necessary rules for the management of this fund may be framed by the Committees and adopted on the approval of Government thereof.

4. *Encouragement of Co-operative enterprise.*—Endeavours are being made by the Inspector of Co-operative Societies employed in the Kadur District to bring home to the people the benefits of co-operative enterprise. The undersigned has also suggested to the villagers in both the districts during the course of inspections that they should largely avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. In the Kadur District, the number of societies has increased during the year from thirty-two to forty and the share capital by 50 per cent, the total amount being Rs. 1,05,416-1-0. It is understood that in addition a sum of about Rs. 13,500, has been deposited in these societies. Loans to an extent of Rs. 1,82,500, have been given by these societies, thus yielding a net profit of about Rs. 9,000 to the members. The moderate rate of interest at which the loans are made available by these societies has attracted a good number of indebted raiyats to borrow money from these societies in preference to his usual going to the usurous Marwari or Mapla sowcars. The District and Taluk Co-operative Conferences were held at Chikmagalur and Kadur respectively during March and May 1916, which were largely attended and much interest was evinced by the members in the proceedings of the Conferences.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE OF SHIMOGA DISTRICT DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1916.

1. *Committee.*—The Committee held three meetings during the half-year and the attendance of the members was satisfactory, the average number of members that attended the meeting being 11 out of a total strength of 14.

2. *Area under the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.*—One thousand three hundred and five villages in the district are now under the operations of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY THE MALNAD IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

3. *Clearance of rank vegetation and encouraging people to undertake it.*—The raiyats in the malnad were encouraged by this department to take up the work of clearance of rank vegetation in and around the inhabited villages at their own cost. The number of villages dealt with accordingly during the half-year is 50 and the value of work turned out by the raiyats in those villages is estimated at Rs. 3,955-10-0.

The Committee made no provision in its programme for the year 1915-16, towards expenditure connected with the clearance of rank vegetation. But as a special case, an estimate for Rs. 148 was sanctioned in January 1916, for the clearance of rank vegetation on the new village site selected for occupation by the settlers at Mumbal in the Sagar Taluk. The settlers also co-operated in the execution of the work and the quantity of work actually turned out is estimated at Rs. 360 including the Government share of work. A sum of Rs. 136 was paid from the funds of the Committee to the contractor of this work, the remaining amount being held in reserve. The three incomplete works of the previous year, *viz.*, those at Sutta, Singapur and Kumsi, were executed further, and an expenditure of Rs. 262-13-8 was incurred on this account.

The total outlay spent on the clearance of rank vegetation during the half-year is Rs. 398-13-8. This sum was met out of the allotment provided in the programme of the Committee for expenditure of a miscellaneous nature.

The total number of villages dealt with under this item of work up to the end of the half-year under report is 219.

4. *Sinking of wells and keeping them pure.*—A sum of Rs. 9,000 was provided in the budget of the Committee for the year 1915-16, towards the cost for the sinking of new wells. Five estimates for the sinking of new wells at an aggregate estimated cost of Rs. 3,458 were sanctioned during the half-year. The total amount of all the estimates inclusive of those sanctioned in the previous half-year comes up to Rs. 11,472. This exceeded the allotment by Rs. 2,472. Consequently, the remaining six estimates to the total cost of Rs. 4,432, which were pending in this office could not be sanctioned for want of funds. A recommendation was accordingly made to the President, District Board, for the sanction of the said estimates out of the funds placed at his disposal under Rural Water-supply Scheme and the estimates were all sanctioned by him. These were taken up for execution by this department.

Besides the 16 well works sanctioned during the year, 16 incomplete works of the previous year were also worked out during the half-year. The progress made in the execution of these 32 well works is reported to be of the value of Rs. 10,136-1-5. Bills to the extent of Rs. 9,258-11-8 were submitted to this office and a sum of Rs. 8,484-1-1 was passed for payment, the balance being held in reserve. Out of the sum passed for payment to the Contractors Rs. 3,921-2-3 being the cost of execution of incomplete works of the last year were paid out of the allotment provided in the programme of the Committee under charges on account of miscellaneous expenditure, etc.

Eight wells were successfully sunk during the half-year and these have yielded good drinking water. The estimates for the improvement of two old wells, which were also sanctioned in the previous year were also completely worked out making the total number of well works completed to ten. Revetment up to the ground level has been completed in the case of most of the remaining well works and the construction of parapet wall to these wells has advisedly been put off to allow the revetment to stand the test of a monsoon season.

In this connection, it may here be remarked that it is very difficult to procure good and reliable Contractors for well works. The soil in most cases is found to be laterite at the top and loose earth at the bottom. There is always an apprehension on the part of the Contractors of the wells collapsing with the result that men do not come forward to take up the contracts for well works. Even if they should take up such contracts, they try to back out of their engagements. Moreover the outbreak of the monsoon unusually early this year hampered the execution of well works to a great extent and a portion of the allotment had consequently to be allotted to lapse.

The sinking of wells by private agency for public use was also encouraged and such work was taken up by private men in six villages noted on the margin during the half-year. Two of these works are reported to have been completed and the rest to be in the course of execution.

1. Gowja.	4. Akalapur.
2. Channapur.	5. Hadigal.
3. Sivesvara.	6. Kesaragutti.

Attention is being paid by the Executive staff to guard against cases of infringement of Village Sanitation Rules in respect of sources of drinking water and the people are also being advised by means of popular talks in the matter of keeping drinking water wells free from contamination.

5. *Timber facilities for house building.*—The Committee considered that the concessions sanctioned by Government in August 1914 were not sufficiently inducive for the poorer raiyats in the malnad shifting to healthier localities and building houses on sanitary lines and it accordingly recommended to Government that timber may be granted free to raiyats of villages proposed to be shifted. This proposal was sanctioned by Governmemt in their Order No. 6394-9—San. 110-15-3, dated 1st March 1916, and the Deputy Commissioners of the malnad districts were empowered to sanction free grants of timber as contemplated above. These

concessions were also extended to new settlers in the malnad by Government in their Order No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated 8th May 1916. To facilitate the speedy disposal of applications for the free grant of timber and to ensure the timely issue of licenses to raiyats, the undersigned applied to the Deputy Commissioner for permission to deal with these applications and the latter was pleased to accord sanction to the same in March 1916. Since then 127 applications were received and disposed of by the undersigned. All these were applications for free grant of timber.

Four hundred and ninety applications for building materials were received during the half-year and four hundred and eighty-two of these were disposed of leaving a balance of eight applications. These figures include the applications dealt with by the undersigned. It is observed that the raiyats have been freely coming forward to avail themselves of the concessions sanctioned to them for the construction of sanitary houses.

6. *Improvement of drainage.*—A test Sanitary and Malarial survey of certain villages in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk was conducted by Dr. J. V. Karve and specific proposals were submitted by him for carrying out the anti-malarial operations. The Committee submitted to Government for sanction a proposal to carry out the said operations in selected localities by amani system and provided the sum of Rs. 4,000 in its programme towards the cost of this work. The sanction of Government to this proposal was received late after the lapse of the proper season for these operations and the Committee resolved to utilize the funds provided therefor for the construction of roads and for the sinking of wells.

Two estimates one for opening a check drain at Mumbal and another for filling up a collapsed well at Choradi were sanctioned during the half-year. The aggregate estimated cost of these two works as also of the two works sanctioned in the previous half-year is Rs. 213. Three of these were completed during the half-year and a sum of Rs. 160-6-0 was spent on this account. Besides the raiyats were also encouraged by this Department to take up minor works of improvement such as opening of check drains, formation of roads, etc., in their villages. Such work was undertaken by the raiyats of 36 villages during the half-year and the quantity of work executed by them is estimated at Rs. 5,122-13-0.

7. *Keeping paddy fields away from residential areas.*—One village in the Shikarpur Taluk, namely, Teppagodu was successfully dealt with during the half-year, the total number of villages thus dealt with up till now being 4.

Two more villages Hanagere and Kesarabylu, both in the Bharangi hobli in the Sagar Taluk, require immediate attention in this respect. These two villages are very unhealthy. The former is situated close to the paddy fields and the latter in the centre thereof. These are Kunbi colonies settled by the Forest Department and were inspected by the undersigned, the Special Sanitary Officer and the Chairman in March 1916. Steps have been taken to shift these villages to healthier localities. Attention in this respect is also being paid in cases of shifting of villages.

8. *Separate accommodation for cattle.*—The dangerous effects of tethering cattle in dwelling houses were explained to the raiyats at the time of Conferences and meetings of Taluk and Hobli Committees. In all cases of shifting of village sites the raiyats have been made to observe this precaution strictly. The Executive staff has also been instructed to take advantage of every large gathering of raiyats to explain to them the evil effects of tethering cattle in dwelling houses.

9. *Extension of Village Sanitation Rules.*—The Village Sanitation Rules were extended to 86 more villages during the half-year making the total number of villages in which these rules are in force to 705. Instructions have been issued to the subordinate Executive staff to deal promptly with cases of any infringement of Sanitation Rules.

10. *Spreading of sound ideas about sanitation.*—Short articles on sanitation, simple laws of health, etc., were contributed from time to time to the columns of the Local Weekly Kannada paper 'Shimoga Vrittanta' and the following leaflets were issued during the half-year:—

1. "Simple facts on Pneumonia' (English.)	3. "Simple facts on Pneumonia" (Kannada.)
2. " Do Vaccination (English.)	4. " Do Vaccination" (Kannada.)

5. "Food" (English).
6. "Food" (Kannada).
7. "Plague" (do).
8. "Cholera" (Kannada).
9. "Malaria" (do).
10. "Fatalism" (do).

The total number of leaflets issued since the beginning of the scheme is 15. The last four of the leaflets named above are in the form of ballads. Copies of these have recently been sent to all Village Elementary School Masters and Head Masters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Girls' Schools with a request to popularize the precepts contained therein. The number of copies of leaflets issued during the half-year is 1,564, making the total number of copies issued up till now to 9,158. The cost of printing, etc., of these leaflets is Rs. 159-8-0. On the proposal of the Special Sanitary Officer, Dr. J. V. Karve, a number of stereoscopic views and lantern slides showing the local conditions of the malnad were got prepared through the agency of the Photographer of the Education Department, whose services were kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee by the Inspector-General of Education. The Special Sanitary Officer and the Photographer travelled together in the malnad parts and they have taken out 115 stereo views and 17 plates. Proofs of prints were got very recently from the Inspector-General of Education and they have been returned duly approved. He has also been requested to supply 12 stereo views and one lantern slide of each approved view and their receipt is awaited.

The use of quinine, the utility of vaccination and also matters connected with food, clothing, habits of life, etc., were also explained to the raiyats during the tours of the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers. Advantage was also taken of Taluk Conferences and Meetings of Taluk and Hobli Committees, to spread sound ideas on the above subjects.

PREPARATION OF SCHEME.

11. *Travelling Dispensaries.*—The existing Local Fund Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli were ordered by Government in their Order No. 4742-5—Med. 18-15-17, dated 31st December 1915, to be converted into semi-itinerant ones and the work in these Dispensaries was started on the dates noted on the margin against the name of each. Villages within a radius of 8 miles from each Dispensary were included within its range and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge was supplied with a map showing the situation of such villages to facilitate his itineration work. The number of villages included within the range of these Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli are respectively 76, 76 and 58 the total number of villages thus brought under the new system of medical aid being 210.

Ananthapur	... 19-2-1916
Humachadakatte	... 24-1-1916
Megaravalli	... 20-2-1916

The following is the statement showing the details of work done by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons concerned since the starting of the work in the three itinerant Dispensaries named above :—

Items of work	Names of Dispensaries			Remarks
	Ananthapur	Humachada katte	Megaravalli	
1. Number of villages visited	54	101	96	
2. Do days itinerated	60	111	36	
3. Do lectures delivered on simple diseases and sanitation.	120	50	36	
4. Do patients treated	1,356	7,902A	729	

"A" This includes figures of Headquarter Dispensaries.

The number of cases of malaria treated was 317, 4,769 and 461 respectively in the Dispensaries at Ananthapur, Humachadakatte and Megaravalli. Besides these 449 cases of enlarged spleen were also treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Ananthapur.

A sum of Rs. 642-4-6 is intimated by the Senior Surgeon as having been spent towards the cost of tents and rattan boxes supplied to the Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Dispensaries at Ananthapur and Humachadakatte complain very keenly about the want of inpatient wards. The former further complains of a want of a Compounder to his Dispensary and the latter recommends the grant of an additional allowance to his Compounder on account of the increase of work incumbent upon the conversion of the Dispensary into a semi-itinerant one. As these representations are worth consideration they will be taken up by the Committee after obtaining the Senior Surgeon's opinion in the matter. The Committee had also recommended to Government through the Senior Surgeon the necessity of weekly visits by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kumsi to Haranahalli and the proposal was recently sanctioned by Government as an experimental measure for a period of six months. This work will be started shortly.

12. *Distribution of quinine.*—One hundred and five thousand quinine pills and 120 bottles of esanofele were received on indent from the Medical Stores during the half-year for free distribution among the malaria striken people in the malnad. The cost of these pills amounted to Rs. 1,270 and was met out of the allotment of Rs. 2,000 under "Quinine and Esanofele" in the programme of the Committee for the year 1915-16. 26,294 pills of quinine and 3,499 pills of esanofele were on stock on 1st January 1916. The total number of pills available for free distribution during the half-year being as follows :—

Quinine	 131,294	Esanofele ...	8,898

One hundred and two thousand three hundred and fifty-four pills of quinine and 6,738 pills of esanofele were distributed gratis during the half-year against 93,206 pills of quinine and 1,002 pills of esanofele during the previous half-year.

The total number of pills distributed since the beginning of the scheme is 303,800.

The demand for these pills is increasing day by day and their use is very much appreciated even in the remotest corner in the interior of the malnad. The distribution of these pills is being attended to by the Amildars, the Executive subordinates under the Committee, the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers as also the leading landlords and members of the Malnad Improvement Committee. The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Semi-itinerant Dispensaries and the Village Elementary School Masters have also been recently entrusted with this work. Steps are being taken to form "Malaria Vigilence Committees" at convenient centres with a view to popularize the distribution of quinine.

13. *Promotion of vaccination.*—Vaccination work is becoming more and more popular in the malnad. The leaflet in English and Kannada on "Simple facts on vaccination" compiled by Dr. J. V. Karve was issued during the half-year and 100 copies in English and 700 copies in Kannada were got printed for free distribution among the rural folk. 475 copies were thus distributed through the Amildars and the Executive Subordinates of the Committee. Lectures on vaccination are also being delivered by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the Semi-itinerant Dispensaries during their itineration. The six temporary vaccinators employed by the Committee continued to work under the Special Sanitary Officer and the following is the statement showing the number of vaccination cases performed by each of them and of cases successful during the half-year under report :—

Taluk	No. of cases performed	No. of cases successful	Remarks
Kumsi	77	64	
Shikarpur	168	156	
Sorab	53	45	
Sagar	196	162	
Nagar	259A	141	('A' of these 95 cases are unknown.)
Tirthahalli	265	239	
Total	1,018	807	

The total number of vaccination cases performed is 1,018 during the half-year against 700 in preceding half-year and the number of successful cases is 80 per cent of the total number of cases performed. The Committee after a review of the work of these vaccinators for the calendar year 1915, resolved at the 6th meeting in 1915-16, that the services of the Vaccinator at Kumsi may best be employed in the other taluks, *viz.*, Sorab and Tirthahalli by rotation for a few months in the year, as the work turned out by this Vaccinator was very poor. The Special Sanitary Officer, Shimoga, has been requested to take needful action in the matter. The temporary Vaccinator of the Sorab Taluk had to be dismissed on account of inefficiency and another man was appointed in his stead. The cost of establishment for the half-year is nearly Rs. 394.

14. *Increase of midwives and nurses.*—The four pupil midwives trained at the cost of the funds of the Committee were attached to the Local Fund Dispensaries at Honnali, Shikarpur, Tirthahalli and Humachadakatte and the number of labour cases attended to by them ever since their employment is 86,47,55 and 12 respectively making a total of 200.

Four more pupils were deputed for training in midwifery during the current year in the Maternity Hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore on a monthly stipend of Rs. 15 each, and one of these was sent back by the Senior Surgeon in April last on account of her unfitness for training owing to pregnancy. The other three are now undergoing training. For want of accommodation not more than four could be trained at a time.

A stipend of Rs. 471-13-3, was disbursed to the pupils undergoing training in midwifery during the half-year according to the figures furnished by the Senior Surgeon with the Government of Mysore.

The question of training local nurses in midwifery has to be deferred till the opening of maternities in important centres of the malnad should be sanctioned by Government. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to stimulate private charity for the construction of maternity buildings in any one of the taluks of Tirthahalli or Nagar.

EXPANSION OF COMMUNICATIONS.

15. (*a*) *Railways and Tramways.*—The construction of the proposed railway from Shimoga to Sagar and Tirthahalli is receiving the attention of the Government and the District Board of Shimoga.

(*b*) *Roads.*—The following four road works were undertaken by the Committee during the half-year at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,500.

(1) The construction of the road from Nagar to Sampekatte at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000.

(2) The improvement of the road between Talaguppe boundary and Jog Falls within the Mysore State at an estimated cost of Rs. 500.

(3) The opening of a road from Jog to Aaralgode-Henni-Ghat road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

(4) The opening of a road from Hurli to Ilibilu and Nagodi at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,000.

The execution of the first two road works was undertaken by the Public Works Department at the request of the Committee and the requisite cost thereof, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500 was transferred to the credit of that department by debit to the funds of the Committee by reappropriation.

The proposal to open out the Jog-Aralgode-Henni-Ghat and the Hurli-Ilibilu roads was the out come of personal representation made by the raiyats of the Bharangi hobli in the course of a tour of the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman in March last accompanied by the Special Sanitary Officer and the undersigned. Considering the urgent nature of the work owing to the backwardness of this interior malnad hobli in the matter of communications, the Amildar was asked to take immediate steps for the submission of necessary estimates making a provision of a thousand rupees for each road. These estimates were duly placed before the Committee at its 6th meeting in May 1916 and were scrutinized and approved by the Executive Engineer who was present at the meeting. The estimates were sanctioned in pursuance of the resolution of the Committee and the work was entrusted to the Amildar, Sagar. The Sub-Overseer, Sagar, was also placed on

special duty in connection with these works. Owing to the unusually early outbreak of the monsoon this year in May 1916 no substantial progress could be achieved in the execution of these road works. The preliminary jungle clearing work and the demarcation of the road could only be attended to this year. The cost of the work so done is Rs. 199 out of which a sum of Rs. 160 was passed for payment to the Contractor. The total cost incurred on account of the opening of the four roads referred to above is Rs. 2,660 inclusive of the amount transferred to the credit of the Public Works Department.

A special programme of roads urgently required for the improvement of the malnad were drawn up by the Committee and the proposals submitted to Government therefor are pending sanction (*vide* letter No. 48, dated 15th January 1916). The District Board has also been urged to obtain sanction of Government to the programme of roads submitted by it. If these proposals are sanctioned and worked out early, the malnad portions of the district will greatly be improved in the matter of communications. Besides the main roads, the opening of small village roads by the raiyats at their own cost is also being encouraged by this department as already mentioned in para 6 *supra*.

16. *Attraction of settlers.*—The question of the attraction of settlers to the malnad was engaging the serious attention of the Committee ever since the inauguration of the scheme for the improvement of the malnad. Lists of assessed waste lands available for cultivation in the several villages in the malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli were compiled in this office and printed copies thereof were distributed among intending settlers. Similar lists for the other villages included within the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme are under compilation and will shortly be issued. Definite proposals were submitted by the Committee for sanction to Government recommending the grant of the following concessions to the settlers in the malnad :—

(*a*) Grant of assessed waste lands for cultivation to settlers on 'alve' tenure without any upset price;
(*b*) Grant of building materials free of cost; and
(*c*) Grant of loans to such of them as may require the same for the purchase of agricultural stock and implements.

These proposals were sanctioned by Government during the half-year in their Order No. 8201-7—San. 99-15-5, dated 8th May 1916, tentatively for a period of one year, the grant of lands being in the first instance limited to a maximum of 500 acres. A special grant of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner for the grant of loans to settlers on the surety of local men and the undersigned was invested with the same power as Assistant Commissioners in the Revenue Department in the matter of dealing with application for loans from settlers. On a further recommendation of the Committee, the rule requiring the local sureties was relaxed and the undersigned was authorized to grant loans to settlers on their joint security in cases where special treatment was deemed necessary, subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 per year (*vide* Government Order No. 9272-7—San. 99-15-7, dated 21st June 1916). The following is the statement showing the extent to which the concessions sanctioned by Government in the matter of the grant of lands and loans have been availed of by the settlers in the taluks of Shimoga, Sagar and Nagar during the half-year under report :—

No.	Taluk	Village	Number of families	Extent of land granted		Amount of loan sanctioned
				A.	g.	
1	Shimoga ...	Timkapur ...	11	34	39	
2	Sagar ...	Mumbal ...	13	78	19	405 at Rs. 45 to 9 settlers.
		Talaguppa ...	16	55	7	1,200 at Rs. 75 to 16 do
		Achapur ...	3	5	25	
		Sydur ...	3	15	12	Gomal.
		Hiremane ...	1	3	12	100
3	Nagar ...	Mudagoppa	4	4	16	200 at Rs. 50 each.
		Masakalli ...	4	15	31	200 at Rs. 50 each.
			55	213	1	2,105

The land allotted to the four settlers at Sydur is gomal and the Amildar has been requested to deal with their applications under the ordinary darakhast rules. In all the remaining cases, the land apportioned is assessed Government waste land. The settlers have all been put in possession of the portions allotted to them so that they might start their agricultural operations without delay. Several of them have begun cultivation and are to be engaged in the transplantation of paddy.

The loans granted to the settlers at Mumbal, Mudagoppa and Masakalli to the extent of Rs. 805 is on the joint security of the settlers concerned. One Mr. Chandavar Subba Rao of Talaguppa has stood surety for 15 settlers of that village and Mr. Manjasetti, Patel of the same village, for the other settler out of the 16 families settled there. As for the settler at Hiremane the Shanbhog of Talaguppa has stood surety for him. Besides the above garden lands at Kallahalli majare of Dombe in the Sagar Taluk have also been allotted to 5 families from Kelaginapalya village in the Honnavar Taluk.

Twelve families of settlers at Kallurkatte applied for the free grant of building sites in the Kallurkatte Town Municipality and a recommendation was made to the President of Municipalities, Shimoga District in the matter. This was recently sanctioned by him in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Municipal Council at Kallurkatte approving the grant of the sites to the settlers.

The attraction of settlers through private landed proprietors was also encouraged by this department. Mr. Manjabhatta, Patel of Nagavalli, has promised to settle twenty families while Messrs. Kudagunji Ramappa and B. V. Shirali have promised to settle fifty families each. All these three gentlemen are keen agriculturists of the Bharangi hobli, Sagar Taluk. Messrs. Ramappa and Shirali have applied for the grant of loans to the extent of 4,000 and 5,000 respectively. Needful steps are being taken with respect to these applications. Mr. Ramappa has already settled ten families and Mr. Shirali five families.

The concessions offered by Government to settlers in the malnad have been given wide publicity in the maidan taluks of the State through the Amildar and also through Kannada newspapers. The concessions have also been advertised outside the State through the Mamalatdars of the adjoining taluks in British Territory and also through some of the vernacular newspapers in Madras and Malabar.

Applications from persons in Bombay and Madras Presidencies are being received. All the information they wanted has been supplied. The scheme is gradually gaining popularity and the settlers have begun to come.

17. *Improved registration of vital statistics.*—The system of registration of births and deaths in rural parts was very defective and the question of improving the same was long under contemplation. The Government have in their Order No. 6664-714—San. 71-15-3, dated 10th March 1916, issued revised rules for the proper registration of vital statistics. During the tour of the Special Sanitary Officer and the undersigned in the Bharangi hobli of the Sagar Taluk in March 1916, advantage was taken of the presence of the Patels of that hobli in connection with the Huzur Jamabandi of the hobli to check the mortuary registers.

Registers of twenty-seven villages were presented for inspection. There were only nine births for all these villages during the months of January and February and the first week of March, while the number of deaths were as many as eighteen. There has been a continues decline of population in the Bharangi hobli since 1871 as may be seen from the following census figures:—

1871	9,839	1891	7,620	1911	5,647
1881	8,360	1901	6,787		

In forty years there has been a decline in population by 42·6 per cent. A comparison of the births and deaths figures of this hobli for the past five years is not also edifying, for except in 1915, the death rate has been higher than the birth rate as may be inferred from the following figures:—

Year.	*Deaths.*	*Births.*	*Year.*	*Deaths.*	*Births.*
1911	193	122	1914	167	119
1912	194	122	1915	135	159
1913	161	114			

This decline in population has been continuously going on since 1871. It is very difficult to say how far immigration and emigration have effected the population and there are no special statistics available to draw any safe deduction in this respect. As such, it appears to be quite essential that in selected localities such as the Bharangi hobli census should be taken twice a year to arrive at some correct data regarding the exact variation in population. A proposal for such a census was put forth before the Central Committee by the Secretary at its meeting held in June last but was vetoed by six to five. The subject was however again brought up by the Secretary before the District Committee very recently and they have resolved that the question may once more be placed before the Central Committee for reconsideration at its next meeting.

18. *The relief of agriculturists from avoidable indebtedness.*—This important question has been engaging the serious attention of the District and Central Committees and various measures of relief have been suggested and submitted to Government. In the first instance the formation of a State Aided Land Bank for the malnad was taken up and a Sub-Committee was appointed for the formulation and submission of a detailed and suitable scheme for the purpose. Incidently, the Central Committee adopted the suggestion of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and recommended to Government the sanction of a lakh of rupees for the purpose of financing the existing Co-operative Societies in the malnad portions of the State as a measure of immediate and practical relief. This proposal could however not find favour with the Government and the question had to be dropped. (*Vide* Government Order No. 4127-8—A. & I. 104-15-6, dated 17th February 1916.)

The Land Bank Sub-Committee held two meetings and carefully considered the question in all its details. They prepared a draft scheme for the establishment of a Central State Aided Land Bank for the malnad with a capital of Rs. 10,00,000. While formulating this scheme, the Sub-Committee found that the establishment of a Land Bank as suggested in the scheme would not by itself materially improve the economic condition of the malnad raiyats, since in the large majority of cases the lands held by the raiyats have been already mortgaged almost up to their full value and no Land Bank could be expected to advance the money required to free such lands from the existing encumbrances. Moreover, in many cases, lands had passed from the hands of the original holders, who owned and cultivated them, to the hands of the money-lenders. The original holders or their decendants continued to till the lands as tenants and they were so heavily indebted that all their labour barely suffices for their maintenance and payment of interest due on their loans. Their condition thus was one almost of serfdom from which there was no prospect of emancipation. The Sub-Committee considered that the circumstances of the malnad demanded and justified legislation of a special kind for the relief of indebtedness of both these classes of people and they proposed that such indebted persons should be entitled to sue or apply to the Civil Courts for a decree that would enable them to pay up the amount found due by them in easy instalments with or without interest as the Court having regard to the course of transactions between the parties and the actual circumstances of the debtor might deem fit to fix. They accordingly submitted a draft bill entitled 'Malnad Raiyats'. Relief Regulation' on lines somewhat similar to the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of Bombay for the consideration of the Central Committee and the latter has submitted these proposals for the sanction of Government. The Orders of Government in these matters are awaited. (*Vide* letter No. 112, dated 29th June 1916.)

The District Committee propose to conduct a debt survey of two typical malnad hoblies, *viz.*, Sagar and Laxmipur and submitted a proposal to Government for sanction and this proposal has recently been sanctioned by Government in their Order No. 1350-3—San. 96-15-4, dated 16th August 1916. Action in this respect will be taken in due course in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as to the lines on which such survey is to be conducted.

An economic survey of a typical malnad village, *viz.*, Nanditale village in the Anantapur hobli of the Sagar Taluk was conducted through the Amildar, Sagar Taluk and the definite proposals were submitted to Government for sanction. The Government have in their Order No. 8722—San. 111-15-2, dated 29th May 1916, directed that the question should in the first instance be settled in consultation

with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Public Works Department and if need be Government may then be approached. The matter is now under correspondence with these officers. With a view to give encouragement to existing financial concerns in the malnad the District Committee has also recommended to Government the desirability of placing a fixed deposit of Rs. 20,000 at 4 per cent simple interest in the Peoples' Bank at Tirthahalli and of arranging for a system of Government audit of the accounts of the said Bank, so that confidence may be infused in the sharers and depositors of the Bank and the Bank may be enabled to extend its operations into the interior portions of the malnad taluks.

19. *Establishment of model villages.*—The shifting of insanitary villages to healthy localities is engaging the attention of the Committee. Type designs for model village lay-outs were got from the Chief Engineer and supplied to each of the Executive subordinates of this department for guidance in connection with the formation of new villages. The extension of the scope of the Takavi Rules to persons intending to build sanitary houses and to sink drinking water wells was recommended by the Committee to Government and the proposal is pending their orders (*vide* letter No. 111, dated 21st June 1916). Further the proposal of the Committee to provide one house as a model in each thickly populated village at Government cost has also been pending the sanction of Government. (*Vide* letter No. 37, dated 2nd December 1915.) In consultation with the Economic Botanist it was also proposed by the Committee to start the planting of Eucalyptus and Cinchona trees round about selected villages and new settlements with a view to minimise malaria and lower the level of sub-soil water. As Government called for further information on the points in their letter No. 9427—San. 139-15-2, dated 27th June 1916, the Superintendent of Government Gardens has again been addressed in the matter and his reply is awaited.

20. *Facilities for cattle grazing, fuel, timber, etc.*—No complaints of any difficulties in these matters were received during the half year. The Committee considered it desirable to encourage the cultivation of Yennagar jola a fodder crop in the malnad parts to serve as an additional facility in the shape of fodder for the use of cattle and resolved that a sum of Rs. 50 be spent for the purpose. Nearly five pallas of seeds have been purchased and sent to Amildars for distribution among the leading agriculturists in the malnad and semi-malnad taluks.

21. *Veterinary Dispensaries in the Malnad.*—During the half year under report cattle mortality was unusually high owing to the outbreak of rinderpest in most of the malnad and semi-malnad taluks of the district. It appears very desirable for immediate steps to be taken for the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary in each malnad and semi-malnad taluk headquarter. A proposal to establish Veterinary Dispensaries in the taluks of Shikarpur, Nagar, Sagar and Tirthahalli and in the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi has also been submitted by the Committee for sanction of Government. A reference to the same effect has also recently been made to the Revenue Commissioner as directed by Government in their Order No. R. 139—Agri. 65-15-5, dated 7th July 1916.

22. *Abatement of intemperance:*—This subject was discussed both at the Central Committee and the District Committee meetings and it was resolved that itinerant lecturers be appointed to preach against the evils of intemperance. The sanction of Government and of the Inspector-General of Education was obtained to the employment of such of the Village Elementary School teachers as are both willing and competent for preaching work in the malnad. A set syllabus on simple laws of health and hygiene and a draft of lecture on the evils of intemperance are in course of being printed and will shortly be issued to the teachers entrusted with the preaching work. Eighty-six school masters have however already delivered lectures on simple laws of health and other kindered subjects in the villages in which they are employed.

A reduction in the number of arrack shops and extra precautions against illicit tapping are considered by the Committee as necessary for the abatement of intemperence. The District Excise Officers concerned have been addressed in the matter.

23. *Itinerant lecturers.*—Skeleton lectures on suitable subjects with suggestions on matters relating to evils of intemperence, laws of health, education, thrift, etc., are being printed and it is proposed to distribute these to those teachers who

are willing and capable to undertake this work on holidays. Steps are being taken to enlist the services of honorary lecturers also for this sort of work.

24. *Expenditure.*—The total amount of expenditure under several items included in the programme of the Committee for the half year is Rs. 24,747-0-9, as per details noted hereunder :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Cost of clearance of rank vegetation	398	13	8
2. Cost of sinking of wells	8,484	1	1
3. Cost of improving drainage	160	6	0
4. Cost of printing of leaflets, etc.	159	8	0
5. Cost of travelling Dispensaries	642	4	6
6. Cost of quinine and esanofele	1,270	0	0
7 Cost of improving old roads and of constructing new ones	2,660	0	0
8. Loans to settlers	2,105	0	0
9. Pay, etc., of Vaccinators	394	0	0
10. Stipend to midwifery pupils	471	13	3
11. Cost of establishment including miscellaneous expenditure	8,001	2	3
Total ...	24,747	0	9

The total expenditure for the current year under all heads of Malnad Improvement is Rs. 33,723-13-3.

Besides, works of the estimated value of Rs. 9,645-15-0, were turned out during the half year by the raiyats of their own accord at the instance of this department as particularised hereunder.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1. Clearance of rank vegetation	3,955	10	0
2. Minor drainage works	5,122	13	0
3. Wells	567	8	0
Total ...	9,645	15	0

The total work turned out by the raiyats during the year 1915-16 is reported to be of the estimated value of Rs. 12,745-6-2.

INVESTIGATION.

25. *Increase of population in some villages.*—The census figures of 1911 as compared with the figures of the previous census in 1901, showed an increase of population in 391 villages out of 1,305 villages in this district, included within the scope of the Malnad Improvement Scheme notwithstanding the general decline of population in the entire malnad tract. How far the movement of population has effected this increase is a matter requiring investigation. A list of these villages (showing increase of population) is being prepared in this office and necessary enquiries will be made in the matter. To find out the causes for such increase it seems desirable to have more frequent censuses in selected localities.

26. *Seasons of highest mortality.*—The following statement shows by months the number of deaths from all causes during the year 1915-16 in the malnad taluks of Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli and in the Sub-Taluk of Kumsi.

Month	Sagar	Nagar	Tirthahalli	Kumsi	Total
July	84	81	101	33	299
August	104	81	99	35	319
September	104	69	144	48	165
October	113	100	112	54	379
November	97	88	113	61	359
December	104	97	157	74	432
January	112	65	140	71	398
February	93	61	113	47	314
March	73	63	86	55	277
April	78	48	71	31	228
May	79	42	64	30	215
June	96	49	102	34	281
Total ...	1,137	844	1,302	573	3,856

It will be seen that only in the months of March, April and May that the number of deaths is low. These could be said to be the healthiest months in the year. Just after the Mungar rains and before the outbreak of the south-west monsoons there will have formed many stagnant pools of water in which Anophelinae breed and spread malarial infection to the people especially when their vitality has sunk to its slowest ebb and hence the high rate of mortality in the months of June, July and August. Then again in the months of November, December and January relapses of malaria occur, which so lower the vitality of the people that they succumb to pneumonia, dysentery, ænemia and such like ailments. With a view to investigate this matter, the District Committee have now resolved that mortuary figures for as many years as could be available may be compiled to enable some deductions being drawn and further enquiry being pursued. The Special Sanitary Officer has been entrusted with this work.

27. *Effects of Bagani toddy.*—The use of costly liquors has been one of the causes for the decline of the malnad raiyats both from a financial point of view and also from the physical aspect. The people in the malnad are in the favour of the use of the Bagani toddy both as food and drink and pray for the renewal of the privilege of drawing this toddy free for home consumption from trees standing on lands in their holdings. The subject was discussed by the Central Committee at its meeting held in June 1916 and a recommendation has been submitted to Government for sanctioning this proposal. The orders of Government on this subject are being awaited. (*Vide* letter No. 115, dated 23rd June 1916.)

28. *Relative vitality of the several classes.*—As regards vital statistics, it has at the outset to be observed that the present system of registration is extremely defective and no safe and definite conclusion can be based thereon. At any rate from a study of figures available for the last two years the following general remarks are offered. The rate of mortality has been highest among the Hindus particularly the Halepikas and similar depressed classes. It is less amongst the Mahomedans and least among Christians. This may be said to be due to the fact that the Christians have cleaner habits of life and resort more freely to hospital treatment than the other communities. Economic causes also contribute not a little to the high mortality amongst the other classes. A better system of registration of vital statistics has recently been sanctioned and it may hereafter be possible to get more reliable figures and to draw definite conclusions. The investigation of the actual causes for this difference in the relative vitality of the several classes is engaging the consideration of the District Committee which has since appointed a sub-committee consisting of two non-official and three official members for the purpose of going into the question thoroughly. The sub-committee have already begun their deliberations and it is hoped that some definite progress will be made in the matter during the current year.

29. *Necessity for more frequent censuses.*—The necessity for frequent censuses is pointed out in para 17. The subject was placed before the Central Committee at its last meeting held in June 1916 but was vetoed by 6 to 5. The District Committee has now resolved that the Central Committee be again moved to reconsider this proposal and this will be placed before that body at its next meeting.

30. *Adaptation of Khaneshumari to indicate the increase or decrease of population.*—It seems desirable that this statistical register compiled by the village officers every year if it has to serve any useful purpose, should be capable of verification with the mortuary figures. The District Committee have accordingly resolved that the Deputy Commissioner may be addressed to issue necessary instructions to Amildars to see to the careful and correct compilation of these registers so as to admit of its reconciliation with the registers of vital statistics. A communication has been addressed to him in this matter.

DEPARTMENTAL SCHEMES.

31. *Sanitary Department: Malaria research work.*—The malaria survey, which was long under contemplation of the District and Central Committees, was not sanctioned by Government but a 'Disease Survey' was ordered to be taken up.

As a complete disease survey of the whole district was not found possible with the existing staff, the Committee resolved that this work be undertaken during the half year in Aralgode and villages within a radius of six miles therefrom in the Sagar Taluk. The District Sanitary Officer was deputed for this work and the Malnad Improvement Sub-Overseer, Sagar, was placed on special duty to assist him in this connection. It is learnt that this work is completed and the report of the District Sanitary Officer is being awaited in this office.

A sum of Rs. 2,000 was provided for a small Laboratory, to enable research work to be undertaken by the Special Sanitary Officer especially as effecting malnad diseases but Government refused sanction to the establishment of such a Laboratory. (*Vide* Government Order No. 3354-8—San. 22-14-4, dated 9th November 1915) and ordered the purchase of a portable microscope out of this allotment (*vide* Government Order No. 3736-9—San. 8-15-8, dated 22nd November 1915). The Senior Surgeon, who, was requested to arrange for the purchase of the microscope, has however written to say that owing to war conditions it was not possible to get the microscope before the close of the year under report. (*Vide* letter No. 4940, dated 15th June 1916.)

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

32. *Increase of Primary Schools.*—The Inspector-General of Education has intimated in his letter No. 1632-258, dated 19th July 1916, that grants ranging from Rs. 5 to 7 were sanctioned for 57 Village Elementary Aided Schools during the half year and that 30 Government Schools were opened. The opening of a School at Banadakoppa village in the Sorab Taluk was recommended by the undersigned and the Inspector-General of Education has intimated in his letter No. 19056-3062, dated 12th March 1916 that the proposal has been noted for consideration during the next official year.

Special Industrial Schools.—The opening of an Industrial School at Shimoga has been sanctioned by Government. The Rattan School at Agumbe started by the Malnad Improvement Committee of Shimoga was transferred to the Education Department as per instructions contained in Government Order No. 8690-2—San. 121-15-2, dated 27th May 1916. The average number of attendance of pupils in this school during the months of April, May and June was reported to be 12, the average number on the roll being 19. Besides these, carpentry classes were opened by the Education Department in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shikarpur, Tirthahalli and Shimoga and a Smithy class as well in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Shikarpur.

The starting of a combined work-shop and Industrial School at Tirthahalli on a joint stock basis with a share capital of Rs. 10,000 is under contemplation and the shares have all been completely subscribed for. The initial deposit has been paid in most cases and arrangement have been made to get the Company registered under the Mysore Companies' Regulation. The sale of the old musafirkhana building in Tirthahalli Town for Rs. 2,000 for locating the concern has been sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the District Board in April last. The opening of a similar institution at Kallurkatte has also been taken up by the Malnad Improvement Taluk Committee for the Nagar Taluk and it is proposed to register the Company under the Co-operative Societies Regulation.

Medical inspection of Schools.—A regular scheme for the Medical inspection of schools has been sanctioned by Government and this work is being attended to by the Special Sanitary Officer.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of semi-itinerant Dispensaries have also been attending to this work.

Physical culture.—Gymnastic instructors have been appointed for the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Shimoga, Kallurkatte and Sagar and the one at Kallurkatte was appointed at the instance of this department. The necessity for physical culture and its advantages were also explained to the raiyats by the Special Revenue and Sanitary Officers during their tours.

Easy books on hygiene.—Hygiene is being taught in all the Lower Secondary Schools as an optional subject and revised books in Kannada are intimated by the Inspector-General of Education as being in course of compilation.

Special scholarships.—Four midwifery scholarships were granted by the Malnad Improvement Committee to pupils undergoing training in the maternities at Bangalore and Mysore. A sum of Rs. 471-13-3 was disbursed to the pupils undergoing training during the half year.

A recommendation was made to the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of the grant of more scholarships to malnad boys studying in the High School classes and this officer has replied that a general scheme for the grant of the scholarships is pending orders before Government.

Proposals for the construction of suitable school buildings for the schools at Rippenpet and Sampekatte in the Nagar Taluk were made by the undersigned to the Inspector-General of Education and these are receiving the attention of the Education Department.

GENERAL.

Malnad allowance to teachers.—An allowance of Rs. 2 to each of the teachers serving in the malnad has been sanctioned by Government and a further recommendation has been made through the Inspector-General of Education for raising the same from Rs. 2 to 5.

Lowering the minimum number of boys required for State aided school.—Considering the peculiar difficulties in malnad villages especially in the matter of communication and the existence of houses far removed from each other the Committee has thought it extremely desirable that the minimum number of boys on the roll required in the case of grant-in-aid schools should be reduced from 15 to 10. A recommendation in these terms has been made to the Inspector-General of Education.

Educational Exhibition.—An educational exhibition was held at Tirthahalli in January 1916 with the object of promoting the cause of the spread of primary education in the malnad tracts and a contribution of Rs. 50 was paid out of the Malnad Improvement funds to this exhibition as per sanction of Government conveyed in their Order No. 4732-5—San. 83-15, dated 29th December 1915.

FOREST, INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

33. *Encouragement and development of industry.*—No information was furnished by the Director of Industries in regard to the progress of work in this respect in spite of his having been requested to do so and a reference has been made to Government in this connection. (*Vide* letter No. C. 13 M. I. of 16-17, dated 7th July 1916.)

34. *Encouragement of co-operative enterprise.*—Five Co-operative Societies, four in the Tirthahalli Taluk and one in the Sorab Taluk are intimated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as having been started during the half year.

The registration of two societies in the Sagar Taluk were cancelled by the Registrar as there was no likelihood of their working owing mainly to the existence of party feelings among the people. The other Co-operative Societies are all learnt to be doing good work. The Registrar has further intimated that vigorous attempts are being made by him to organise fresh Co-operative Societies wherever possible.

35. *Labour supply.*—As scarcity of labour is a peculiar hardship in the malnad attention was paid to the investigation of this prominent grievance and a scheme was drafted by the Secretary and placed before the Central Committee at its meeting held in February last. The subject had also been discussed at the Malnad Improvement Conferences held at Tirthahalli and Kallurkatte in September last and the trend of public opinion was in favor of taking special measures for the solution of this important question. The scheme has been resolved by the Central Committee to be taken up for discussion at its next meeting.

36. *General.*—During the half year under report Taluk Conferences were held at Shikarpur, Channagiri and Sagar and several important subjects relating to the improvement of the malnad were discussed and noted for action.

It is very interesting to note that a hand printing press invented and manufactured by one Mr. K. V. Gundu Rao of Sagar was exhibited at the Conference held at Sagar and this attracted considerable attention.

A peculiar feature of the Sagar Conference was the starting of a Joint Stock Society to be registered under the Charitable Endowments Act for the purpose of affording financial aid to the Gudigars of this taluk and to put this languishing industry on some sound financial basis.

One Mr. C. Krishna Rao, son of Sowcar Mr. Narasimhaiya of Nagar successfully organised a very instructive and interesting Health exhibition at Nagar and a series of popular lectures were also delivered on the occasion. The whole function was the outcome purely of private enterprise and was very much appreciated by the raiyats of Nagar and the surrounding villages.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. G. 4503-49—G. M. 291-16-1, dated 4th October 1916.

The following statements, showing among other particulars, the disposals of representations made at the Representative Assembly meetings of 1915 and of previous years, are published for general information.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Govt., General Department.

To—The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

PRESS TABLE.

Representation.	Number.
General Subjects of 1915	254
Local Subjects of 1915	138
Extracts from addresses presented to the Dewan	23
Total	415

Disposal	Number	Percentage	Remarks
A.—Disposed of at the meeting....	50	12·0	*Vide* published Proceedings of the meeting.
B.—Referred to Heads of Departments for necessary action.	27	6·6	*Vide* List A.
C.—Disposed of by Government subsequent to the meeting.	69	16·2	*Vide* List B.
D.—Pending disposal (excluding cases requiring no orders, *viz.*, 133 or 32·2 p. c.)	136	33·0	

LIST A.

Statement showing the subjects discussed and brought forward at the Representative Assembly Meeting of 1915 *referred* to Heads of Departments.

Subject No.	Brief abstract of Representation.
	Excise Commissioner in Mysore.
179	Tapping of bagani trees.
	Chief Engineer of Mysore.
189	Annual repairs to branch channels.
271	(*a*) Restoration of Hiduva breached tank.
	(*b*) Restoration of Anche-Chikkanahalli-Hoskere tank.
304	Construction of Anjanapur tank.
305	Repairs to Mallapur tank.
338	Restoration of the feeder channel to the Kodihalli tank.
	Secretary to Government for Railways.
191	Prevention of over-crowding in 3rd class compartments of Railway carriages.
192	Introduction of intermediate class carriages on all the Railway Lines in the State.
194	Proper flooring and separate accommodation for ladies in 3rd class waiting-rooms.
195	Prevention of thefts at Railway goods-sheds and parcel-rooms.
197	A Railway Line from Srinivaspur to Madanapalli.
198	Providing special trains with Indian Refreshment Cars and opening of Indian refreshment rooms on the State Railway line.
257	Making the flag-station near the Law Courts at Mysore permanent and providing it with waiting-rooms.
259	Railway line from Yedatore to Coorg border *via* Hunsur.
268	Waiting-rooms for ladies in the Seringapatam Railway Station.
284	Extension of Tramway from Narasimharajapura to Koppa.
300	Railway from Chikjajur to Benkipur *via* Channagiri.
315	Riponpet to be Junction station instead of Arsalu.
354	A third class waiting-room at Tiptur.
367	Third class waiting rooms at Closepet and Channapatna.
385	Extension of Tarikere-Narasimharajapura tramway to Sringeri.
	Presidents of Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils and Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
205	Abolition of Octroi on local manufactured articles and produce.
	Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
288	Establishment of an Industrial School at Tarikere.
	President, District Board, Chitaldrug.
327	A road from Janakal to the 17th mile of the Chitaldrug-Holalkere road.
329	A road from Siddayanakote to Bharmasagar.
332	Repairs to the cart-track from Siddapura to Machanahalli.
	Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
358	Extending Hoskote Municipal limits.

LIST B.

Statement of Subjects of the Representative Assembly disposed of since the last Session of the Assembly.

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	2	Preliminary decree in civil suits to be dispensed with.	States that the existing law in regard to preliminary decrees is both convenient and equitable and that it is inexpedient to alter it in the manner proposed. (No. J. 4539-46—Cts. 284-15-1, dated the 17th May 1916.)
	4	Amendment of the Land Acquisition Regulation.	States that Government do not consider that any change in the law is necessary. (No. J. 423—Legis. 50-15-1, dated the 2nd August 1916.)
	8	A Regulation to prevent usury	Government do not consider it expedient to legislate in the manner suggested, especially as the Courts have ample power under the existing law to give relief in proper cases. (No. J. 1082-5—Legis. 55-16-1, dated the 13th September 1916.)
	19	Lapse deposits in Civil Courts	States that Government do not consider it feasible to issue separate notice to decree-holders in respect of amounts deposited in Court and about to lapse, that parties interested can easily ascertain how the execution of their decree is going on and whether anything stands to their credit in Court and that at the same time the presiding officers of Courts may arrange to see that no delays occur in the payment of deposit amounts and that the Comptroller will also be requested to issue instructions for the expediting of refunds of lapsed deposits. (No. J. 4782-4—Cts. 285-15-1, dated the 5th June 1916.)
	22	Payment of process fee and batta	Government consider that sufficient facilities have been given to parties under Circular Letter No. 175, dated the 6th September 1905, as amended by addendum *et* corrigendum, dated the 30th March 1915 (published at page 324, Vol. XX of the Mysore Chief Court Reports) and that no further modifications are necessary. (No. J. 421—Cts. 286-15-3, dated the 2nd August 1916.)
	24 (27 of 14, 424 of 13 423 of 13)	Copying paper	Government agree with the Chief Court that it is unnecessary to reduce the charges below their present level and that, if the Chief Court has no objection, a circular may issue that, as far as possible, endeavours should be made to have the maximum of one hundred words written on each sheet except in cases where the actual number of words to be copied is less than a hundred. (No. J. 4820-8—Cts. 262-14-3, dated the 10th June 1916.)

LIST B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	35 and 36	Collection of gun license fees and renewal of gun license once in three years.	Government do not consider that existing rules and orders require any alteration. (No. J. 5028-36—Police 224-15-1, dated 29th June 1916.)
	37	Appointment of a Police Commission	Government do not see any necessity for the appointment of a commission as suggested by the members. (No. J. 3-4—Police 230-15-3, dated the 3rd July 1916.)
	45	Revival of para 29 of Rule XX of the old Revenue Rules of 1890.	Government do not consider it necessary at present to amend or modify the existing rules on the subject. (No. R. 1190—L. R. 71-15-7, dated the 27th July 1916.)
	46	Retention of the Revenue and the Civil Court records in the Court adjudicating a claim or passing an order, until the lapse of the time allowed for appeal.	Records letter No. 14458, dated 27th April 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that it is unnecessary to sanction the proposal as the order in revenue appeal cases cannot in most cases be given effect to without the records. (No. R. 11619—L. R. 551-15-4, dated the 10th June 1916.)
	48	Conversion of Amrit Mahal kavals into large landed estates.	Requests the Amrit Mahal Superintendent to surrender at present 1,70,000 acres as agreed to by him and to submit a list of lands so surrendered and calls for proposals from the Revenue Commissioner as to the disposal of the surrendered lands. (No. R. 2642—L. R. 395-15-2, dated 5th September 1916.)
	49	Sale of lands for arrears of Land Revenue....	States that under para 2 of Rule 35 of the Land Revenue Rules the Deputy Commissioner has the discretion to proceed against any of the lands included in a khate. (No. R. 12056—L. R. 586-15-2, dated the 19th June 1916.)
	69	Publication of Government decisions in Revenue cases.	States that according to Government Order No. G. 10715-65—G. M. 114-15, dated 31st January 1916, decisions of Government in important Revenue and other cases are published in Part VI of the Gazette. (No. R. 703-5—L. R. 629-15-2, dated 15th July 1916.)
	78	Maintenance of *topes* on Government lands.	States that Circular No. R. 8910—Ft. 64-15-8, dated 18th March 1916, and Government Order No. R. 8898-8909—Ft. 64-15-7, dated 18th March 1916, sanctioning the establishment of nurseries for supplying seedlings free of charge to villagers as an encouragement for the planting of trees on a

		large scale in the maidan parts of the State and the order of the 28th July 1902, provide for the conservancy of existing *topes* and for the planting and management of new topes and requests the Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to enforce these orders. (No. R. 11270-1 L. R. 558-15-2, dated the 2nd June 1916.)
84 (166 of 05) (174 of 06) (175 of 06) (62 of 07) (84 of 08) (115 of 09) (101 of 10) (94 of 11) (95 & 96 of 12) (68, 69 & 70 of 13) (56 of 14)	Remuneration to *totis* and *talaris*	States that Government do not, for reasons given, consider that any change in the present long established practice is called for, and that there should be any interference with the local rates of *miras* and directs that, when a forcible recovery has to be resorted to, the maximum quantity of grain that could be levied from the defaulting raiyats should be fixed as the equivalent of one anna in the rupee assessment calculated at rates prevailing at the harvest time of the year in which default is made; that compulsory levy should be ordered only in respect of only one year's dues provided further that the claim is preferred within the official year in which default is made and also observes that Government do not consider it expedient to issue any general directions as regards appointment of these servants in villages where there are none but each case will be dealt with on its merits and in cases, where *miras* is patently inadequate, necessary land inams may with the sanction of Government be granted out of Government waste and that the Jamabandi officer should satisfy himself by personal enquiry during Jamabandi that these minor village servants are not deprived of their remuneration through ignorance of rules and procedure of their rights. (No. R. 6292-302—L. R. 369-10-4, dated 31st December 1915.)
96	Supply of building materials in cases of accidental fire.	Issues orders consolidating the existing Standing Orders on the subject and giving enhanced powers to the Conservator of Forests (from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 for materials to be removed from State Forests), to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts (from Rs. 25 to 50), to the Sub-Division Officers (from Rs. 10 to 25) and to the Deputy Amildars (from Rs. 5 to 10), to sanction the free grant of building materials. (No. 2746-56—L. R. 11-16-2, dated the 7th September 1916.)
98	Free supply of seeds for plantations	Requests the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, to invite the attention of the member concerned to Government Order No. 8898-8909—Ft. 64-15-7, dated 18th March 1916, directing the establishment of nurseries for the free supply of seedlings to Village Committees and to patels applying for the same. No. R. 10002-4—Ft. 135-15-3, dated 26th April 1916.

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	100	Occupants' responsibilities regarding sandal trees.	States that Government agree with the views of the Conservator of Forests expressed in his letter No. 10747, dated 20th April 1916, that the responsibility of the occupants cannot be lessened. (No. R. 12502-11—Ft. 147-15-3, dated 29th June 1916.)
	101	Abolition of Seigniorage on fuel	Approves of the rates fixed by the Conservator of Forests in 1913, *viz.*, 6 pies and one anna per head and ass loads, respectively, of fuel and cancels the Government Order of 13th October 1915, ordering the reduction of Seigniorage on head and ass loads of fuel from the State Forests of Tarikere to 3 and 6 pies respectively. (No. R. 3283-91—Ft. 107-15-6, dated 23rd September 1916.)
	103	Cattle grazing in Amrit Mahal kavals	Records the Chief Commandant's letter stating that arrangements have been made to sell by public auction the right of grazing in some of the Amrit Mahal kavals to begin with and that the system may be gradually extended if the raiyats avail themselves of the facilities afforded to them. (No. G. 16369-78—Mily. 249-15-3, dated 1st June 1916.)
	104	Takavi loans for growing cocoanut trees	Records letter dated 5th May 1916, from the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, stating that the Committee are of opinion that loans for the cultivation of crops such as cocoanuts, arecanuts and mangoes are not necessary since the concessions already existing are quite ample. (No. 6964-9—A. & I. 171-15-16, dated 25th May 1916.)
	106	Appointment of an agricultural expert	Records correspondences from the Director of Agriculture and the Secretary, Agricultural Committee, on the subject stating that the subject is not of so much importance as to warrant the appointment of an expert and that it will be taken up along with the expansion of work in the western part of the State as it falls within the scope of the Agricultural Department. (No. 2400-6—A. & I. 174-15-5, dated 23rd September 1916.)
	110	Economic Conference Bulletins	States that the resolution of the Agricultural Committee to publish in Hindustani important bulletins on sericulture is sufficient for the present and that it is left to the discretion of the Central Committees concerned to make

			arrangements for the translations of the bulletins into Urdu whenever the subject concerns measures of special benefit or of interest to the Mahomedan Community. (No. 1032-3—A. & I. 165-15-4, dated 1st August 1916.)
915	111	Suits in regard to loans granted by Co-operative Credit Societies.	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 6754, dated 5th June 1916, from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, stating that the modification proposed is both unnecessary and undesirable and requests the Deputy Commissioners to see that no decrees referred to them by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies are allowed to remain unexecuted for more than three months. (No. 7761-9—A. & I. 153-15-4, dated 30th June 1916.)
	119	Elementary Education	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 23287—1002, dated 22nd May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, stating that no need exists for the conversion of all the grant-in-aid schools into Government schools as they are very popular and that a certain percentage of Government schools is necessary as an incentive to masters of grant-in-aid schools to enter into Government service and that the elementary education is at present free in all Government schools but that this concession may require reconsideration in the near future. (No. 7313-4—Edn. 91-15-10, dated the 19th June 1916.)
	130 (*a* and (*d*).	Reduction of school fees	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 23284—1005, dated the 22nd May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that the low attendance in taluk schools in the malnad is not so much due to the levying of fees as to the unhealthy climate thereof and that there can be no objection to stretch a point and admit really deserving boys as free students in cases of real poverty. (No. 7223-5—Edn. 98-15-4, dated the 9th June 1916.)
	133	Supply of instruments, for teaching kindergarten to all Village Elementary Schools in the State.	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 22603—941, dated 12th May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education that as more funds become available for the supply of instruments the requisite appliances for giving instructions in kindergarten methods will be supplied to schools, that in some cases the people of the village have presented such articles to the schools and that in a large number of cases the ordinary appliances could be found in the villages themselves. (No. 7182-3—Edn. 100-15-4, dated 6th June 1916.)

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	137	(1) Examination in A.-V. Schools by Inspectors. (2) Improving the inspection of Local Fund Schools. (3) Better supervision of Village Elementary Schools by School Committees.	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 28283—1004, dated the 22nd May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that (1) the Anglo-Vernacular Schools which were hitherto being examined by the Circle Inspectors with the assistance of the Deputy Inspectors have now been divided between them so that they may devote more time for the examination of students as well as the methods adopted by teachers, (2) with the 12 additional inspecting officers recently sanctioned the Village Elementary Schools will have better inspection and (3) there is nothing to prevent the members of the School Committee from visiting these schools whenever they want. (No. 7268-9—Edn. 102-15-4, dated 13th June 1916.)
	140	Separate Head Masters for Kannada classes in A.-V. Schools.	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 23285—1006, dated 23rd May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that the practice of appointing separate Head Masters for the Kannada classes in Anglo-Vernacular Schools was in existence some time ago, that in practice it was found to be very inconvenient and led to friction between the Head Masters of English and Kannada sections of the A.-V. Schools and that as the present system is working smoothly, there is no need to introduce a general change in all the A.-V. Schools. (No. 7254-5—Edn. 104-15-4, dated 13th June 1916.)
	141	Construction of schools by Village Committees.	Records the correspondence ending with letter No. 22771—965, dated 16th May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that aid is being given to the extent of half the estimated cost of the school building and that there seems to be no objection to the Village Improvement Committees undertaking the work as is now being done in several places. (No. 7185-6—Edn. 105-15-4, dated 6th June 1916.)
	142	Payment of the bills for the construction of school buildings.	Approves of the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education to dispense with the certificate of the Public Works Department where the Government grant to a building does not exceed Rs. 1,000 and directs the addition of a

			clause, in the above terms, to Rule VII of the Grant-in-aid Code. (No. 2700-10—Edn. 27-15-13, dated 10th December 1915.)
1915	148	Managing Committees to the Taluk Hindustani Schools.	Records the correspondence ending with letter dated 12th May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that in taluk head-quarters the need for Committees for Boys' schools is not felt in any appreciable extent, that, on the other hand, it is the want of qualified teachers that is pressing and that as the scale of pay of Hindustani School teachers has now been revised, it is expected that a better class of teachers will become available. (No. 6880-1—Edn. 110-15-4, dated 22nd May 1916.)
	154	Life Insurance of non-officials	Extends the benefits of the State Life Insurance to the non-official public. (No. Fl. 2704-53—G. F. 64-15-1, dated 16th December 1915.)
	173	Signature of Stamp purchasers in vendor's books.	Government are unable to accept the suggestion of requiring Stamp-vendors to take the signatures or thumb impressions of purchasers of stamp-papers as it would be inconvenient in practice. (No. Fl. 253-61—S. R. 130-15-3, dated 11th July 1916.)
	175 32 of 1914 47 of 1913	Stamp duty on property sold to mortgagee....	Appoints all Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions and all Amildars as Deputy Commissioners in respect of the powers conferred under Sections 10(*b*) (2) and 18 (2) of Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. (No. Fl. 1708—S. R. 107-14-3, dated 7th October 1915.) (No. Fl. 1997—S. R. 103-14-1, dated 5th November 1915.)
	188	Supply of water for cultivation during summer.	Elaborate schemes for extending the development of sugar-cane cultivation below the Cauvery channels have been sanctioned by Government and when they are brought into operation, there would be considerable development in this class of crops for cultivation purposes during summer. (Chief Engineer's letter No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
	206	Acquisition of houses in Municipalities for sanitary and other improvements.	Invites the attention of the Presidents of the two City Municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Mysore and the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts to this subject and desires that the representation should be complied with as far as possible. (No. 6740-50—Ml. 195-15-2, dated 11th March 1916.)
	223	Mortuary return	Forwards to the member who mooted the subject a copy of Government Order No. 6664-714—San. 71-15-3, dated 10th March 1916, approving of the rules relating to the registration of vital statistics. (No. 7880—San. 105-15-2, dated 24th April 1916.)

List B.—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	224	English as a subject for Pandits' Examination	Requests the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur to intimate to the member who mooted the subject that provision has been made in the revised rules for the Pandits' Examination for the teaching of English. (No. 7427—Edn. 161-15-2, dated 28th June 1916.)
	237	Revision of the rules relating to the election of Representative Assembly Members.	States that the election of a representative to the Assembly is an important function of the District Board and that it is desirable that the sense of as large a majority of the District Board members as possible should be obtained and therefore Government deem it inexpedient to adopt the proposal brought forward by the member at the Representative Assembly meeting. (No. G. 15019—G. M. 400-15-2, dated 3rd May 1916.)
	241	Constituting the Bangalore and Mysore Cities as separate electorates for the purpose of electing Members to the Representative Assembly.	States that Government are not in favour of the proposal as they observe that the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore are fairly well represented in the Assembly by members returned by the respective Municipalities, by Public Associations in the cities and also by taluk members and that members returned by Municipalities are not precluded from making representations on behalf of citizens in matters other than Municipal. (No. G. 15650—G. M. 397-15-2, dated 18th May 1916.)
	249(*b*)	Holding the Local Service Examinations either in November or February every year.	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 59, dated 11th August 1916, from the Secretary to the Board for the management of the Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations, stating that the Board are of opinion that it is not feasible to hold the examinations in either of the months referred to. (No. G. 2579-81—G. M. 583-15-3, dated 24th August 1916.)
	260	A Munsiff's Court at Hunsur	Government agree with the Judges of the Chief Court and consider that no change is necessary in the existing jurisdiction. (No. J. 3938-9—Cts. 246-15-1, dated 31st March 1916.)
	276	A non-official Vice-President to Hole-Narsipur Municipality.	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 7—L. F., dated 4th July 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, stating that the question of the appointment of the non-official Vice-President may be dropped for the present and requests the Deputy Commissioner to keep the matter in view and submit a suitable recommendation, if necessary. (No. 968—Ml. 50-16, dated 31st July 1916.)

280	Appointment of a special Sub-Registrar for the Mudgere Taluk.	Sanctions the opening of a special Sub-Registry Office at Mudgere with effect from 1st October 1916. (No. J: 778-9—Regis. 42-15-3, dated 28th August 1916.)
286	An Industrial School at Kadur ...	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 25124—1070, dated 8th June 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that an agricultural class has recently been sanctioned by him under the practical instruction scheme and that it is intended to open a carpentry class also sometime hence. (No. 7466-7—Edn. 118-15-15, dated 23rd June 1916.)
299	Restoration of Ganadakattekere ...	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 9130, dated 30th August 1916, from the Chief Engineer reporting that the matter may be dropped as by the restoration of this tank the limited drainage area of Sulekere tank would be intercepted. (No. R. 3338-9—L. R. 410-15-4, dated 25th September 1916.)
306	Construction of a channel from Bhadrapur Voddu to Silavantanakere.	The proposal is stated to be not practicable as it involves a cutting of ten feet in the saddle whose cost will be prohibitive. (Chief Engineer's letter No. 8634, dated the 19th August 1916.)
307	An A.-V. School at Siralkoppa	States that Government would consider the subject provided the local people contribute half of the cost and requests the Deputy Commissioner to communicate the same to the Representative Assembly Members concerned. (No. 4930—Edn. 121-15-2, dated 20th March 1916.)
317	A High School at Tirthahalli	States that Government would consider the subject if a sufficient number of pupils be forthcoming and requests the Deputy Commissioner to communicate the same to the Representative Assembly Members concerned. (No. 4805—Edn. 125-15-2, dated 16th March 1916.)
322	Locating the District Excise and certain other offices at Chitaldrug in the building under construction for the use of the Munsiff's Court of that place, the latter continuing to remain in the District Office building.	Government consider that the Munsiff's Court may continue to be held in the District Office building, such additions as are found necessary thereto being made in due course and that the new building under construction may be utilized for locating the offices held in rented buildings. (No. J. 882-6—Cts. 327-15-3, dated 5th September 1916.)
323	Restoration of the feeder channel to the Bhimasamudra tank.	The damage caused to the feeder channel by the neglect of the maintenance has been made good. (Chief Engineer's No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
331	Construction of a tank from the Gunderihalla water.	A project for the construction was prepared and found not promising. It is being re-investigated. (Chief Engineer's No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
334	Opening of a feeder channel to the Ballalasamudra tank.	The feasibility of opening the feeder channel will be considered in due time. (Chief Engineer's No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	335	An additional teacher for the Hindustani School at Hiriyur.	Records the letter dated 22nd April 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that an additional teacher on Rs. 12 was sanctioned in Government Order dated 10th May 1915, for the school and that the teacher was appointed in November last. (No. 6723-4—Edn. 126-15-4, dated 16th May 1915.)
	337	Construction of an *anicut* across the Jinigihalla.	The question of constructing a tank or an *ane* across this stream was investigated and abandoned since it was found unremunerative. (Chief Engineer's No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
	346	Local allowance and quarters to taluk officials at Malur.	States that quarters for taluk officials at Malur are not required immediately and that the proposal for the construction of the same may lie over for the present. (No. R. 2230-2—L. R. 488-15-5, dated 19th August 1916.)
	355	An Anglo-Vernacular School for Kadaba	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 24007—1029, dated 1st June 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that a private A.-V. School has been opened at Kadaba by the leading inhabitants and that a grant of Rs. 10 per mensem has been sanctioned for one year and that the people have been informed that if they pay a contribution of Rs. 120 a grant of Rs. 20 per mensem will be sanctioned to the English classes. (No. 7324-5—Edn. 128-15-4, dated 19th June 1916.)
	362	Construction of Gabbur Ane	A project amounting to Rs. 1,11,539 for constructing a tank across the Kumudvathi at Gabbur has been sanctioned as a famine protective work. (Chief Engineer's letter No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
	372	Grant of assessed waste lands for nominal upset price.	States that Government do not consider it expedient to lay down rules regulating the grant according to the means of the applicant and that Rule 41 of Land Revenue Rules gives ample discretion to Revenue Officers in the matter. (No. R. 11697—L. R. 517-15-2, dated 14th June 1916.)
	380	Grant of foreign scholarships	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 23538-1013, dated 24th May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that, if qualified candidates belonging to several districts come forward, the representation may be borne in mind and that for lack of suitable applicants, some of the foreign

		scholarships of the last two years have remained unutilized. (No. 7315-6—Edn. 103-15-4, dated 19th June 1916.)
381	Reduction of license fee on crackers	States that Government agree with the Director, Department of Mines and Geology, that the Government Order No. Geol. 397-402, dated 2nd August 1913, prescribing very moderate fees for licenses on crackers, needs no modification. (No. G. 14957-67—Geol. 49-15-3, dated 1st May 1916.)
383	Qualification of Assistant Deputy Inspectors of Schools.	Records letter No. 21196-903, dated 22nd April 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that in selecting candidates for the posts of Assistant Deputy Inspectors, every care is being taken to select only such candidates as possess a good knowledge of Kannada and that, as a rule, only graduates are being selected for these posts. (No. 6729-30—Edn. 131-15-4, dated 16th May 1916.)
Extract from the address given by the North Mysore Planters' Association.	The unsatisfactory condition of the roads	The improvements of the roads referred to are receiving the special attention of the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. (Chief Engineer's No. 8634, dated 19th August 1916.)
Do	Insufficient punishment of coffee thieves	The District Magistrate, Kadur District, has been directed to take steps under the law to get the punishment enhanced whenever it is inadequate. (No. J. 2687—Cts. 181-15-1, dated 8th January 1916.)
Extract from the address given by the Central Mohamedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore.	The unsatisfactory condition of the Anglo-Hindustani School buildings at Mysore and Bangalore and the condition of the Hindustani Model School at Bangalore.	Directs that the question of selection of a site for the Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore, and the erection of a building for the same may be settled early and requests the Inspector-General of Education to communicate the purport of his letter to the member concerned. (No. 6904-5—Edn. 133-15-4, dated 23rd May 1916.)

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1915	Extract from the address by Mr. H. Krishna Rao.	English should be taught in village schools in the Malnad.	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 24737—1047, dated 6th June 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that there will be no objection to open English classes in village schools if people come forward with contributions to cover half the cost of maintaining these classes as laid down in Government Order No. 10120-1—Edn. 302-13-2, dated 9th April 1914. (No. 7627-8—Edn. 134-15-4, dated 28th June 1916.)
	Extract from the address presented by Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Chairman of the preliminary meeting of the Representative Assembly.	Abolition of the supari cess	Requests the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to inform the member that it is not feasible to give effect to his prayer. (No. 5095—A. & I. 177-15-2, dated 23rd March 1916.)
	Do	Giving advance copy of the Dewans Address to the Representative Assembly Members.	Declines to give the Representative Assembly Members any advance copies of Dewan's Speech to the Representative Assembly and regulates the presentation of addresses to the Dewan in the Representative Assembly. (No. G. 1299-307—G. M. 404-15-2, dated 29th July 1916.)
	Extract from the address presented by Mr. H. M. A. Cooke.	Extending the provisions of section 17 of the Mysore Mines Regulation to Robertsonpet, Andersonpet, etc.	Extends the provisions of section 17 of the Mysore Mines Regulation to Robertsonpet, etc. (No. J. 2208—Legis. 32-14-6, dated 11th December 1915.)

1914	11	Adulteration of coffee powder	Government do not see any real necessity to legislate for this particular kind of adulteration, since the vend of adulterated food stuffs of all kinds should be regulated by Sanitary Regulations prescribed for municipal and rural areas. (No. 400-8—Ml. 220-14-13, dated 14th July 1916.)
	22, 38 of 1913 and 53 of 1912.	Grant of copy of complaint petition to the accused along with summons.	Government approve of the suggestion of the Chief Court that the Judges do not consider it expedient to lay down a rule that the accused should be furnished with copies of complaint, that in nearly every case at present the accused gets sufficient information to prepare his defence, that the Judges consider that some amplification of the forms of summons and warrant in the manner indicated is all that is necessary and requests the Chief Court to prepare the drafts of forms. (No. J. 3824-8—Cts. 41-13-7, dated 25th March 1916.)
	33	One anna stamp for certain specified applications.	States that it has already been ordered in Government Order No. Fl. 440-8—S. R. 175-13-3, dated 24th February 1915, that (i) applications for permission to build houses in non-municipal areas need not be stamped and that this ruling applies as well to the applications for permission to repair houses in the said areas, (ii) the permission to build or to repair houses in municipal areas does not also require to be stamped as section 96 of the Municipal Regulation contemplates only a notice in writing and not an application for a license and as no stamp is required for such notices and (iii) that as regards the licenses for transport of timber, however, Government Orders Nos. R. 262-70—Ft. 131-10-3 and R. 2201-9—Ft. 183-11-1, dated 12th July 1911 and 18th October 1912, respectively do contemplate applications in writing and these have to be stamped with 8 annas court-fee stamp under class I(*b*) of Schedule II of the Court-fees Regulations, the exemption in clause XIV of section 16 not being applicable to these cases. (No. Fl. 5531-48—S. R. 105-14-1, dated 22nd April 1916.)
	38	Settlement of criminal gangs as cultivators under the Marikanive and Boranakanive tanks.	States that the question of settling criminal gangs as cultivators will be taken up after the introduction into the State of the Criminal Tribes Act which is now before the Legislative Council. (No. J. 4032-42—Police 270-13-16, dated 8th April 1916.)
	73	Lands for cardamom cultivation	Directs in modification of previous orders that such of the lands lying within the area prohibited for cardamom cultivation as come within the purview of the exception, *viz.*, those lands the drainage of which is through the Western Ghats towards the Arabian Sea and not into the basis of the

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
			Hemavati, may be granted for cultivation without reference to Government. (No. R. 4616—L. R. 280-14-12, dated 10th November 1915.)
1914	76	Grant of wet lands at dry rates under the tanks in disrepair.	Records the letter from the Revenue Commissioner stating that no hard and fast rule is called for in regard to the question of the grant of wet lands under tanks in repair and observes that the question does not therefore press for immediate solution. (No. R. 4192-3—L. R. 445-14-4, dated 25th October 1915.)
	79	Free grant of timber licenses	Government are not in favor of granting the concession referred to in such cases. (No. R. 846-55—Ft. 142-14-4, dated 19th July 1916.)
	84	State Forests in the Malnad	States that the *coupe* system has since been abolished, that the first prayer will receive consideration at the time of settlement of the Forest concerned and that the other subject will receive consideration at the hands of the Shimoga Forest Committee. (No. R. 7220-9—Ft. 155-14-8, dated 24th January 1916.)
	90	Mafi license to Inamdars	States that as Amildars are empowered in Government Order dated 18th October 1912 to issue licenses to inamdars for removal of timber, fuel, charcoal, etc., there is no necessity to further change the existing procedure. (No. R. 7083-5—Ft. 149-14-6, dated 21st January 1916.)
	98	Establishment of a University in the State	A University has been established. (No. 7534-43—Edn. 90-15-136, dated 24th June 1916.)
	100 (b)	Appointment of a Committee to approve for use in Schools and Colleges of only such books as are printed on thick paper in bold type with sufficient space between the lines.	Records letter No. 15310—657, dated 10th February 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that the subject was discussed by the Text-Book Committee on the 15th January 1916, that the Departmental Text-Books now in use are all printed in good type and on good paper with sufficient space between the lines, that the representation in question did not relate to such books and that in prescribing books other than departmental ones whenever necessary, special care is being taken to select only such of them as have good type and good paper and requests the Inspector-General to inform the Representative Assembly member accordingly. (No. 4996—Edn. 104-14-2, dated 21st March 1916.)

1914	106	Encouragement to students of backward classes to prosecute their studies.	Records the letter dated 3rd November 1915, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that no further concession is necessary in the matter of admitting the students of backward communities free into Schools and Colleges in the State. (No. 2675-6—Edn. 109-14-4, dated 9th December 1915.)
	113	Strength of classes	Records correspondence ending with No. 8165-376, dated 3rd November 1915, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that paras 31 and 32 of Chapter II of Part I of the Mysore Educational Rules relating to the strength of classes are being followed and that whenever a necessity arises for additional hands, the requisite number of teachers are being provided. (No. 3218-9—Edn. 115-14-4, dated 7th January 1916.)
	118	An Upper Subordinate class in the Engineering School, Mysore.	Records letter from the Inspector-General of Education forwarding a copy of the Chief Engineer's letter stating that in his opinion there is no need for opening a separate class for training Upper Subordinates and suggesting that students of the Sub-Overseer's class in the School who pass with distinction may be given additional training for a year in some special branches of Engineering to become eligible for the posts of Overseers in the Public Works Department. (No. 4260-2—Edn. 120-14-4, dated 26th February 1916.)
	120	More Inspectors to Hindustani Schools	Records the letter from the Inspector-General of Education stating that proposals for filling up the appointment of a District Inspector for Hindustani Schools will be submitted to Government shortly. (No. 2587-8—Edn. 122-14-4, dated 3rd December 1915.)
	171 (c)	Budget discussion by the Representative Assembly members.	States among other matters, that a general discussion of the budget may also be allowed by the Dewan-President subject to certain restrictions. (Rules published with Government Order No. Fl. 6070-119—G. F. 213-15-1, dated 30th May 1916.)
	186	Sale of books in Government Book Depôt	Records the letter from the Inspector-General of Education stating that arrangements have been made for printing books in private presses so as to ensure a constant and regular supply of books to the public from the Government Book Depôt. (No. 3096-7—Edn. 42-15-19, dated 7th January 1916.
	195	Improvement of Seringapatam and Ganjam.	Observes that the money allotted for improvements has been mainly used to remove weeds and levelling abandoned house sites, etc., the results of which are not likely to be permanent as remarked by the 1st Member of Council in

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
			his Tour Notes and trusts that satisfactory progress in effecting sanitary improvements of a permanent nature will be shown before the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 is next credited to the Municipality. (No. 3308—Ml. 198-14-4, dated 3rd November 1915.)
1914	205	Raising the waste weir of Dodrayapet tank.	Records letter No. 10859, dated 20th November 1915, from the Chief Engineer, reporting that a lumpsum estimate of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for investigating eligible sites for a reservoir across the Suvarnavati river and that an Engineering Officer has been placed on special duty to develop a project. (No. R. 6553-5—L. R. 706-14-5, dated 8th January 1916.)
	214	A High School for Hole-Narsipur ...	Records the letter dated 1st November 1915, from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that there is no necessity for an English High School at Hole-Narsipur as one Kannada High School has already been sanctioned. (No. 2652-3—Edn. 92-14-4, dated 8th December 1915.)
	279	Anglo-Hindustani School at Bangalore	Records the letter from the Inspector-General of Education, stating that the scale of establishment of the Anglo-Hindustani School, Bangalore, has been lately sanctioned and that a Mahomedan graduate on Rs. 50-4-70 will shortly be appointed as Headmaster. (No. 2928-9—Edn. 97-14-3, dated 23rd December 1915.)
1913	16 22 of 1912	A Regulation for controlling Kandharis, Kabulis, etc.	The existing rules and orders provide sufficient safeguards against the evil complained of and further legislation is not considered necessary at present. (No. J. 195-204—Police 254-12-6, dated 12th July 1916.)
	148	Pay of teachers	Records the letter of the Inspector-General of Education, stating that teachers who have passed the Upper Secondary or Pandits' Examination have, as far as possible, been given promotions according to their qualifications and length of service and observes that orders have been passed in Government Order No. 1307-9—Edn. 82-12-6, dated 13th November 1914, sanctioning a revised scale of pay for the teachers of Vernacular and other schools. (No. 3220-2—Edn. 468-13-4, dated 7th January 1916.)
	309 463—1912	A Police Station near the D.P.W. office at Shikarpur.	Records the letter dated 25—26th February 1916, from the Inspector-General of Police stating that the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, reports that

			it is undesirable to shift the Police Station at Shikarpur from the Taluk Cutcherry and the question of opening a separate out-post will have to be considered along with that of general increase of the Police Force for important towns. (No. J. 3733-4—Cts. 247-12-8, dated 18th March 1916.)
1913	391	Dodballapur to be made a Lower Secondary Examination Centre.	States that Dodballapur cannot be made a centre for the Lower Secondary Examination until suitable accommodation is provided for the students to sit at the Examination. (No. 2184-5—Exam. 13-13-4, dated 12th September 1916.)
	402	Amendment of Section 6 (1) of the Limitation Regulation.	States that Government agree with the opinion of the Chief Court that the amendment of Section 6 (1) of the Limitation Regulation, IV of 1911, by expunging the words "for the execution of a decree", is inexpedient and that they do not consider any change in the existing law necessary. (No. J. 2605-6—Legis. 21-14-3, dated 3rd January 1916.)
	452	Sales, etc., in Civil Courts to be conducted by the Revenue Department.	Records the opinions of the Chief Court and of the Revenue Commissioner stating that they are not in favor of the proposal that sales ordered by Civil Courts may be conducted by the Revenue Department. (No. J. 2578-80—Cts. 391-14-4, dated 27th December 1915.)
	466	Establishment of a Detective Police Force.	Records letter No. 4667-607, dated 1st March 1916, from the Inspector-General of Police stating that, for dealing with crime, the Criminal Investigation Department was established and that as regards the other point raised by the mover of the subject it did not pertain to the Police functions and would fall within the purview of the Departments concerned. (No. J. 3984-5—Police 265-13-4, dated 6th April 1916.)
	470	Shanbhogs and sheikdars to be given free gun licenses.	States that Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Police in favour of sheikdars and that a notification exempting them from the operations of Sections 8 and 9 of the Arms Regulation will be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. (No. J. 506-15—Police 271-13-5, dated 8th Aug. 1916.)
	473	Livelihood for persons fit to be entered in the K. D. or the Gang Register.	The question of settling criminal gangs as cultivators will be taken up after the introduction into the State of the Criminal Tribes Act. (No. J. 4032-42—Police 270-13-16, dated 8th April 1916.)
	507	Payment of Kandayam at any Government Treasury in the State.	Directs the continuance for a further period of 3 years of the Revenue Money Order system sanctioned tentatively in Government Order No. 6499-509—L. R. 210-08-13, dated 30th May 1916, with the observation that this system renders it unnecessary to authorise payments of Land Revenue in any Taluk Treasury. (No. 4607-5—L. R 312-14-4, dated 10th November 1915.)

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*contd.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1913	519	A list of village lands available for cultivation.	Observes that Government agree with the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner stating that the preparation of the lists of available arable lands in villages to be hung up in village chavadies is difficult and useless. (No. R. 4718—L. R. 519-13-4, dated 12th November 1915.)
	548	Disposal of dead and fallen trees	States that as Deputy Commissioners of Districts have wide discretion in the matter, no alterations of the existing rule is necessary and directs that Amildars should be instructed to dispose of such records promptly. (No. R. 6797-805—Ft. 66-14-4, dated 17th January 1916.)
	572 577 of 1912.	Supervision of Anglo-Vernacular Schools....	States that Government Order No. 1556-8—Edn. 156-14-2, dated 29th September 1915, makes suitable provision for the efficient control and management of Anglo-Vernacular Girls' and other schools. (No. 2204-6 - Edn. 491-13-2, dated 16th November 1915.)
	587	Amalgamation of A.-V. Schools with High Schools.	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 23099-985, dated 19th May 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that Headmasters of High Schools are not able to exercise close supervision over the A.-V. School classes, that it is found therefore desirable to place these classes separately under competent Headmasters and calls for the early submission of the proposals promised in the above letter. (No. 7160-1—Edn. 500-13-4, dated 5th June 1916.)
	709	Reward for killing wild animals	Government see no reason to enhance the reward for killing wild beasts. (No. G. 5552-9—G. M. 452-14-5, dated 5th November 1915.)
	720	Narasambudhi tank in the Nanjangud Taluk	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 1992, dated 29th February 1916, from the Chief Engineer stating that the tank with the present capacity of 711 units is capable of irrigating 1,706 acres, whereas the actual atchkat at present is only 1,347 acres and that there is no necessity therefore to increase the capacity at a heavy cost of Rs. 33,000 for the present. (No. R. 11225-7—L. R. 231-14-7, dated 1st June 1916.)
	736	Restoration of the Vanivilas Water Works to the Municipal Council.	Declines to sanction the proposal. (No. 6477-8—Ml. 375-12-4, dated 4th March 1916.)

1913	763	(1) Medical aid to Maranhalli people .... (2) Opening a L.F. Dispensary at Sukravarasante.	States that the question of opening a dispensary at Sukravarasante may be deferred until the Malnad Improvement Committee and the District Board of Hassan can provide the requisite funds to meet the charges of the institution and that the Malnad Improvement Committee are of opinion that Maranahalli is not suited for the location of a dispensary and that Government are not in favour of permitting Sub-Assistant Surgeons to leave their charges on periodical visits to outlying villages. (No. 4966-9—Med. 24-13-7, dated 7th January 1916.)
	801	Restoration of the Mallampalli tank	Records correspondence ending with letter No. 920, dated 15th May 1916, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, reporting that the project for Rs. 64,501 for the restoration of the tank has been held by the Chief Engineer to be very costly and quite unremunerative and that an estimate for filling only the breach which is considered necessary to hold silt to prevent the ruin of lower Gundedu tank is under preparation. (No. R. 12535-7 L. R. 307-14-4, dated 30th June 1916.)
	815	Improving Gubbi tank	Records the Revenue Commissioner's letter dated 4th November 1915, forwarding the letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, requesting the Executive Engineer to state whether a series of *anes* may not be put up for improving the Gubbi tank and requests the Revenue Commissioner to send a final report of the action taken. (No.R. 5693-4—L.R. 238-14-6, dated 9th December 1915.)
1912	29	Trial by Jury	Directs that the system of trial by jury be introduced in Bangalore and Mysore for the present as a tentative measure for two years. (No. J. 4556—Cts. 22-13-5, dated 17th May 1916.)
	383 & 384	Abolition of the French Rocks Sub-Taluk and the establishment of a Sub-Taluk at Periyapatna.	Records letter No. 11732, dated 4th March 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner stating that the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, reports that the question of establishing a Sub-Taluk at Periyapatna may be dropped and that a further report will be submitted *re* French Rocks Sub-Taluk and informs the members who mooted the subject that a Sub-Taluk at Periyapatna cannot be established. (No. R. 9816—L.R. 597-12-5, dated 20th April 1916.)
	386	Location of a Taluk or Sub-Taluk at Bannur.	Records the Revenue Commissioner's letter dated 6th March 1916 stating that the member who mooted the subject may be informed that neither a Taluk nor a Sub-Taluk can be established at Bannur. (No. R. 9820—L. R. 609-12-4, dated 20th April 1916.)

List B—Statement of Subjects disposed of in 1915-16—*concld.*

Year	Subject No.	Abstract of Representation	Abstract of Government Order
1912	473	Repairs to the sluices and kodi of Kumarikattekere tank in the Kumsi Sub-Taluk.	Records letter dated 18th February 1916, from the Chief Engineer stating that a project for Rs. 4,694 for restoring the tank in question has been received and will be disposed of by him and informs the member who mooted the subject of the same. (No. R.9732-4—L.R. 606-12-4, dated 17th April 1916.)
	501	Repairs to Shikarpur-Masur road	Records Memo No. 2121—10721, dated 2nd July 1915, from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., forwarding for information copy of his letter to the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle, sanctioning an estimate for Rs. 13,041 for a road from Shikarpur to Masur in the Dharwar District.
1906	397	Lands endowed to the Sreekanteswaraswami temple at Nanjangud and to the Sri Arkeswaraswami temple at Yedatore may be made partly rent free.	Records correspondence ending with letter dated 29th November 1915, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that he agrees with the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, that it is not necessary to grant to these temples the concessions asked for. (No. 2323-4—Muz. 196-06, dated 28th March 1916.)

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PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. 32-1, dated the 28th August 1916, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the reports of progress of village improvement work in the several districts during the quarter ending 30th June 1916, together with a copy of his review thereon.

ORDER No. R. 3948-59—L. R. 12-16-34, DATED 1ST NOVEMBER 1916.

A consolidated statement showing the progress of Village Improvement Work in all the districts during the quarter ended 30th June 1916, is appended.

2. *Village Committees.*—The number of committees reported to be working in the several districts during the quarter was 8,171 against 8,023, in the previous quarter, the difference being due to the rise in the number of committees in all the districts, except Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, where the number remained stationary.

The number of villages served by the committees rose to 14,557, which raises the percentage of populated villages in the State which have adopted the scheme from 84 to 86.

The number of villages for which committees have yet to be appointed in the Kadur District has not been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, and the number of such villages for Bangalore, Hoskote, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Channapatna and Kankanhalli Taluks has not been also furnished by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District. Such omissions should be avoided in future.

3. *Essential duties under the scheme.*—Government are pleased to note the steady increase in the number of Village Committees which engaged themselves in performing the essential duties under the scheme, *viz.*, (1) half a day a week labour for carrying on work of communal benefit, (2) weekly meetings for instruction and recreation, (3) subscribing for one or more newspapers, the numbers under which rose from 3,629, 2,731 and 3,543 respectively in the previous quarter to 3,825, 2,830 and 3,670 during the quarter under review. All the districts contributed to the increase except Mysore, where the number of villages that devoted half a day a week for works of communal benefit fell from 426 to 367. This requires explanation.

4. *Special village improvement works.*—The number of Village Committees that carried out special works of village improvement with the aid of Government grants increased from 870 in the previous quarter to 981 in the quarter under review, the increase occurring in all the districts except Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. The villagers' contribution for such works amounted to Rs. 37,830 against Rs. 26,375 in the previous quarter, while the Government grant-in-aid also increased, being Rs. 34,830 during the quarter against Rs. 26,561 in the previous one. The sum actually spent on works during the quarter was Rs. 31,590 against Rs. 10,642 in the previous one. The disproportion between the amount available for expenditure and that actually spent is striking and requires explanation. Being the last quarter of the year every effort should have been made to spend the total amount.

Nearly 747 miles of cart-tracks are reported to have been newly opened or improved under the scheme, the Bangalore District heading the list with 206 miles.

5. *Amildars who have done good work under the scheme.*—The Amildars of Hoskote, Dodballapur, Channapatna, Magadi, Tumkur (Mr. S. Dharma Rao), Kunigal (Mr. B. M. Venkatesiah), Channarayapatna (Mr. Hyder Ali Khan), Arsikere (Mr. A. J. Donne), Shikarpur (Mr. T. Swaminatha Sastri), Sagar (Mr. Mohyuddin Sheriff), Hiriyur and Challakere Taluks are reported to have done good work under the scheme.

L. KRISHNA RAO,

Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Mysore with the request that the names of the 12 Amildars selected for special mention as directed in letter No. R. 11212—L. R. 15-15, dated 1st June 1916, may kindly be reported to Government forthwith.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

The Secretary, Economic Conference.

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.

PRESS TABLE.

Statement showing the progress in the working of the Village Improvement Scheme in all the districts for the quarter ending 30th June 1916.

No.	District	Village Committees and population			Committees that devote half a day a week for village improvement work by joint labour		Committees that have been subscribing for one or more newspapers		Committees holding weekly meetings for recreation and instruction		Number of Village Committees that have carried out special works for village improvement	Cost of the works carried out with the aid of Government grant				Length of cart-tracts newly opened or improved	Number of villages in which committees have yet to be formed
		Number of Village Committees in existence	Total number of villages served by the committees	Total population served by the committees	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned	Number of Village Committees	Total population of the villages concerned		Contributions by villagers	Government grant-in-aid	Total	Amount actually spent		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles. F.	
1	Bangalore	*1,050	1,653	504,664	748	384,129	620	339,337	605	313,969	271	13,429	11,990	25,419	9,048	206 0	†196
2	Kolar	1,072	2,203	551,213	601	291,636	337	204,758	363	180,960	171	7,826	6,802	1,4628	7,577	151 4½	474
3	Tumkur	1,249	2,180	607,298	666	330,664	562	304,582	453	245,944	136	4,029	3,951	7,980	4,031	34 4	253
4	Mysore	1,580	2,475	1,074,919	367	284,900	533	454,427	280	253,711	119	1,941	1,754	3,695	319	23 6	262
5	Hassan	999	2,142	509,442	371	181,927	448	206,773	252	128,198	79	388	388	775	1,274	127 5	22
6	Shimoga	846	1,750	438,341	354	170,592	456	238,137	283	170,226	90	3,289	3,978	7,267	2,077	75 6	3
7	Kadur	522	913	311,728	93	51,091	221	118,947	118	72,813	39	320	321	641	250	65 6	Not furnished
8	Chitaldrug	853	1,241	516,639	625	374,514	493	351,789	476	307,310	76	6,608	5,646	12,254	7,014	62 0	6
	Total ...	8,171	14,557	4,514,244	3,825	2,069,453	3,670	2,218,750	2,830	1,673,131	981	37,830	34,830	72,659	31,590	746 7½	1,216

*This figure includes only 73 for the Bangalore Taluk. It is since reported that the correct figure for this taluk was 173 and not 73.

† Excluding Bangalore, Hoskote, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Channapatna and Kankanhalli Taluks for which figures not furnished.

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PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Local Self-Government in Mysore.

G. O. No. 3005-55—Ml. 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 3005-55—Ml. 132-16-1, dated 16th November 1916.

PRELIMINARY.

Brief History of Local Self-Government in Mysore.—The first step in creating local bodies for the control of local affairs was taken in the State in the year 1862 when Municipal Committees were experimentally constituted for the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. The measure having proved a success, similar Committees were formed for the remaining district head-quarter towns and gradually for other towns also. By 1872-73, there were fifty-eight municipalities serving the needs of an urban population of nearly 5,00,000 with an annual income of Rs. 3½ lakhs. The next step was the constitution in 1874 of District Committees in rural areas for the administration of local funds levied within the district, to provide for works and undertakings, such as roads, wells and other sources of water-supply, hospitals, *dharmasalas*, markets, etc. These Committees were constituted and worked under the executive orders of Government, except in the case of Bangalore and Mysore cities. The need for placing the working of these bodies on a statutory and definite basis was indeed felt very early, but practical action was taken only after the institutions had been working for well-nigh half a century. The Local Boards Regulation came into force in 1902 and the Municipal Regulation in 1906.

2. *Reasons for a Forward Step.*—The question of enhancing the usefulness of these bodies for improving local administration has engaged the attention of the public and been pressed on the notice of Government for some time past. In a letter to the Government of India, His Highness' Government wrote in 1885 "In working

these Committees it has been found difficult to awaken in the minds of the non-official members most interested in the administration of local funds, a full sense of their powers and duties and the whole administration of the funds has practically fallen into the hands of Government officers. This is chiefly owing to the preponderance of the official members and to the undefined and almost unlimited subordination of the Committees to Government officials in the administration of the funds." These remarks would apply with equal force at present, especially with regard to District and Taluk Boards and minor municipalities, in spite of the advance in education and enlightenment in recent years. There is reason to believe that the apathy displayed by the non-official members of the local bodies is attributable to a great extent to—

(1) the deficiency of the elected popular element,

(2) the want of reasonable powers of disposal over their funds, and

(3) interference in details exercised by departments of Government over the affairs of local bodies.

Government therefore consider that the time has come to review the progress made and to take such forward steps as may be necessary in order to associate the people more largely with the administration of local affairs.

3. *Investigation by two Committees and a Conference.*—In February 1914, a Committee was constituted with Rajasevadhurina Mr. M. Kantaraja Urs, C.S.I., as Chairman and the marginally named gentlemen as members, to consider what improvements were necessary in the constitution and functions of local bodies. In accordance with G. O. No. G. 9260-3—G. M. 67-13-264, dated 15th May 1914, another Committee was formed under the chairmanship of Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, with the gentlemen whose names are noted in the margin as members, to investigate the scope of operation and financial organisation of the several local funds and to propose measures for their revision and for placing local finances on a satisfactory footing. The reports of the two Committees which were published respectively, in May and June 1915, contain a full discussion of these subjects. The thanks of Government are due to the members of the two Committees for the careful and satisfactory manner in which they went into the questions and for the valuable reports submitted by them.

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty.
" P. Raghavendra Rao.
" K. Chandy.
" P. G. D'Souza.
" B. Srinivasiengar.
" H. Ramaiya.
" M. C. Ranga Iyengar.
" A. Ramanna.
" D. Venkataramaiya.
" C. Seshadri Iyengar.
" C. Subba Rao
" B. Narasinga Rao.
" K. Shankaranarayana Rao.
" A. V. Ramanathan (Secretary).

Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty.
" A. Rangaswami Iyengar.
" J. S. Chakravarti.
" E. R. Subbaroyer.
" D. Venkataramaiya.
" C. S. Dorasami Iyer.
" N. S. Subba Rao.
" S. R. Balakrishna Rao.
" S. Shamanna (Secretary).

In June 1915, on the initiative of certain leading non-official gentlemen, a Local Boards Conference, presided over by Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, was convened to discuss the whole question of reforms in local self-government. This Conference, on which nearly all the local bodies in the State were represented, considered the recommendations of the two Committees referred to above and placed Government in possession of the views of the public on all the important questions involved.

The specific recommendations made by them will now be discussed and the decision of Government as to the practical action to be taken on each will be indicated.

MUNICIPALITIES.

4. *Classes of Municipalities.*—Taking municipalities first, there are two classes of municipalities at present, *viz.*, those governed by the Municipal Regulation of 1906 and those governed by executive orders. The number of such municipalities at the end of 1914-15, as compared with that in 1906-07, is given in the accompanying table together with particulars of income.

Statement showing the number of Municipalities classified according to their income.

Serial Nos.	District	Under Rs. 1,000		Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500		Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000		Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000		Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000		Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000		Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000		Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000		Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000		Over Rs. 20,000		Total		Number of Regulation Municipalities		Number of Non-Regulation Municipalities		Remarks
		1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	1906-07	1914-15	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Bangalore ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	5	3	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	13	1	6	12	7	
2	Kolar	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	11	11	...	6	11	5	
3	Tumkur ...	1	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	2	10	8	
4	Mysore ...	2	1	...	2	4	2	4	7	4	1	1	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	19	20	1	11	18	9	
5	Hassan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	2	8	6	
6	Shimoga ...	1	...	...	3	1	...	5	2	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	...	2	10	8	
7	Kadur ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	8	8	...	4	8	4	
8	Chitaldrug ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	9	9	...	3	9	6	
	Total ...	6	2	1	8	18	7	17	18	18	15	6	9	10	17	7	5	2	...	3	8	88	89	2	36	86	53	

The table shows that though the number of regulation municipalities has increased during the period, there are still a large number of municipalities administered under executive orders.

5. The Local Self-Government Committee suggest that three classes of municipalities may be recognised in the State, *viz.*, city, town and minor municipalities. According to them, the existing non-regulation municipalities should not be disestablished but should be brought under the Regulation as minor municipalities, the more complex provisions of the Regulation being declared inapplicable to them. Government accept these views which are endorsed by the Conference, with the modification that the limits of population for town and minor municipalities will be 5,000 and 2,000, instead of 7,000 and 2,500, respectively, proposed by the Committee. As a result of fixing this limit, many towns which have municipalities now—regulation and non-regulation—may be deprived of the privilege of municipal self-government, but Government reserve to themselves the right to extend the Municipal Regulation to such of them as by past experience have become entitled to retain the privilege. On the other hand, as some towns containing the prescribed population may not yet be ripe for municipal administration, Government will introduce in the Regulation an enabling provision so that the rule may not act automatically in every case.

It is observed that beyond recommending this classification, the Committee offer no detailed suggestions as regards the varying powers to be given to, and degrees of control to be exercised over, the different classes of municipalities. Government are of opinion that a greater degree of control would be necessary, at least for some time to come, in the case of minor municipalities, where there may be little or no public spirit.

6. *Constitution.*—As regards the constitution of municipal councils, Government accept the recommendation of the Conference that the number of elected councillors should be not less than two-thirds of the total strength in city municipalities, half in town and one-third in minor municipalities. But in respect of the two latter they reserve discretion to increase the number of elective seats in special cases.

7. *Chairmen.*—The Municipal Regulation, as it stands, provides for the election of both President and Vice-President, if Government so direct; but till recently, these officers have been generally nominated officials. Government are prepared to accept, as a general policy and so far as conditions allow, the principle recommended by the Local Boards Conference, of the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents in city and town municipal councils. They also consider that in city municipalities the alternative of a full time paid President who may not necessarily be an official should be provided for in the Regulation. In minor municipalities, unless competent men are available, the President will continue to be nominated by Government, the Vice-President being, where possible, elected by the municipal council.

8. *Chief Executive Officers.*—It is likely that elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents will ordinarily be busy professional men who cannot devote their full time to superintend the details of municipal work. Moreover, frequent change of the executive head is detrimental to continuity of policy and administrative efficiency. Hence it is necessary that municipal councils should employ paid permanent men, so far as their funds permit, to attend to the routine executive work under the control of, and in subordination to, the Presidents and Vice-Presidents. The Municipal Regulation contains a provision for the appointment of a Chief Officer in city municipal councils for this purpose. This provision may be extended to town municipal councils also with necessary modifications; and an official of suitable rank may be appointed for the corresponding duties in minor municipalities if there is sufficient work for him.

9. *Enlarged powers.*—The Committee point out that while the Regulation invests municipal councils with very wide and comprehensive powers, the actual control exercised by Government is very large. It has been recognised everywhere that a certain amount of outside control is very necessary and is not incompatible with local self-government. But such control should be limited to broad questions of policy. In accordance with this view, Government increase the powers now exercised by the municipal councils as indicated below:—

According to the Municipal Regulation the budget of every municipal council should be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner to Government who may sanction it with such modifications as they deem fit. It has been frequently

represented that advantage is taken of this large and comprehensive provision for exercising very minute interference in details. Government agree that there is much force in this view. They consider that only the budgets of city and town municipalities should come up to them for sanction and that it would be sufficient if the budgets of minor municipalities are scrutinised and sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioners. Ordinarily, the scrutiny of the Government or the Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be, will be limited to the following points :—

(*a*) Whether the budgetted receipts are framed with due regard to the actuals of the previous years.

(*b*) Whether the prescribed closing balance is maintained.

(*c*) Whether due provision has been made for the repayment of loans, if any, due to Government or to others, and for contributions for services rendered by Government departments.

(*d*) Whether there is any extravagant expenditure on establishments (Section 177 of the Municipal Regulation).

(*e*) Whether all the standing orders and rules framed by Government are duly observed.

The interference of the sanctioning authority in other matters should be as limited as possible. The municipal councils will also be given the power to make reappropriations of budget grants both under major and minor heads, and to sanction additional grants without trenching on the prescribed minimum balance except for the purpose of increasing expenditure under establishment.

As against these enlarged powers, Government reserve to themselves the right of making a half-yearly local audit of municipal accounts and for this purpose a certain percentage of establishment charges incurred will be debited to the municipal councils concerned. The Deputy Commissioners will be authorised to review all municipal administration reports except those of the city municipalities.

10. *Increased Scope of Work.*—The Local Self-Government Committee and the Conference recommend that the administrative control of elementary education, medical relief including vaccination and *muzrai* institutions be vested tentatively under proper safeguards, in selected municipal councils. Government have no objection to try as an experimental measure the system of gradually transferring the control of elementary education and medical relief to municipal councils. When the municipal councils concerned make definite proposals in this behalf, they will receive favourable consideration. As regards *muzrai* institutions, Government are not in favour of the transfer of all of them to the control of municipal bodies. Minor institutions may be so transferred as circumstances permit; but in the case of major institutions, the better course appears to be to vest them in committees of their respective devotees as contemplated in the Muzrai Regulation.

11. *Municipal Resources and Taxation.*—The income of 89 municipalities at the end of 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 10,79,916. About 32·8 per cent of this was from octroi. House-tax and mohatarfa contributed 21·1 and 8·8 per cent, respectively. The expenditure of the same year was Rs. 11,98,328. The incidence of taxation per head of population was about Rs. 1-8-8.

12. The Local Finance Committee have no suggestions to make as regards fresh sources of income and their recommendations are confined only to the readjustment of the shop tax and octroi. They suggest that (1) octroi may be abolished and replaced by terminal taxes on goods in municipalities situated on railway lines and (2) that, in lieu of the *mohatarfa* shop tax, profession taxes on the same scale as in Madras might be levied. They also recommend the enhancement of the house tax. There are no data at present available to show how far the adoption of these recommendations will result in any appreciable increase of revenue. In their order dated 26th March 1912, Government have laid down their policy with respect to the abolition of octroi and it does not seem possible to go further at present. They, however, consider that there is great scope for augmenting the revenues of municipalities by better and more systematic enforcement of the existing powers of taxation and by proper collection of their current demands. The rates of house tax are in many instances unduly low and no systematic action

is taken to revise the classification of houses and buildings with reference to their market value. From the latest administration report it is seen that only 87 per cent of the current demand and 38 per cent of the arrears of previous years were collected. Government would urge on all the municipal councils the importance of obtaining the maximum income under the present rules and of taking every opportunity of increasing their resources. Each municipality may submit to Government definite recommendations suited to local conditions for any modification of the existing system of municipal taxation, *e.g.*, abolition of octroi and replacement of any of the taxes by others suggested by the Committee on local finance. Government are in agreement with the view of this Committee that the income of municipalities should be derived from a few direct sources which can be easily and economically collected and accounted for, and that their expenditure should be limited to those services which secure the greatest benefit without a disproportionate outlay on general or supervising establishments.

13. The Local Finance Committee also recommend that municipal councils be empowered to raise loans from the public for productive works. Legislative action to give effect to this has already been taken and it is for the municipal councils themselves to submit definite proposals to Government. As regards the question of grants-in-aid they are being sanctioned in the case of municipalities for useful works such as sanitation, water-works, drainage, etc., involving heavy outlay. As far as funds are available, Government are prepared, as a general rule, to grant half the capital cost for schemes duly approved by Government, provided the municipal council satisfies Government of its ability to raise the other half and to meet the annual maintenance charges. In places where exceptional difficulties exist in this respect, there will be no objection to give special aid as occasions may arise, for water-supply and other large and urgent schemes of public improvement.

14. To carry out the above scheme for the development of local self-government in municipal areas, the Municipal Regulation will have to be amended; detailed rules framed in regard to the various matters dealt with above; and most of the non-regulation municipalities will have to be re-constituted on a statutory basis. A draft Regulation and rules embodying all the changes will be circulated to all regulation municipalities for their views and suggestions.

LOCAL BOARDS.

15. *Proposals of the Local Self-Government Committee.*—With regard to the Local Boards in rural areas, the Local Self-Government Committee supported by the Conference have made certain far-reaching proposals calculated to raise the importance and powers of Taluk Boards and Unions. Under the existing Local Boards Regulation, the Taluk Boards and Unions are merely the agents of the District Board with authority to discharge such duties and functions as may be delegated to them by the latter. As no such delegation has been made, they are merely consultative assemblies and have not hitherto served any very useful purpose in rural boards administration.

The Committee have recorded the opinion that the Mysore Local Boards Regulation is illiberal in the conferring of powers on Local Boards; the Taluk Boards have been wholly inactive; the *personnel* of the Taluk Boards has been unsatisfactory; the funds at the disposal of Local Boards are inadequate; and that the system saps the very spirit of local self-government and should be abolished wholesale. It is complained that a large portion of district funds is now spent through the Public Works Department, that the Local Boards are fettered by many restrictions by Government and that there is undue centralization. A large number of recommendations have been made by the Committee for the re-organisation of Local Boards. The scheme suggested by the Committee is briefly to constitute Taluk Boards as incorporated bodies, having their own independent funds, with authority to frame their own budgets, and exercising all the functions of the District Boards within the limits of their jurisdiction. It is also proposed to raise the status of Unions and make them more independent.

The Committee have, in paragraphs 49 to 53 of their report, submitted a detailed working scheme to give effect to their recommendation, defining the specific powers which they wish to see allotted to Unions, Taluk Boards and District Boards.

16. *Modifications of the proposals.*—Government accept the general principles on which the Committee's scheme is based, but would modify the scheme on a few essential points.

(1) First as regards constitution, it is desirable that there should be an elected majority in all rural boards, and that the proportion of the elected element should be, not less than two-thirds in District Boards and half in the case of Taluk Boards. The rules regarding elections will be revised so as to empower graduates, advocates and pleaders to vote at, and stand for, election. As a rule, either the President or the Vice-President of a rural board should be elected. Under present conditions, it will not be possible to have elected Presidents in the case of the majority of the Boards; but in all such cases, the Vice-Presidents may, as far as possible, be elected. A carriage allowance may be granted to them, if necessary.

(2) It is proposed by the Committee that the area of the Taluk Boards should be, not the recognised unit of the taluk but the revenue sub-division which consists of one or more revenue taluks. Government consider that the balance of advantage lies in favour of having the taluk as the unit, and accordingly direct that the existing provision under which each taluk has a board of its own may be adhered to, but its powers be enlarged as recommended by the Committee.

(3) The definition of the spheres of work between the Taluk and the District Boards outlined by the Committee would suggest that the District Boards would be merely supervising bodies with no distinct functions of their own. It is very necessary that the vitality of the District Boards should not be sapped by leaving them practically nothing to do. The proper course appears to be that the District Boards should take up under their own control those functions and services which require a co-ordinated organization throughout the district and delegate to the Taluk Boards such functions as could be more or less localised. For instance, the Taluk Boards may be given the control of markets, slaughterhouses, travellers' bungalows and *musafirkhanas*, planting and care of avenue trees on roads in their control, cattle pounds, etc., while the District Boards may retain the construction and maintenance of roads, which pass through a large portion of the district, construction of large public works, maintenance of relief works, whenever necessary, management of ferries, etc. The actual distribution of functions in each district will have to depend upon local circumstances and each District Board may submit proposals in this connection to the Government for sanction. The allotment of funds will, under this suggestion, follow the duties assigned to each Board; but it may be laid down as a statutory rule, that not less than one half the proceeds of the local cess in each taluk shall be placed at the disposal of the Taluk Board concerned.

(4) One important suggestion made by the Committee is about the employment of a separate engineering establishment by local bodies to carry out public works instead of entrusting them to the State Public Works Department as at present. The proposal will involve a redistribution of charges in the Public Works Department but Government will be prepared to consider any proposal for the transfer of District Fund works to the Local Boards concerned, wherever the latter are ready to take over such works.

(5) The Committee have left the question of village organisation out of consideration in their scheme. But a system of local self-government will be incomplete unless every village in the State is also brought under some form of statutory organisation. Under the existing system, unions are constituted under the Local Boards Regulation in a few villages and the remainder are not properly looked after. It is necessary to introduce some definite organisation into a larger number of villages. For this purpose it is proposed to place the Village Improvement Committees already working in the State on a statutory basis under the supervision of the Taluk Boards concerned, as herein-after explained.

17. Under the scheme suggested, the existing system of Union administration will be abolished and power will be taken to constitute Village Committees for all the villages in the State. These Committees will be designated "Village Panchayets." The number of members will not be less than three nor more than seven. The majority of the members will be elected and they will have an elected President, not necessarily the Patel or the Shanbhog of the village.

The Panchayets will have three distinct functions as under:—

i. Ordinary duties connected with the maintenance of roads, sanitation, water-supply, drainage, etc.

ii. Improvement work, as specified in the Village Improvement Scheme.

iii. All other communal work connected with education, irrigation, pasture lands, village forests, village courts, etc.

Provision will be made in the Regulation to enable Government to extend the functions of the Panchayets, as circumstances permit, in selected villages, with regard to the supervision and control of village education, and other communal interests as provided in Clause (iii).

As regards finances, the income from local taxation in the village and other sources, such as, grants from Government or District or Taluk Boards will be constituted into a Village Fund which should be administered by the Panchayets. They will have their own budgets and their own establishment and will be vested with powers to raise an additional cess when necessary, subject to such conditions as may be laid down in this behalf. Generally, they should be self-supporting and a set of simple accounts will be prescribed for their use.

The effect of these proposals will be to co-ordinate and systematise all the various orders issued by Government for the improvement of rural areas and bring those areas under the Local Self-Government scheme.

The necessary provisions giving effect to these changes will be incorporated in the amended Local Boards Regulation.

18. *Enlargement of the Functions of District and Taluk Boards.*—The Local Self-Government Committee recommend that, besides the functions assigned at present to the rural boards, the control of primary education, medical relief, veterinary dispensaries and *muzrai* institutions may be handed over to them. As already decided with regard to municipal councils, there is no objection to hand over the control of primary education, medical relief and the care of veterinary dispensaries to the District and Taluk Boards. As in the case of Municipal Councils, some minor *muzrai* institutions may also be placed under the control of the Local Boards.

Under clause J of Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation, the District Board may take up any other local works or measures likely to promote the health, comfort, convenience and welfare of the public. Owing to paucity of funds, very little work outside the usual functions assigned to them appears to have been taken up by the District Boards so far. In England and other countries, the tendency is to develop the District Councils so that their activities may range over all matters calculated to promote the welfare of the public. The ideal that Government desire to keep in view is to develop the District Boards gradually into real District Councils. But, for the present, Government consider that in matters which do not ordinarily come within their functions, such as local questions connected with the general administration of the district, the District and the Taluk Boards may be authorised to pass and submit resolutions for the consideration of Government, under rules to be framed in this behalf.

19. *Finances of the District and Taluk Boards.*—The Local Finance Committee have dealt exhaustively with the question of the finances of the rural boards. The outstanding feature of their financial situation is the want of elasticity of revenue and the consequent difficulty to meet the growing demand for increased expenditure on the services already undertaken or to undertake fresh services. It is stated by the Committee that fresh sources of income cannot be easily devised and that grants-in-aid from Government are necessary to enable the Boards to discharge their allotted functions satisfactorily. Their recommendations may be thus summarised:—

(i) (*a*) The Local Fund General may be abolished, the services now maintained by it being distributed between District Funds and Government according to their character.

(*b*) The Village School Fund may be similarly abolished and primary and vernacular education in rural areas transferred to District Boards.

(*c*) The District Board in each district may take up all the functions that are suitable for local bodies, including primary education, the entire cess and other

receipts of the Local Fund General and Village School Fund being transferred to that body.

(ii) To enable District Boards to discharge all their functions, a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs is estimated to be necessary. Towards this, a Government grant-in-aid of Rs. 7 lakhs is suggested in addition to the transfer of the whole of the *mohatarfa* now credited to general revenues amounting to about Rs. 3 lakhs.

The net result of their proposals for the reorganization of the existing funds will be as shown below:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Average receipts under District Funds for three years ending 1914-15 ...	8,95,122
Average receipts under Local Fund General for the same period ...	2,13,447
Average receipts under *mohatarfa* for the same period	2,63,486
	13,72,055
Add Village School Fund—average for the same period	2,38,519
	16,10,574

Exclusive of the Village School Fund, the receipts for the District Fund will thus be increased by over 50 per cent if the Committee's proposals are sanctioned.

20. Government approve of the recommendations of the Committee as regards the abolition of the Local Fund General and the transfer of the charges now debited to that Fund to Government. Whatever may have been the reasons for constituting it originally as a distinct fund, the paucity of funds in the hands of local bodies leaves little justification for appropriating a part of the local cess for meeting the cost of services which are provincial in character.

21. The assignment of the *mohatarfa* to local bodies which is recommended by the Committee involves a sacrifice of general revenues to the extent of Rs. 2,63,000. In view, however, of the great need for increased funds for the District Boards and for stimulating their activities, Government accept this recommendation.

22. The question of the Village School Fund stands on a different footing. It does not appear desirable to merge this fund which is devoted to the promotion of primary education in rural areas into the general balances of the District Boards. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Local Self-Government Committee that the control of primary education should be gradually transferred to Local Boards. When this recommendation is fully given effect to, the Village School Fund will be practically transferred to the local bodies. Till then, separate accounts will continue to be maintained for the fund.

23. In addition to the assignment of the Local Fund General and the *mohatarfa*, the Local Finance Committee have recommended that a lump sum grant estimated at about Rs. 7 lakhs should be given by Government to the Local Boards. It is understood that the Committee intended that this grant-in-aid should be given gradually. Government, however, are of opinion that the consideration of this question may be postponed till the Boards show some capacity for self-help and make serious efforts to increase their revenues. By the assignment of the Local Fund General and *mohatarfa*, an addition of over 50 per cent, as already stated, has been made to their income and no further financial help can be given by Government at this stage. It is, however, open to any District Board to approach Government for grants-in-aid equal to any additional revenue they are able to raise.

24. *Provision for Local Improvements and other Development Schemes.*—In addition to these measures, Government consider it desirable that District and Taluk Boards should have power to raise loans for the purpose of undertaking or financing important improvement and development projects in the areas concerned. District Boards can now borrow under the Regulation subject to the sanction of Government. Taluk Boards which will be incorporated bodies under the proposed scheme may also be expressly empowered by legislation to borrow, subject to the sanction of Government.

In order to guarantee re-payment of such loans or to accumulate funds for specific useful purposes, the District and Taluk Boards may be empowered to levy a special cess within their respective jurisdictions. The levy of such a special cess should be agreed to by a three-fourths majority of all the non-official members of the Taluk Board or District Board, as the case may be, present at a special meeting to be held for the purpose, and should be approved by Government.

25. The loans so raised will be utilised for the objects referred to in Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation as well as for the agricultural and economic improvement of the areas concerned, including construction of irrigation works and water supply tanks and canals, special repairs to the same, water supply and drainage works in rural areas, roads and tramways, village extensions, demonstration farms, encouragement of rural industries, etc.

CONCLUSION.

26. It will be observed that a considerable increase of powers and functions of the local bodies has been sanctioned and it rests with the local authorities to exercise these powers with due caution and in the best interests of the areas under their control. Government desire to state that, with a view to safeguard the efficiency of local administration, they will not hesitate in cases of proved incompetence or default by local bodies to withdraw any of the powers granted and to ensure efficient performance of their duties by the exercise of the authority vested in them by law. For some time to come, Government will endeavour, as far as possible, to render assistance to any Municipality or local body by lending them trained executive or engineer officers to work under them. Government, however, hope that under the operation of these orders, a spirit of self-help and initiative will grow up which would enable local bodies to train their own staff and provide for all their wants by developing local energy and resources.

L. KRISHNA RAO,
Offg. Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

To—The Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Presidents of District Boards.
The President, Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.
The President of the Sringeri Municipal Board, through the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
The Secretary, Mysore Economic Conference.
The Heads of Departments.
The Chairman, Local Self-Government Committee.
The Chairman, Local Finance Committee of the Mysore Economic Conference.
The President, Local Boards and Municipal Conference of 1915.

THE PRESS TABLE.

Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

No. 3498-9—EDN. 157-15-7, DATED 16TH NOVEMBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 1851-2—45, dated 20—22nd July 1916, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, regarding the proposal to revise the scale of expenditure of the Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2115—B. & R. 145, dated 11th September 1916, from the Comptroller, forwarding duly verified, a proposition statement relating to the revision of the establishment of the above named section.

Order No. 3498-9—Edn. 157-15-7, dated 16th November 1916.

The Commercial Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was opened in December 1913 on the lines laid down in Government Order No. 8834-40—Edn. 462-09-24, dated 1st May 1913. The progress made since then having, in the opinion of the Committee of management, justified an increase of expenditure, the Inspector-General of Education has, on the recommendation of the Committee, submitted a revised scale of expenditure involving the following items:—

(i) *Establishment.*—Rupees 517⅔ per mensem or Rs. 6,212 per annum.

(ii) *Other items*—

Recurring—

	Rs.
(*a*) Contingencies	500
(*b*) Public Lectures	360
(*c*) Excursions	200
Total ...	1,060

Non-recurring—

	Rs.
(*d*) Library	300
(*e*) Furniture	300
(*f*) Typewriter	1,200
(*g*) Appliances and equipment	500
Total ...	2,300

Government are of opinion that the increased expenditure proposed is necessary and are accordingly pleased to sanction the revised scale of establishment and other expenditure as shown in the statement appended to this order.

2. As directed in para 8 of the order of 1st May 1913 referred to already, the staff employed will be on a temporary footing.

3. The additional cost involved in the proposals as now sanctioned, *viz.*, at the rate of Rs. 3,684 per annum recurring and Rs. 2,300 non-recurring, will be met during the current year from the lumpsum provision of Rs. 53,176, for the reorganisation of Technical and Special Schools in the Educational budget for 1916-17.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. and Agri.

To—The Inspector-General of Education in Mysore.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government through Branch II.
PRESS TABLE.

APPENDIX.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No.	Designation	Pay	Average cost	No.	Designation	Pay	Average cost	Increase(+) or decrease(−)
	PRESENT SCALE.				**SANCTIONED SCALE.**			
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Head Master ...	75	75	1	Head Master ...	75—10—125	108⅓	33⅓
1	Instructor ...	60	60	1	Instructor ...	50—4—70	63⅓	3⅓
1	Instructor ...	40	40	1	Instructor ...	40	40	.....
				1	Instructor ...	50	50	50
				1	English Teacher ..	50	50	50
	VERNACULAR SECTION.				**VERNACULAR SECTION.**			
1	Guzrathi Teacher ...	25	25	1	Teacher of English ...	30	30	30
1	Indigenous Book-keeping Teacher.	15	15	1	Tamil Teacher ...	20	20	20
				1	Telugu Teacher ...	15	15	15
				1	Mahrathi Teacher ...	25	25	25
				1	Guzrathi Teacher ...	25	25	.....
				1	Indigenous Book-keeping Teacher.	25	25	10
	OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.				**OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.**			
1	Writer	30	30	1	Writer	30	30	.....
2	Peons 2 (7) ...	14	14	1	Attender	12	12	.....
				3	Peons 3 (8)	24	24	10
	Total ...	...	259		Total ...	.....	517⅓	258⅓+ or Rs. 3,104 per annum.
	OTHER ITEMS.				**OTHER ITEMS.**			
	Recurring :—				Recurring :—			
	Contingencies ...	...	360		Contingencies ...	500	...	.....
	Travelling allowance	...	120		Public Lectures ...	360	...	.....
					Excursions	200	...	.....
					Total ...	1,060	+580	.....
	Non-recurring :—				Non-recurring :—			
					Library	300	...	.....
					Furniture	300	...	.....
					Typewriter	1,200	...	.....
					Appliances and equipment	500	...	.....
					Total ...	2,300	+2,300	.....

Work done in connection with Economic Development during 1915-16.

No. 3651-704—E. C. 16-16-1, DATED 22ND NOVEMBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. 955-68—A. & I. 26-15-2, dated the 27th August 1915, sanctioning the award of certificates for work done in connection with the economic development of the country and calling for an annual list of gentlemen to whom such certificates may be granted.

2. Letters from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, forwarding lists of such gentlemen for the year 1915-16.

Order No. 3651-704—E. C. 16-16-1, dated 22nd November 1916.

The accompanying list showing the names of gentlemen who are reported to have done meritorious work in connection with the Economic Conference, is published for general information.

2. Government are pleased to direct that their appreciation be conveyed to the gentlemen concerned for the work done by them.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Secy. to Govt., Depts. of Edn. & Agri.

To—The Secretary, Economic Conference.
The Secretaries to the Central Committees.
The Heads of Departments
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

List of gentlemen who have done meritorious work in connection with the Economic Conference.

No.	Name and occupation of the person	Nature of work done	Remarks
	BANGALORE.		
1	Mr. Kongadiappa, Head Master, Dodballapur.	Has been the pioneer of educational activities in the taluk and has been instrumental in the opening of over 60 schools in the taluk. He has also helped in the working of the compulsory education scheme in the Dodballapur town.	
2	Mr. Mahomed Hyder Sab, Sowcar and Merchant, Channapatna.	Has been of great help in sericultural work and has recently made almost an unconditional gift to Government of about 4 acres of land with the buildings thereon for being utilised for establishing a silk demonstration and seed farm.	
3	Mr. R. C. Muniappa, Oil Merchant, Bangalore.	Has set up an oil expeller which he has worked with remarkable success.	
4	Mr. Shroff Shamanna *alias* Nanjappa, Merchant, Bangalore (Since deceased).	Has left a sum of about Rs. 32,000 for the education of the Lingayet community.	
5	Mr. Muniswamappa } Land Owners,	Have installed a sugar-cane crushing plant in their village and also a pumping plant at a total cost of Rs. 8,000.	
6	Mr. Hanumappa, } Hulimavu.		
7	Mr. Chennasetti, Merchant, Bidadi ...	Has constructed a girls' school at Bidadi at a cost of Rs. 2,500.	
8	Mr. B. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, Land Owner, Kambipur, Bangalore Taluk.	Has installed an oil engine for pumping water from the river Vrishabhavati at a cost of Rs. 3,000.	
9	Mr. Gundappa, Shanbhog, Tippasandra, Magadi Taluk.	Has contributed Rs. 500 for a school building and is paying Rs. 3 per mensem towards the pay of a girls' school teacher.	
	KOLAR.		
10	Mr. Lakshmana Reddi, Landholder, Sabbanahalli, Goribidnur Taluk.	Has been largely responsible for the success achieved by the Sabbanahalli Co-operative Society in working the sugar-cane installation erected at the place.	
11	Mr. Sanjiva Gowda, Patel and Landholder, Potenahalli, Goribidnur Taluk.	Has installed a pump and engine at a cost of Rs. 4,000.	
12	Mr. Ramanna, Patel, Dodkurgod, Goribidnur Taluk.	Has installed a steam engine and pump at a cost of Rs. 2,200 for lifting water.	
13	Mr. Nage Gowda, Patel, Kappalmadagu, Mulbagal Taluk.	Has constructed a school at a cost of Rs. 700 and actively co-operated in all economic improvements.	
14	Mr. Naranappa, Shanbhog, Gudipalli, Mulbagal Taluk.	Has constructed a school building at a cost of Rs. 700.	

No.	Name and occupation of the person	Nature of work done	Remarks
	KOLAR—*concld.*		
15	Mr. H. E. Abdul Rahiman, Skin Merchant, Chintamani.	Has built and equipped a tannery.	
16	Mr. Bapireddi, Patel and Landholder, Chikkurugod, Goribidnur Taluk.	Has installed an engine and pump at a cost of Rs. 3,000.	
17	Mr. Thimmiah, Patel and Landholder, Thalagavar, Chintamani.	Has constructed a school at a cost of Rs. 800.	
18	Mr. Hampayya, Merchant, Sidlaghatta.	Has started a Co-operative Society in Kotahalli and a reading room in Sidlaghatta and initiated several local improvements.	
19	Mr. Gurumurthia, Shanbhog, Banagere.	Has made a gift of a building worth Rs. 1,500 for a school and opened a Grain Bank.	
20	Mr. Marappa Reddi, Patel and Landholder, Dibburahalli, Sidlaghatta.	Has installed a pump at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and adopted improved methods in agriculture.	
	TUMKUR.		
21	Mr. Srikantiah, Merchant, Tiptur ...	Has constructed a chattram worth about Rs. 10,000 in Tiptur for the use of the public.	
22	Mr. Anantharajappa, Merchant, Bellavi.	Has made a gift of Rs. 5,000 for a reading room and library at Tumkur.	
23	Mr. Dastagir Sab, Merchant, Tiptur...	Has constructed a school building valued at Rs. 3,000 for the Mahomedan Girls' School at Tiptur.	
24	Mr. Munilingappa, Landholder, Chikkanahalli, Sira Taluk.	Has, as the Manager and Trustee of Mr. Ugre Gowda's charities, taken active and keen interest in the establishment of an Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli recently sanctioned by Government and has also himself contributed Rs. 10,000 from his own earnings for the school building.	
25	Mr. Kotturappa, Merchant, Tiptur ..	Has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the construction and the maintenance of the Veerasaivasrama at Tiptur.	
26	Mr. V. Krishnaswamiengar, B.A., Jodidar, Venkatapura, Pavagada Taluk.	Has popularised fly-shuttle looms and rendered help in setting up a pumping installation.	
27	Mr. Syed Budan Sab, Landholder, Honnahalli.	Has popularised improved agricultural implements and improved methods of agriculture.	
28	Mr. Srikantiah, Shanbhog, Chikkadalvatta, Maddagiri.	Has got a number of useful works done by the villagers.	
29	Mr. Pujapana Siddappa, Landholder, Melekote.	Has constructed a well at a cost of Rs. 500 for the use of the public.	
	MYSORE.		
30	Mr. S. Chennabasappa, Kabbahalli, Gundlupet Taluk.	Has made an endowment of Rs. 1,500 to the Mysore University.	
31	Mr. Honnasetti, Gundlupet Taluk ...	Has made an endowment of Rs. 2,000 to the Mysore University.	

No.	Name and occupation of the person	Nature of work done	Remarks
	MYSORE—*concld.*		
32	Mr. Krishna Rao, Retired Police Inspector, Madras Service, Swetadri Farm, Chamrajnagar.	Has established a model agricultural farm.	
33	Mr. Venkannayya, Shanbhog and Landholder, Billikere, Hunsur.	Has collected funds for the construction of a school.	
	HASSAN.		
34	Mr. Chowdayya, Arsikere ...	Has provided a building worth Rs. 1,000 for a Panchama School.	
	SHIMOGA.		
35	Mr. Agumbe Rama Rao ...	Have raised the capital of the tile factory and made arrangements to provide a better engine and boiler for the development of the industry.	
36	Mr. Venkatasubbannachar, Landholders and Sowcars, Tirthahalli.		
37	Mr. H. C. Basappa, Landholder, Shanbhog, Benkipur.	Has installed a sugar-cane mill and jaggery-boiling plant of the pattern recommended by the Industries and Commerce Department.	
38	Mr. Sivappa, Landholder, Doddagoppenahalli.	Has installed an irrigation pump and an oil engine costing about Rs. 9,000 at Doddagoppenahalli.	
39	Mr. Gajanur Channappa, Landholder, Harnahalli.	Has installed a rice mill costing Rs. 10,000.	
40	Mr. Venkatagiriappa, Landholder, Kalasavalli.	Has constructed a fine school building at a cost of Rs. 2,000.	
41	Mr. A. Ananthiah, Pleader, Member of the District Committee.	Has started and conducted the *Shimoga Vrittanta*.	
42	Mr. Nadig Banappa, Shanbhog, Benkipur.	Has installed an irrigation pump and an oil engine costing about Rs. 8,500 at Kakigodamaggi.	
43	Mr. Shama Udapa, Sowcar, Nagar ...	Has got an irrigation pump and an oil engine at a cost of about Rs. 8,000 and has partly maintained a Panchama School in Nagar.	
44	Mr. Sulugode Shankarayya, Landholder, Kuruvalli.	Has given Rs. 1,200 for awarding a scholarship.	
45	Mr. Gopala Bhatta, Basavani, Tirthahalli Taluk.	Has taken a very prominent part in the construction of a school building costing Rs. 800.	
46	Mr. Gowda Sannaveerappa, Landholder, Tavarekere, Channagiri Taluk.	Has constructed a school building for Panchama boys at Tavarekere and helped the poor students with clothes and books.	
47	Mr. Nadig Bhaskara Rao, Landholder, Sorab.	Has done good work in the recent Chandragutti cattle show and started night schools.	
48	Mr. Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Landholder, Sorab.	Do.	
49	Mr. Guruvayya Gowda, Landholder, Horabyle.	Do.	
50	Mr. Kirdi Ananthappa, Merchant, Channagiri.	Has taken a keen interest in the development of carpentry and smithy.	
51	Mr. Gowda Halappa, Landholder, Nallur, Channagiri Taluk.	Has imported some weavers to Nallur, provided them with accommodation and granted them loans and encouraged the manufacture of bangles.	

No.	Name and occupation of the person	Nature of work done	Remarks
	SHIMOGA—*concld.*		
52	Mr. C. Vaman Rao, Sowcar, Nagar ...	Has opened and maintained a Panchama School at Nagar.	
53	Mr. Sripada Rao, Landholder, Channakoppa, Sagar Taluk.	Has introduced new ploughs and other agricultural implements.	
54	Mr. Naranappa, Sowcar, Kunle, Sagar Taluk.	Has installed an irrigation pump and an oil engine at a cost of about Rs. 4,500.	
55	Mr. Thotappayya, Patel, Ittigenahalli, Kumsi Sub-Taluk.	Has been a joint participator in the establishment of a rice mill at Harnahalli, Kumsi Sub-Taluk, at a cost of Rs. 10,000.	
56	Mr. Giriappa, Shanbhog, Landholder, Kumbalur, Honnali Taluk.	Has got an irrigation pump and an oil engine at a cost of Rs. 3,000.	

Clerkship Examination.

No. 78—E. A. G.-1, DATED 24TH NOVEMBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Order No. 78—E. A. G.-1, dated 24th November 1916.

In order to ensure on the part of the clerical recruits to Government service an adequate knowledge of office practice and routine, an examination known as the Clerkship Examination will be instituted. (*Vide* Government Order No. 75—E. A. G.-40, dated 24th November 1916, Rules 1 and 2.)

2. The examination will comprise the following subjects:—

1. Precis writing;
2. Referencing and drafting;
3. Filing records;
4. Simple office accounts;
5. Reading Kannada manuscripts; and
6. General rules of office procedure.

3. There will be two standards for the examination, higher and lower, the former for appointments carrying a pay of Rs. 25 and upwards, and the latter for smaller appointments. The higher examination will be conducted in both English and Kannada and the lower only in Kannada.

4. In order to provide instruction in the subjects mentioned in paragraph 2 above, classes will be held in Bangalore for the space of three months every year. The instruction given will be practical.

5. Admission will be confined to persons who contemplate entering Government service and are certified by a Gazetted Officer to be likely to profit by the instruction.

6. No fees will be charged, to start with, for the instruction.

7. The instruction in clerkship classes will not be compulsory in the case of persons in the service of Government on the date of this order.

8. The working of the scheme will be entrusted to the Board of Management for the Mysore Local Service Examinations who will be requested to suggest

detailed arrangements as regards the equipment of the classes, the selection of teachers, etc.

9. Government desire that the first session of the classes should be started if possible in the first week of January 1917, and the first examination held in the month of May 1917, along with the other local tests.

10. A sum of Rs. 500 will be placed at the disposal of the Board annually for expenses in connection with the scheme. The expenditure during the current year will be met by reappropriation of sanctioned grants and due provision will be made therefor in future budgets.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Comptroller, through Branch II.
The Heads of Departments.
The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Secretary, Board of Management for the Local Service Examinations.

Registered No. M—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORT OF WHICH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM IS PROHIBITED AS UNDER:—

(*i*) Goods marked (A), to all destinations;

(*ii*) Goods marked (B), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

(*iii*) Goods marked (C), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

(B) Accoutrements;
(A) Aeroplane dope;
(A) Aeroplane engines and their component parts;
(A) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft;
(A) Albumen;
(B) Alunite;
(A) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked;
(C) Anchors and chain cables;
(A) Aneroids suitable for aircraft;

(B) Animals, living, for food;
(A) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;
(C) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
(B) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos;
(C) Asphalt and liquid or solid bitumen;
(C) Asphalt, coal tar;
(A) Baggings and sackings, old;
(C) Bags wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;
(A) Bags, wappers or sacks made of jute, other than any such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;
(C) Balsams;
(C) Bamboos;
(B) Bandoliers, leather;
(A) Barographs, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Baudruche skin;
(A) Bearings, ball and rollers, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
(B) Beeswax;
(C) Belting, woven hair;
(C) Bicycles and their component parts;
(B) Binnacles;
(B) Bladders;
(C) Blankets;
(A) Boilers;
(B) Bones in any form and bone ash;
(C) Boots and shoes, other than heavy boots for men;
(B) Boots, heavy, for men;
(C) Bristles;
(B) Buckets, suitable for camp use;
(C) Burners, acetylene;
(B) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
(A) Calves' stomach;
(B) Camp equipment, articles of;
(C) Camphor;
(C) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
(B) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
(C) Canes and sticks, unmounted;
(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
(A) Canvas, old ship;
(A) Canvas cuttings;
(B) Capsicum;
(A) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
(A) Carbon, Brazilian;
(C) Carbon, gas;
(A) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
(B) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
(C) Casein and preparations thereof;
(B) Casings;
(A) Cast iron pipes;
(A) Celluloid;
(A) "Celluloid" sheet, non-inflammable, and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
(C) Charcoal;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and pharmaceutical preparations and tanning extracts, the following:—
(B) Acetanilide;

(A) Acetates, all metallic;
(A) Acetic acid;
(A) Aceto-celluloses;
(A) Acetones and their compounds and preparations;
(A) Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
(A) Alcohol, absolute;
(A) Alcohol, methylic;
(A) Aluminium nitrate;
(B) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
(C) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alumino-ferric and ammonium alum);
(B) Aluminium sulphate;
(B) Alumino-ferric;
(A) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
(A) Amidopyrine;
(B) Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide);
(B) Ammonia, liquefied;
(B) Ammonia liquor;
(B) Ammonium alum;
(A) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;
(A) Amyl acetate;
(C) Anthracene oil and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;
(C) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
(B) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
(A) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
(A) Anti-tetanus serum;
(C) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
(C) Barium sulphate;
(A) Belladonna and its preparations;
(A) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
(B) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
(A) Benzol and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
(A) Bismuth nitrate;
(A) Bleaching powder;
(C) Borax and mixtures containing borax;
(C) Boric acid;
(C) Boron compounds;
(B) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
(A) Caffeine and its salts;
(B) Calcium carbide;
(C) Calcium sulphate;
(C) Calcium sulphide;
(B) Cantharides;
(A) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
(A) Carbon disulphide;
(B) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations;
(A) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Chloral and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Chlorates, all metallic;
(B) Chlorine;
(B) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;
(A) Chromium acetate;
(A) Chromium chlorate;
(A) Chromium nitrate;
(C) Citric acid;
(A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives therof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar

or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives except anthracene oil and green oil and mixtures and preparations containing these oils);

(A) Cobalt nitrate;

(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;

(B) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;

(B) Colchicum and its preparations;

(A) Collodion;

(A) Copper acetate;

(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;

(B) Copper iodide;

(A) Copper nitrate;

(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;

(B) Copper sulphate;

(C) Creosote and eresote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;

(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;

(B) Cresol (saponified);

(A) Cyanamide;

(A) Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;

(A) Dimethylaniline;

(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;

(A) Emetin and its salts;

(A) Ergot of rye;

(A) Ether, acetic;

(A) Ether, formic;

(A) Ether, sulphuric;

(A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;

(C) Formic acid:

(B) Formic aldehyde;

(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);

(A) Gentian and its preparation;

(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;

(C) Green oil and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;

(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;

(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions ond Protectorates);

(A) Henbane and its preparations;

(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations;

(B) Hydrobromic acid;

(B) Hydrochloric acid;

(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone:

(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;

(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;

(C) Iron sulphates;

(A) Ipecacuanha root;

(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;

(A) Manganese, peroxide of;

(B) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;

(A) Mercury nitrate;

(A) Methylaniline;

(A) Methyl salicylate, and preparations containing methyl salicylate;

(A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;

(A) Naphthalane and its compounds and preparations;

(A) Neo-salvarsan;

(A) Nickel nitrate;

(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;

(A) Nitrates, all metallic;
(A) Nitric acid;
(A) Nitro-toluol;
(A) Novocain and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
(A) Opium and its preparations;
(A) Opium alkoloids and their salts and preparations;
(B) Oxalic acid;
(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
(A) Paraformaldehyde;
(A) Paraldehyde;
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations;
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
(B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
(A) Picric acid and its components;
(A) Platinum, salts of;
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
(A) Potassium, nitrate (saltpetre);
(A) Potassium, perchlorate;
(A) Potassium, permanganate;
(B) Potash salts (except potassium chlorate, cyanide, nitrate (saltpetre), perchlorate and permanganate), and mixtures containing such potash salts;
(A) Pyridine;
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid;
(B) Quinine and its salts;
(A) Radium compounds;
(A) Saccharin;
(A) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
(A) Salipyrine;
(A) Salol and its preparations;
(A) Salvarsan;
(B) Santonin and its preparations;
(B) Senna leaves and pods;
(B) Soda, caustic;
(C) Sodium bicarbonate;
(B) Sodium carbonate;
(C) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
(B) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
(B) Sodium prussiate, and mixtures containing sodium prussiate;
(A) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
(C) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
(C) Sodium sulphide;
(A) Spent oxide;
(B) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
(B) Strontium sulphate;
(A) Sulphonal;
(A) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
(A) Sulphur, chlorides of;
(A) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
(A) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;
(A) Sulphuric acid, fuming, (oleum);
Tanning extracts, the following:—
(A) Chestnut extract;
(A) Oakwood extract;
(A) Valex;
(A) Valonia;
(B) Other extracts and substances for use in tanning;
(B) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;
(A) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
(A) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
(A) Thymol and its preparations;

(B) Tin, chlorides of;
(C) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
(B) Tin, oxide of;
(A) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Triphenyl phosphate;
(A) Trional;
(A) Trioxymethylene;
(B) Tungsten, oxides and salts of;
(C) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
(B) Urea and its compounds;
(A) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
(B) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
(C) China stone;
(B) Chronometers;
(A) Cinematograph films;
(C) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
(A) Cloth, khaki, woollen or worsted, and mixtures thereof;
(B) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
(A) Coal tar;
(C) Coconut, desiccated;
(B) Coke, except petroleum coke;
(A) Coke, petroleum;
(A) Collar check, woollen;
(B) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
(A) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
(A) Copper stamps used for stamping woven piece goods;
(C) Cordite presses;
(C) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
(C) Cotton, all manufactured, mixtures, and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Cotton pulp;
(A) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton.
(C) Cotton, raw;
(A) Cotton shoddy;
(A) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
(A) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
(A) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
(B) Crucibles (plumbago);
(A) Cryolite;
(A) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
(B) Curry combs;
(A) Dandy brushes;
(B) Deer skins;
(C) Dextrine;
(B) Diamonds prepared for use in draw plates;
(A) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
(C) Dies for cartridge cases;
(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
(B) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
(C) Dynamo sheets;
(B) Electric lamps, except carbon filament lamps and arc lamps for street lighting;
(A) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;
(B) Electors for printing purposes, composed of lead, antimony or copper;
(B) Emery, corundum, natural or artificial (such as alundum) carborundum and crystolon and manufactures thereof;
(B) Equipment, military;
(A) Esparto grass;
(A) Explosives;
(B) Fats, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such fats;
(B) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
(C) Feathers and down, except wing and tail feathers of the ostrich;
Felspar;
(C) Felt, carpets, and carpet rugs;
(B) Fencing staples;
Ferro alloys, the following:—
(B) Ferro-cerium;

(B) Ferro-chrome;
(B) Ferro-manganese;
(A) Ferro-molybdenum;
(B) Ferro-nickel;
(B) Ferro-titanium;
(A) Ferro-tungsten;
(B) Ferro-vanadium;
(B) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Ferro-silicon;
(B) Fibre, China;
(A) Fibre, Mauritius;
(A) Fibre, Mexican;
(A) Fibre, Mexican Istle;
(A) Fibre, New Zealand flax;
(C) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine and yarns made therefrom;
(A) Field glasses;
(A) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
(B) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts;
(A) Fire bricks and fire clay;
(C) Fishing gear (except tackle for fishing by rod and line);
(A) Flax fabric, suitable for aircraft;
(A) Flax, raw;
(A) Flax shakings;
(A) Flax tow;
(A) Flax waste;
Forage and food which may be used for animals, the following:—
(B) Beans;
(C) Brewers' and distillers' grains;
(C) Buckwheat;
Cakes and meals, the following:—
(C) Biscuit meal;
(C) Calf meal;
(C) Cocoanut and poonac cake;
(B) Compound cakes and meal;
(B) Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
(C) Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
(C) Gluten meal or glueten feed;
(C) Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
(C) Hempseed cake and meal;
(C) Husk meal;
(B) Linseed cake and meal;
(C) Locust bean meal;
(C) Maize germ meal;
(C) Maize meal and flour;
(C) Meat meal;
(C) Palm nut cake and meal;
(C) Poppy seed cake and meal;
(C) Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
(C) Sesame seed cake and meal;
(C) Soya bean cake and meal;
(C) Sunflower seed cake and meal;
(B) Whale cake;
(B) Whale meal;
(C) Chik peas;
(C) Dari;
(C) Gram or dhol;
(C) Green forage;
(A) Hay;
(B) Lentils;
(C) Lupin seads;
(B) Maize;
(C) Maize germs;
(B) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
(C) Millet;
Offals of corn and grain, the following:—
(A) Bran;

(A) Middlings;
(C) Mill dust and screenings;
(A) Pollard;
(B) Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
(A) Sharps;
(B) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
(C) Pigeon peas;
(A) Straw;
(B) Forges, portable;
(B) Fuel, manufactured;
(C) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
(A) Fuses;
(B) Fustic (chips and extract);
(B) Galvanised corrugated and galvanised flat sheets;
(C) Gauges for cartridges and shells;
(A) Glass for optical instruments;
(B) Gloves, made wholly or partly of leather;
(B) Gloves, men's woollen;
(C) Glucose;
(B) Goat skins;
(A) Goldbeater's skin;
(A) Gramophone and other sound records;
(C) Gramophone record compositions;
(B) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
(B) Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—
Brads;
Brass rivets;
Cutlan studs;
Heel attaching pins;
Heel tip nails;
Heel tips;
Hobnails;
Lasting tacks and rivets, and iron shoe rivets;
Metal toe tips;
Protector studs;
Screwing wire;
Steel bills;
(A) Grindstones;
(C) Grubbers;
(B) Guanos;
(C) Gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth);
(B) Gums containing caoutchouc;
(A) Gum tragacanth;
(B) Guts;
(A) Hackshaw blades;
(B) Hair, animal;
(B) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixture, waste and yarns thereof;
(C) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
(A) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
(A) Heliographs;
(A) Hemp, other than Manila hemp;
(C) Hemp, Manila;
Hemp, the following manufacturers of:—
(B) Binder and reaper twine;
(B) Cloth;
(B) Cordage and twine (except cordage or twine of Manila hemp, and binder or reaper twine);
(C) Cordage and twine of Manila hemp;
(A) Hemp ropes, old;
(A) Hemp waste;
(A) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses, and calfskins;
(C) Honey;
(B) Horse shoes;
(B) Hosiery, wool or wool mixed, for men's wear;
(B) Huts, wooden;

(C) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—
- Cordite presses;
- Dies for cartridge cases;
- Gauges for cartridges or shells;
- Incorporators;
- Lapping machines;
- Rifling machines;
- Wire-winding machines;

(B) Implements for cutting or fixing barbed or galvanised wire;
(A) Incandescent mantles;
(C) Incorporators;
(A) Iron and steel plates and sheets;
(A) Iron wire;
(A) Iron wire rods;
(C) Japan tissue paper;
(C) Insulting materials, the following:—
- Leatheroids;
- Oiled cloth and tape;
- Vulcanised fibre;

(B) Jute cordage and twine;
(A) Jute padding;
(A) Jute piece goods and piece goods mainly camposed of jute;
(B) Jute, raw and carded;
(A) Jute threads;
(A) Jute twist;
(A) Jute waste;
(A) Jute webbing;
(A) Jute yarns;
(B) Kettles, camp;
(A) Khaki camel fleece;
(A) Khaki woollen or worsted cloth and mixtures thereof;
(B) Lacs, not including lac dye;
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;
(C) Lapping machines;
(A) Lead-coated sheets;

Leather and leather goods of the following descriptions:—
- (C) Chamois, glacé kid, morocco, persians, roans, and seal-leather;
- (B) Leather articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
- (B) Leather bandoliers;
- (B) Leather belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and picking bands;
- (B) Leather belts;
- (C) Leather, bookbinding;
- (C) Leather, enamelled, jappanned or varnished;
- (B) Leather laces;
- (C) Leather, not otherwise prohibited;
- (B) Leather pouches;
- (A) Leather, sole;
- (C) Leather suitable for textile machinery, except leather belting and picking bands;
- (B) Leather suitable for military clothing;
- (A) Leather suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots;
- (C) Leather waste;

Linen manufactures, the following:—
- (C) Canvas;
- (C) Canvas hose;
- (C) Drills, woven;
- (B) Ducks, woven;
- (C) Linen piece goods woven from bleached yarns, but not bleached in the piece;
- (C) Linen thread;
- (C) Linen yarn;
- (C) Union cloths containing cotton in the proportion of 25 per cent or upwards;

(A) Linen waste;

(C) Linoleum;
(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);
(B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;
(C) Machinery for ditching and trenching;
(C) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;
(A) Magnesite and magnesite bricks;
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
(A) Magnetos;
(B) Manures, compound, containing nitrate or phosphate;
(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;
(C) Mess tins;

Metals and ores, the following:—

(A) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and manufactures of aluminium;
(B) Antimony and alloys of antimony;
(C) Arsenical ore;
(B) Bauxite;
(A) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Chrome ore;
(B) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys of cobalt;
(C) Copper ore;
(B) Copper, unwrought and part unwrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper, phosphor bronze, and solder containing copper), copper and brass circles, slabs, bars, ingots, scrap, rods and plates and also wrought copper of the following descriptions:—Copper and brass pipes, sheets, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, perforated brass sheets, perforated brass linings, and copper foil;
(C) Copper manufactures, the following:—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Iron ore;
(A) Iron, pig;
(A) Iron pyrites;
(A) Iron scrap:
(A) Lead ore;
(A) Lead, pig;
(B) Lead, pipe, scrap, or sheet, and solder containing lead.
(A) Magnesium and its alloys:
(B) Manganese and manganese ore;
(A) Mercury;
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;
(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore.
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;
(B) Scheelite;
(B) Selenium;
(B) Sodium;
(A) Spelter and spelter dross;
(A) Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
(B) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
(A) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
(A) Steel billets, blooms, and slabs;
(A) Steel bridge work, pier work, and structural material;
(A) Steel flats, rounds, and squares (except carbon steel for tools and steel for mining purposes);
(A) Steel hoops;
(A) Steel ingots;
(A) Steel scrap;
(A) Steel sheet bars;
(A) Steel tubes;

(A) Steel wire;
(A) Steel wire rods;
(B) Tin, alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited, and manufactures of tin (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates);
(B) Tin ore;
(C) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(A) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
(B) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
(B) Vanadium;
(B) Wolframite;
(B) Wolfenite;
(B) Yellow metal;
(A) Zinc ashes;
(B) Zinc ore;
(A) Zinc, alloys of zinc, and manufactures of zinc;
(B) Mica, mica chimneys, mica splittings, micanite, and micanite cloth;
(B) Mineral jellies;
(B) Mines and their component parts;
(B) Molasses;
(C) Monazite sand;
(A) Motor ploughs and motor tractors for Agricultural use;
(B) Motor spirit (except benzol, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);
(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
(B) Nautical instruments;
(B) Needles, hosiery;
(B) Nightlights;
(B) Oakum;
(A) Oats;
(C) Oil, blast furnace;
(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
(B) Oil fuel, shale;
(B) Oils, all animal and vegetable (not including essential oils), and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
(B) Oil waste;
(B) Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm); seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing;
(B) Oil, wood tar;
Oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products, the following:—
(B) Castor beans;
(B) Coconuts;
(B) Copra;
(B) Cotton seed;
(B) Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);
(B) Hempseed;
(B) Linseed;
(B) Palm nuts and palm kernels;
(B) Poppy seeds;
(B) Rape or colza seed;
(B) Sesame seed;
(B) Soya beans;
(B) Sunflower seed;
(C) Other oleaginous kernels, nuts, seeds, and products;
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
(C) Packings, engine and boiler;
(A) Paper, waste;
(B) Paraffin oil;
(B) Paraffin wax;
(C) Peat;
(B) Pepper;
(A) Periscopes;
(B) Petroleum, fuel oil;
(B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
(B) Petroleum, gas oil;

(B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
(C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(B) Phosphate rock, namely:—
Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina;
(A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
(C) Pickaxes;
(B) Pickled grains and fleshes;
(C) Pimento;
(B) Pigskins;
(C) Pitch and all mixtures, preparations and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient.
(B) Plumbago;
(C) Pocket lamp cases, and cases fitted with bulbs but not containing batteries;
(A) Potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;
(A) Powder, aluminium;
(B) Powder, bronze (except aluminium powder);
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;
Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(B) Animals, living, for food;
(C) Arrowroot;
(B) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
(C) Bean flower and meal;
(C) Biscuits, bread and cakes;
(B) Butter;
(C) Cassava powder;
(B) Cheese;
(C) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
(C) Cocoa husks;
(C) Cocoa shells;
(C) Coffee;
(C) Cornflour;
(C) Corn grits;
(B) Eggs in shells;
(C) Egg, yolk and liquid;
(C) Farina;
(C) Fish;
(C) Fruit, fruit preserves, and nuts used as fruit;
(C) Hominy;
(B) Lard and imitation lard;
(C) Lentil flour and meal;
(C) Macaroni;
(B) Malt;
(C) Malt sugar;
(C) Mandioca;
(B) Margarine;
(A) Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meat, extract of;
(C) Meat of all kinds not including beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
(C) Meats, tinned or potted;
(B) Milk, condensed or preserved;
(B) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
(C) Onions;
(C) Pea flour and meal;
(B) Peas (except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in cardboard boxes or similar receptacles);
(C) Potatoes;
(C) Potato flour;
(C) Poultry and game;
(C) Prepared foods wholly or partially derived from cereals;
(B) Querutron bark extract;
(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract and other preparations of rennet;
(C) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and atricles containing resins and resinous substances;

(C) Rice and rice flour;
(C) Rye, rye flour and meal;
(C) Sago and sago flour and meal;
(C) Semolina;
(C) Soups, compressed and desiccated;
(C) Spaghetti;
(A) Sugar, cane and beet;
(C) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
(C) Tobacoo;
(C) Tomato pulp;
(C) Vegetables, fresh (except peas);
(C) Vermicelli;
(A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal;

(A) Pulp-board waste;
(A) Rags, cotton, and rags containing cotton;
(A) Rags, linen;
(B) Rags, woollen, shoddy, and mungo applicable to other uses than manure;
(A) Railway carriages, locomotives, and waggons, and their component parts;
(C) Railway material, (except railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails, and steel sleepers);
(A) Railway material, the following:—
Steel rails;
Steel sleepers;
Steel springs;
Wheels, axles, and tyres;
(B) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
(A) Range finders and their component parts;
(C) Rattan, woven;
(C) Rattans;
(B) Resinous substances containing caoutchouc;
(A) Revolution indicators suitable for air craft;
(C) Rifling machines;
(C) Rock crystal;
(A) Rope made of steel wire, and steel hawsers;
(B) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber and any other preparations containing rubber and also balata, gutta-percha, and the following varieties of rubber, *viz.*:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
(B) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
(C) Rugs (except horse rugs);
(B) Rugs, horse;
(C) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
(B) Sacks, coal;
(A) Saddle felt;
(A) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
(A) Saddle serge;
(C) Salt, rock and white (except table salt);
(B) Sausage skins;
(B) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, socks, men's gloves and underwear manufactured wholly or partly of wool.
(B) Search lights;
(C) Seeds, clover and grass;
(B) Sheepskins, haired or woolled;
(B) Shellac;
Shipbuilding materials, the following:—
(A) Boiler tubes;
(A) Condenser tubes;
(C) Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion, and component parts of such engines;
(C) Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
(C) Sectional materials for shipbuilding;
(C) Ship's auxiliary machinery;
(B) Shoemakers' tools, the following:—
Awls:

Awl hafts;
Chisels, hand cold, 8 inches by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch;
Files, seat;
Hammers, single and double faced;
Irons, forepart, glazing, lap, seat wheel and waist;
Knives;
Nippers, cutting;
Pincers;
Pliers, eyelet;
Punches, spring
Rasps;
Welt ploughs, runners and mills;

(C) Shovels;
(B) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
(A) Silica bricks;
(B) Silicon-spiegel;
Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
(B) Broad silks of all kinds, whether all silk or of silk mixed with other yarns (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads), in the grey or discharged, undyed, dyed or printed but unweighted;
(A) Silk braid, silk cloth, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;
(B) Schappe and spun yarns;
(B) Shantung silk;
(A) Silk noils;
(B) Silk, raw or thrown;
(B) Silk waste;
(A) Sisal strings, old;
(A) Sisal waste;
(C) Slagwool;
(A) Small tools, the following:—
Boring cutters;
Chucks;
Files, other than shoemakers' seat files.
Hacksaws;
Lathe tools;
Measuring tools;
Milling cutters;
Reamers;
Screwing tackles;
Slitting saws;
Thread milling hobs;
Twist drills;
(A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine;
(C) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(B) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(C) Sounding machines and gear;
(C) Spades;
(A) Sparking plugs;
(C) Spices other than pepper;
(B) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Spirits, methylated;
(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
(C) Starch;
(B) Steel rivets bifurcated;
(A) Steel stampings, suitable for air craft;
(B) Stockinette composed wholly or partly of wool;
(A) Straw-board waste;
(B) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
(B) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations);
(B) Surgical instruments;
(A) Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms), and their component parts;
(B) Syringes, hypodermic;
(C) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
(C) Talc;
(B) Tar, vegetable;

(B) Tar, wood;
(A) Tarpaulins;
(C) Tea;
(C) Telegraphs (except wireless), instruments and material for (not including insulated wires and cables, the exportation of which is prohibited to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates);
(B) Telegraphs, wireless, instruments and material for;
(C) Telephones, material for (except telephone sets and their component parts);
(B) Telephone sets and their component parts;
(A) Telescopes;
(B) Tents and their componet parts;
(A) Terne-plates and receptacles made from terne-plates;
(A) Theodolities;
(B) Thermometers, clinical;
(A) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(C) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except khaki woolen or worsted cloth;
(B) Torpedoes and their component parts;
(B) Torpedo nets;
(B) Torpedo tubes;
(C) Transformer sheets;
(A) Tubes, brass, solid drawn;
(B) Tubes, brass, brazed;
(A) Tubes, copper, solid drawn;
(A) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
(B) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
(B) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
(C) Twist drills;
(B) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
(A) Umbrella nibs, tubes, 5 tube frames;
(B) Uniform clothing (except second-hand military uniform clothing);
(A) Uniform clothing, second-hand military;
(B) Varnishes containing lac;
(C) Varnishes, spirit, containing gum;
(B) Vessels, boats and craft;
(B) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent of acetic acid;
(A) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent of acetic acid;
(B) Waggons, fore-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
(A) Waggon covers;
(C) Water bottles suitable for Military use;
(C) Wax, carnauba;
(B) Waxed paper;
(B) Waxes, animal mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;
(B) Web equipment;
(A) Wire, barbed, and palvanised wire;
(B) Wires and cables, insulated;
(C) Wire-winding machines;
Woods, the following:—
(A) Ash;
(A) Ash three-ply wood;
(A) Beefwood;
(A) Birch;
(A) Boxwood;
(A) Dogwood;
(A) Greenheart;
(A) Hickory;
(A) Lancewood;
(A) Lignum vitœ;
(A) Mahogani;
(A) Padouk;
(C) Plywood, except ash three-ply wood;

(A) Sabicu;
(A) Spruce;
(A) Teak;
(A) Walnut;
(A) Whitewood;
(B) Wool grease;
(B) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
(C) Woollen gloves and hosiery not otherwise prohibited;
(B) Woollen rags, shoddy and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
(C) Woollen underwear not otherwise prohibited;
(B) Wool noils and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool, raw and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
(B) Wool waste;
(B) X-ray apparatus.
(C) Yeast.

N.B.—List revised up to and inclusive of the Order in Council of the 8th September 1916.

C.

List of articles the importation of which is prohibited into the United Kingdom.

N. B.—The prohibitions do not apply to any goods of the descriptions specified which are imported under license given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such license.

Royal Proclamation, dated 30th November 1915.	All machine tools and parts thereof, excluding small tools.
Royal Proclamation, dated 15th February 1916.	All materials for the manufacture of paper including wood pulp, esparto grass, and linen and cotton rags. Paper and cardboard (including strawboard, pasteboard, millboard and wood pulp board) and manufactures of paper and cardboard. All periodical publications exceeding 16 pages in length, imported otherwise than in single copies through the post. Tobacco,* unmanufactured and manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes). Furniture woods, hard woods and veneers. Stones and slates.
Royal Proclamation, dated 10th March 1916.	†Canned, bottled, dried, and preserved fruits, except currants.
Royal Proclamation, dated 21st March 1916.	Motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories of motor cars and motor cycles (other than tyres) with the exception of the motor cars, chassis, accessories and parts which are at present exempted from import duty under Section 13 (4) of the Finance No. 2 Act, 1915. Musical instruments, including gramophones and pianolas and other similar instruments and accessories, component parts and records therefor. Spirits and strong waters of all kinds except Brandy and Rum.
Royal Proclamation, dated 30th March 1916.	Baskets and basket ware (except baskets and basket ware of bamboo). Cement. China ware, earthenware and pottery, not including cloisonné wares. Cotton yarn, cotton piece goods and cotton manufactures of all kinds, except hosiery and lace. Cutlery. Fatty acids. Furniture, manufactured joinery and other wood manufactures, except lacquered wares. Hardware and hollow-ware. Oilcloth. Soap. Toys, games and playing cards. Wood and timber of the following kinds, *viz.*:—beech, birch, elm, and oak. Woolen and worsted manufactures of all kinds except yarns.

* Board of Trade have issued a general license to customs permitting importation of tobacco produced in British Dominions. No certificate of Indian origin in the case of tobacco will be required. (Secretary of State's telegram dated 26th August 1916.)

† The prohibition does not apply to any canned, bottled, dried or preserved fruits which are the produce of British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates.

Royal Proclamation, dated 10th May 1916.	Bladders, Casings and Sausage Skins. Brooms and Brushes. Bulbs, Flower Roots, Plants, Trees and Shrubs. Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Vegetables and Pickles. Horns and Hoofs. Ice. Ivory, Vegetable. Moss Litter. Salt.
Royal Proclamation, dated 1st June 1916.	Aluminium, manufactures of. Baths of metal. Beer. Carpet sweepers. Cash registers. Hops. Lawn mowers. Leather, manufactures of, other than belting, boots and shoes, and gloves. Matches. Sewing machines. Stoves and ranges. Toilet articles containing glycerine. Wringers and mangles.
Royal Proclamation, dated 27th June 1916.	Such motor cars, chassis, parts and accessories (other than tyres) as were expressly exempted from the prohibition on the importation of motor cars, chassis, motor cycles and parts and accessories thereof which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 3) Proclamation, 1916, (dated 21st March 1916). Vacuum cleaners. Yeast.
Royal Proclamation, dated 28th July 1916.	Air guns and rifles. Sporting guns, carbines and rifles. Oranges. NOTE.—The prohibition does not apply to any oranges which are the produce of British Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates.
Royal Proclamation, dated 28th July 1916.	All cocaine and all opium. NOTE.—*Cocaine* includes all preparations, salts, derivatives, or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0·1 per cent. (one part in a thousand) or more of the drug. *Opium* means raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.
Royal Proclamation, dated 18th August 1916.	Chestnut extract. Such lacquered wares as were expressly excepted from the prohibition on the importation of furniture, manufactured joinery, and other wood manufactures which was imposed by the Prohibition of Import (No. 4) Proclamation, 1916, (dated 30th March 1916). Glass, window and sheet. Glass, plate. Table ware of glass. *N. B.*—List compiled from Royal Proclamation on the Prohibition of Imports up to and inclusive of the Royal Proclamation of the 18th August 1916.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

PART VI.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Statements of works of public utility constructed by private individuals for the half-year ending 31st December 1915, submitted by Deputy Commissioners of Districts in accordance with Government Order No. G. 10762-810—G. M. 350-14-1, dated 8th April 1915.

ORDER No. G. 8263-71—G. M. 179-15-23, DATED 15TH DECEMBER 1916.

Recorded.

2. It is reported that no works of public utility were constructed by private individuals during the half-year in the Kadur District.

3. The accompanying consolidated statement of the works constructed in the remaining seven districts will be published in the Gazette.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
The Compiler, *Mysore Gazette.*

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the Mysore State for the half-year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village or place	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
		BANGALORE DISTRICT.	Rs.		
Anekal ...	Konasandra ...	Construction of a Gokatte.	150	Mr. Muninanjaiya	
	Kaggalipura ...	Construction of a kunte	100	Villagers of Muthanallur.	
	Muthanallur ...	Do do	150	Mr. Muninanjaiya and other villagers of Muthanallur.	
	Midway between Gattahalli and Aralahalli	Do katte	60	Mr. Muniappa, patel	
	Midway between Gattahalli and Rayasandra.	Do kunte	80	,, Dodmuniappa of Gattahalli.	
	Huskur ...	Flower garden	10	,, Vasantha Iyengar	
	Kachanayakanahalli ...	Construction of a mantap near Basavesvara temple.	50	Nanjamma ...	Work still in progress; work executed up to date is valued at Rs. 50.
	Anekal ...	Construction of an A.-V. school house.	4,000	London Mission	
	Do ...	Construction of a well near the A.-V. school	100	Teachers and Students of the A.-V. School.	
	Do ...	Construction of a building both for Bhajanemane and night-school.	750	Inhabitants of the town.	
	Do ...	Bhajanemane ...	200	Mr. Hoskote Munivenkatappa.	
	Sannavara ...	Construction of an Iswara Temple near Muthyalamadu.	1,500	,, Nanjappa, Shroff, Anekal.	
	Kumbarnahalli ...	Drinking water well ...	250	,, Nanjundappa	
	Telagarahalli ...	Construction of a Hanumantha Devara temple.	500	Villagers	
	Sidehoskote ...	Repairs to old kunte ...	50	Do	
	Bidaragere ...	Roofing with Mangalore tiles in front of the Karagadadevaru temple for chavadi.	75	Do	
	Attibele ...	Construction of a Hindustani Boys' School.	2,000	Mr. Chikkarudrappa, Sahukar.	
Nelamangala	Bikinakote ...	Construction of a musafirkhana.	500	,, Doddaramaiya	
	Do ...	Construction of a school building.	500	,, Hallanahalli Nagaiya.	
	Yelekyathanahalli ...	Construction of a girls' school.	1,000	,, Padmarajaiya	
Devanhalli ...	Ibasapur ...	Laying out a flower garden.	60	,, Subbarayappa	
	Channarayapatna ...	Do and repairing a mantapam.	80	,, Nanjappa	
	Kempathimmanahalli	Construction of a chavadi.	60		
	Byadarahalli ...	Construction of a well	250	,, Byanna	
	Harohalli ...	Do chavadi	150	,, Hanumanthappa and others.	
	Avathi ...	Do mantapam	250	,, Naranappa	
	Hosahudya ...	Do do and well.	250	,, Kempanna	
	Nallur ...	Formation of a road between Nallur and Devanhalli.	300	Inhabitants of Nallur	
	Budigere ...	Do ... Budigere and Devanhalli.	400	Villagers	
	Settarahalli ...	Construction of a pond	600	Kalamma	
	Birasandra ...	Formation of a road from Birasandra to Devanhalli-Dodballapur road.	50	Mr. Munisami	
	Bijjara ...	Construction of a mantapam and laying out a flower garden.	150	,, Pillegowda	
	Devaganahalli ...	Formation of a road between Devaganahalli and Kundana.	35	,, Nanjappa	
	Bidalur ...	Formation of a village road.	30	,, Nanjedevaru	
	Handarahalli ...	Do ...	45	,, Santegowda	
	Chennahalli ...	Do ...	60	,, Gangaiya	
	Haralur ...	Do ...	40	,, Muniyappa	
Kankanhalli	Gangenahalli ...	Sinking a well ...	100	,, Heroji Rao	
	Harekere ...	Do ...	200	Raiyats of the village.	
	Chikakudulur ...	Do ...	200	Mr. Chikkasiddaiya	

Taluk	Name of village or place	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
Kankanhalli..	Thokasandra ...	Construction of a tank	5,000	Mr. Baji Rao Sindhe	*Certificate awarded under V. I. Scheme.
Closepet ...	Closepet ...	Construction of a rest house.	500	„ Vadavattada Timmaiya.	
	Thadi Kavagal ...	Construction of a Bhajanemane.	200	„ Byregowda	
Channapatna	Bandur Hasagerehalli	Construction of a descending well rivetted with stones.	2,000	„ Chennegowda ...	* Certificate under V. I. S.
		Construction of a Gokatte.	400	„ Puttegowda ...	* Do
		Road from Singarajapura to Kodambahalli (stone metalled).	3,000	„ Hanumantegowda	* Do
Magadi ..	Donakuppe ...	Drinking water well ...	60	„ Basappa, son of Mattappa.	* Do
	Bellahalli ...	Do ...	400	„ Timma ...	* Do
Dodballapur	Dodballapur ..	Construction of a chattram.	7,000	Lakshmamma ...	Not yet complete. *Certificate ordered under V. I. Scheme.
		KOLAR DISTRICT.			
Kolar ...	Gottihalli ...	Earthwork to a kunte	25	Mr. Sendi Hanumanthu	
	Harati ...	Stone rivetment to a kunte.	50	Harati Nagamma	
Bowringpet ...	Bowringpet ..	Mantap near Gangamanapalya.	100	Mr. Rajanarappa Setti	
	Kallikuppa ...	Mantap in front of the village.	120	„ Nanjappa ...	
	Sanganahalli ...	Sinking a well ...	315	„ D. Venkatasamy ...	Govt. aid Rs. 129
	Vatrakunte ..	Do ...	260	Holayers of the village	Do 220
	Honnenahalli ...	Do	275	Villagers ...	Do 136
	Doddur Karapanahalli	Village Reading Room	554	Do ...	Do 277
	Kyasamballi ...	Do	850	Do ...	Do 330
	Do ...	School building	450	Mr. Venkatareddi ...	
	Banagere ...	Sinking a well ..	300	„ Munisamireddi ...	
	Do ...	Do ...	260	„ Gurumurthaiya ...	Govt. aid Rs. 50
	Do ...	Constructing a tunnel across a halla.	200	Village Committee ..	Do 50
	Ithandahalli ...	Road from Ithandahalli to Kolar Gold Fields.	200	Do ...	Do 87
	Do ...	Constructing a pedestal	50	Do ...	Do 11
	Budikote	Road from Budikote to Kamasandra.	200	Do	
	Do ...	Road from Budikote to Tamatamakalahalli.	100	Do	
	Musalareddy Kottur ...	Road from Musalareddi Kottur to Chinnaganahalli.	936	Do	
	Kamasandra ...	Road from Kamasandra to Thoppenahalli.	300	Do	
	Ramasagara ...	Sinking a well ...	200	Do ..	Do 36
	Maddinayakanahalli ...	Do ...	150	Mr. Nanjappa ...	Do 70
	Sulukunte ...	Road from Sulukunte to Bowringpet.	350	Village Committee ...	
	Do ...	Road from Sulukunte to Madamagala.	77	Do ...	
	Soregowdankote ..	Cart-track with a road dam leading from the village to Bethamangala High road.	210	Do ...	Do 100
	Dasarahosahalli ...	Do ...	165	Do ..	Do 87
	Hulebele ...	Road with culvert from Hulebele to Bowringpet.	107	Do ...	Do 50
	Paravanahalli ...	Road with a road dam from the village to Bowringpet.	122	Do ...	Do 46
	Do ...	Road with a road dam from the village to Kamasandra.	162		Do 30
	Hunasenahalli ...	Constructing a tunnel	105	Do ...	Do 49
	Do ...	Road from Hunsanahalli to Bowringpet.	120	Do	
Mulbagal ...	Kappalmadugu ...	Removing prickly pear, repairing road and feeder channels.	380	Messrs. Nagegowda, Kapasti Munisamichetti.	
	Bairkur ...	Repairing road, constructing school building and removing prickly pear.	178	Mr. Venkataramegowda.	
	Punnyahalli ...	Putting up a compound wall round the village and removing prickly pear.	300		
	Jodi Hongenahalli ...	Constructing a well ...	500	Mr. Venkatesaiya	
	Rajendrahalli ...	Repairing road, removing prickly pear, etc.	120	„ Narasegowda	
	Madaghatta ...	Do ...	100	„ Hanumegowda	
	Mudiyanur ...	Do ...	100	„ Subba Pandit	
	Gudipalli ...	Do ...	100	Messrs. Gaviappa and Ramappa.	
	Padakashti ...	Do ...	95	Mr. Munegowda	
	Thattikal ...	Do ...	80	„ Hanumegowda	

* Government Order No. R. 512-14—L. R. 15-15-225, dated 11th July 1916.

Taluk	Name of village or place	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
	Siddaghatta ...	Repairing road removing prickly-pear, etc.	80	Mr. Hanumegowda	
	Dulapalli ...	Do ...	80	„ Venkataramegowda	
Bagepalli	Nimmakayalapalli ...	Sinking a draw well ..	350	„ Kogoram Ramanna	
	Karkur ...	Repairing Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.	210	„ Nanjappa ...	
	Margankunte ...	Constructing a mantap	100	„ Shurgam Bhadrappa	
	Bagepalli ..	Repairing Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.	100	Messrs. K. Srinivasamurti and Balareddipalli Venkatareddi.	
	Do ...	Constructing a reading room	30	Mr. Gartipalli Baiyappa	
	Venkatapur ...	Constructing a gokatte	150	„ Venkatarama	
	Yellampalli ...	Constructing a school house.	300	Villagers	
	Chikavelu ..	Repairing Sri Anjaneyaswami temple.	400	Do	
	Palyakere ..	Repairing Srichitakampuri Venkataramanaswami temple.	500	Do	
	Jalapaganpalli ...	Construction of a mantap.	200	Do	
	Puttuparthi ...	Repairing feeder channels and roads.	350	Do	
	Achepalli ...	Road and channel repairs.	70	Do	
	Gundlapalli ...	Road repairs ...	100	Do	
	Manjankunte ..	Do ...	50	Do	
	Kollavarapalli ...	Do	30	Do	
	Polinamapalli ..	Do ...	30	Do	
	Pathepalli ...	Do ...	10	Do	
	Jangalapalli ..	Do ...	10	Do	
	Achaganapalli ..	Repairing chavadi ...	10	Do	
	Niragantipalli ...	Do ...	10	Do	
	Abakavanapalli ..	Do ...	10	Do	
	Garthipalli ...	Do ...	15	Do	
	Puttaparthi ...	Do	10	Do	
Gudibanda ...	Beechaganahalli ...	Constructing a musafir khana.	200	Do	
	Nuligumba	Do ...	75	Do	
	Chautathimmanahalli	Repairing a drinking water well.	101	Do	
Srinivaspur ..	Kasettipalli ...	Constructing a musafirkhana.	1,600	Mr. Patel Venkatareddi	
	Pegalapalli ...	Constructing a chavadi	100	„ Patel Venkataramareddi and others.	
	Gandrajapalli ...	Sinking a drinking waterwell.	300	„ Patel G. Ramappa and others.	

Statement showing the works of public utility constructed in the Tumkur District, by private individuals for the half-year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
Tumkur ...	Manchekalkuppe ...	Has given 10 guntas of land for the construction of a school building.	50	Mr. Kambe Gowda ...	Included in Economic Development list.
	Melkote ..	Drinking water well ...	500	„ *Pujappana Siddappa.	Do
	Tumkur ...	Free Reading Room at Tumkur.	5,000	„ Anantarajappa of Bellavi.	Do
Maddagiri ...	Kurubarahalli ...	Has given a land for the erection of a school building.	Not furnished	„ Ramaiya ...	
Sira ...	Chikkanahalli ...	Has contributed liberally towards the Agricultural School at Chikkanahallli. He is also the manager of Ugre Gowda's charities.	...	„ Munilingaiya ...	Khillat awarded
Tiptur ...	Tiptur ...	Has constructed a chattram in the Tiptur town for the use of the public.	10,000	„ Srikantiah ...	Included in Economic Development list.
Do ...	Do ...	Has constructed a building for the Mahomedan Girls' School.	3,000	„ Dasthagiri Sab ...	
Turuvekere ...	Jadiya ...	School building ...	140	„ Putte Gowda	
Tumkur ...	Manchakalkuppe ...	Do ...	200	„ Timme Gowda	

* Award of certificate under V. I. S., sanctioned in G. O. No. R. 1438-9—L. R. 15-15-233, dated 3rd August 1916.

Statement of works of public utility constructed by Private Individuals in the Mysore District for the half year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of persons who constructed the work	Remarks
			Rs.		
1. Mysore ...					
2. Yedatore ...					
3. Hunsur ...	Tattekere ...	Sinking a well for the use of the public.	300	Mr. Puttegowda *alias* Appugowda.	
	Chinnasoge ...	Do do	400	Chinnasoge Patel Mr. Chikkanna and Kudalur Patel Mr. Chikkanna *alias* Appiah.	
4. Heggaddevankote					
5. Nanjangud ...	Hallare ...	Sinking a well and constructing a Dharmasala.	550	Mr. Madiah of Heggavadi.	*Certificate awarded under Village Improvement Scheme.
	Hejjige ...	Sinking a fresh water well.	500	„ Madiah ...	*Do
6. Chamrajnagar ...					
7. Gundlupet ...					
8. T.-Narsipur ...					
9. Seringapatam ...					
10. Mandya ...	Chamanahalli ...	Constructing a temple	500	„ Kyathanayakana Kempegowda.	
	Ummadahalli ...	Sinking a fresh water well.	250	„ Bukari Siddegowda	
11. Nagamangala ...	Bindenahalli ...	Do do	400	„ Kullegowda, Patel	*Do
	Bettadakote ...	Do do	500	„ Bettegowda, Patel	
	Hadamgere ...	Stone work to a breached katte and constructing a dam across a halla.	675	„ Mudlugirigowda, Patel.	
	Jodi Karadahalli	Repairs of a old bleached tank.	480	„ Marigowda, Patel	
	Byrasandra ...	Construction of stone steps to Anjaneyaswami Hill and formation of a tope.	1,500	„ Munjamarigowda Patel.	*Do
	Nagaranahalli ...	Sinking a fresh water well.	180	„ Kempegowda, Patel.	
	Karagere ...	Do do ...	200	„ Thimmegowda, Patel.	
12. Krishnarajpete ...	Jyakanahalli ...	Sinking a fresh water pond.	1,200	„ Nanjegowda, Patel	*Do
13. Malvalli ...	Malvalli ...	Constructing a drinking water katte on the Halagur road.	500	„ Kudare Ummathooriah.	*Do
	Do ...	Repairing the Mahadevara (gate) of Sri Gangadhareswara temple.	200	„ D. Hanumiahsetti, Merchant.	
	Do ...	Constructing a Pakasala to the above temple.	600	„ Chikkanna *alias* Venkatappa.	
	Boohalli ...	Constructing a school house at Boohalli.	650	„ Lingegowda, Patel.	
14. French Rocks ...					

*G. O. No. R. 512-14—L. R. 15-15-225, dated 11th July 1916.

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the Hassan Taluk for the half-year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work	Remarks
Hassan ...	Sanenahalli, Salagame hobli.	Construction of Veerabhadra temple.	1,000	Patel Subbegowda	
	Sankha, Salagame hobli.	Construction of a stone mantapam	200	Gundaiya, retired Shekdar.	

Statement of works of public utility constructed by private individuals in the several taluks of the Shimoga District, for the half-year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work.	Remarks
			Rs.		
1. Shimoga ...	Balemarnahalli ...	Construction of a drinking water well.	500	Mr. Navale Rudrappa	

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of the person who constructed the work	Remarks
	Harmagatte ...	Construction of a temple.	1,000	Villagers ...	
	Holalur ...	Making over a site for the construction of a school-house.	60	Mr. Rudrappa, Patel ...	
2. Channagiri	Belalgere ...	Drinking water-well...	500	*a* „ Batti Siddalingappa,	*a* Certificate of merit earned under Government Order No. R. 5443-52—L. R. 10-14-68, dated 21st December 1914.
	Mahadevapura ...	Do ...	400	„ Parvatappa ...	
	Tanigere ...	Do ... a school-house at a cost of Rs. 100 is under construction.	400	*b* „ Kenchayellappa ...	*b* Certificate awarded under V. I. S., by G. O. No. R. 1617-8—L. R. 15-15-236, dated 7th August 1916.
3. Honnali ...	Nyamti ...	Drinking water-well ...	600	„ Jirige Murigeppa	
	Madenahalli ...	Construction of a school-house.	250	Villagers ...	
	Saratur ...	Construction of a 'chandrasala' to the temple in the village (to be completed.)	4,000	Mr. Channappa ...	
4. Shikarpur	Timlapur ...	Construction of a native gymnastic house	50	Mr. Chikkeraiya, Patel	
	Churchagundi ...	Repairs to the temple	100	„ Ramachandrappa	
	Issur ...	Construction of Mariamma temple.	200	„ Sivappaiya, Patel	
	Gama ...	Do ...	250	„ Nagalingaiya, Patel.	
	Halmane ...	Fencing the Honda ...	50	„ Sidlingaiya, Patel	
	Hossur ...	Construction of a temple.	800	„ Basappa, Patel ...	
	Nalenakoppa ...	Improvement of road...	100	„ Mahadevappa, Patel.	
		Do 'Gokatte'	100	„ Katte Irappa ...	
	Bilki ...	Improvement of road...	200	„ Chikkannaiya, Patel.	
	Tadasanahalli ...	Do ...	250	„ Sangappa, Patel ...	
	Muttagi ...	Do ...	200	„ Shankarappa, Shanbhog,	
	Yelagere ...	Do ... and construction of a temple	100 } 500 }	„ Vonkarappa ...	
	Kodihalli ...	Improving the road ...	250	„ Mallappa, Patel ...	
	Sanda ...	Do ...	250	„ Virabhadraiya, Patel.	
Sorab ...	Nadahalli ...	Construction of a resting place for travellers.	50	Messrs. Naranappa and Timmappa.	
	Kuntagalale ...	Repairing the Gopalakrishnaswami temple.	400	Villagers ...	
	Nyarsi ...	Repairs to Isvara temple.	20	Do ...	
	Sakunavalli ...	Constructing a well ...	400	Do ...	
	Do ...	Construction a school-house.	200	Do ...	
	Jadekote ...	Do ...	200	Do ...	
	Marur ...	Construction of Isvara temple.	200	Mr. Tippegowda ...	
	Hanchi ...	Construction of a school-house.	300	„ Channabasappa, Patel.	
Sagar ...	Bhimanakere ...	Reconstruction of Lakshminarayana Devaru temple.	1,000	Messrs. Surappa and Timmappa.	
Nagar. ...		Nil.			
Tirthahalli ...	Kolavalli ...	Construction of a school-house.	800	Mr. K. Sreenivasa Bhatta.	
	Kaservalli ...	Drinking water-well...	300	„ K. Seshappa ...	Certificate awarded under V. I. S.
	Bilve ...	Do ...	300	Patel Naganna ...	
	Bidergode ...	Do ...	300	„ Nagappagowda ...	Certificate under V. I. S.
	Buklapur ...	Has offered a sum of Rs. 1,200 as a charitable endowment from the interest of which a scholarship is to be awarded to a deserving student of the Lower Secondary class in the Kuruvalli V.E. School.	1,200	„ Shankaraiya ...	*Vide* G. O. No. No. R. 1617-8—L. R. 15-15-236, dated 7th August 1916.
Kumsi Sub-Taluk	Hubbanhalli ...	Construction of a drinking water-well.	500	Mr. Channabasappa ...	
	Kumsi ...	Do ...	500	„ Sunkada Hanumantha Rao.	
	Doddadanavandi ...	Formation of roads ...	150	„ Isoof Khan ...	
	Chikdanavandi ...	Do ...	75	„ Krishna Rao ...	
	Guddenakoppa ...	Do ...	60	„ Channaiya ...	
	Ayanur ...	Removal of prickly-pear	50	„ Halappa ...	
	Tammadihalli ...	Do ...	5	„ Rudrappa ...	
	Mallapura ...	Construction of a school-house.	200	„ Narappa ...	
			18,320		

Statement of works of public utility constructed in the Chitaldrug District by private individuals for the half-year ending 31st December 1915.

Taluk	Name of village	Description of work	Approximate cost	Name of person who constructed the work	Remarks
Chitaldrug ...	Bharamsagar ...	Temple	500	Dodmane Mallappa	
	Hireguntanur ...	Temple	200	Chitaldrug Gundabhatru.	
	Bhimasamudra ...	Well for public use ...	800	Patel Mallappa	
	Turavanur ...	Building for reading room.	400	Patel Hemanna	
Davangere ...	Malalkere ...	Drinking water well ...	2,000	Halavadara Channabasappa.	
Hiriyur ...	Malgondanhalli ...	Drinking water well and mantap.	300	Patel Vali Ahmed Sab	